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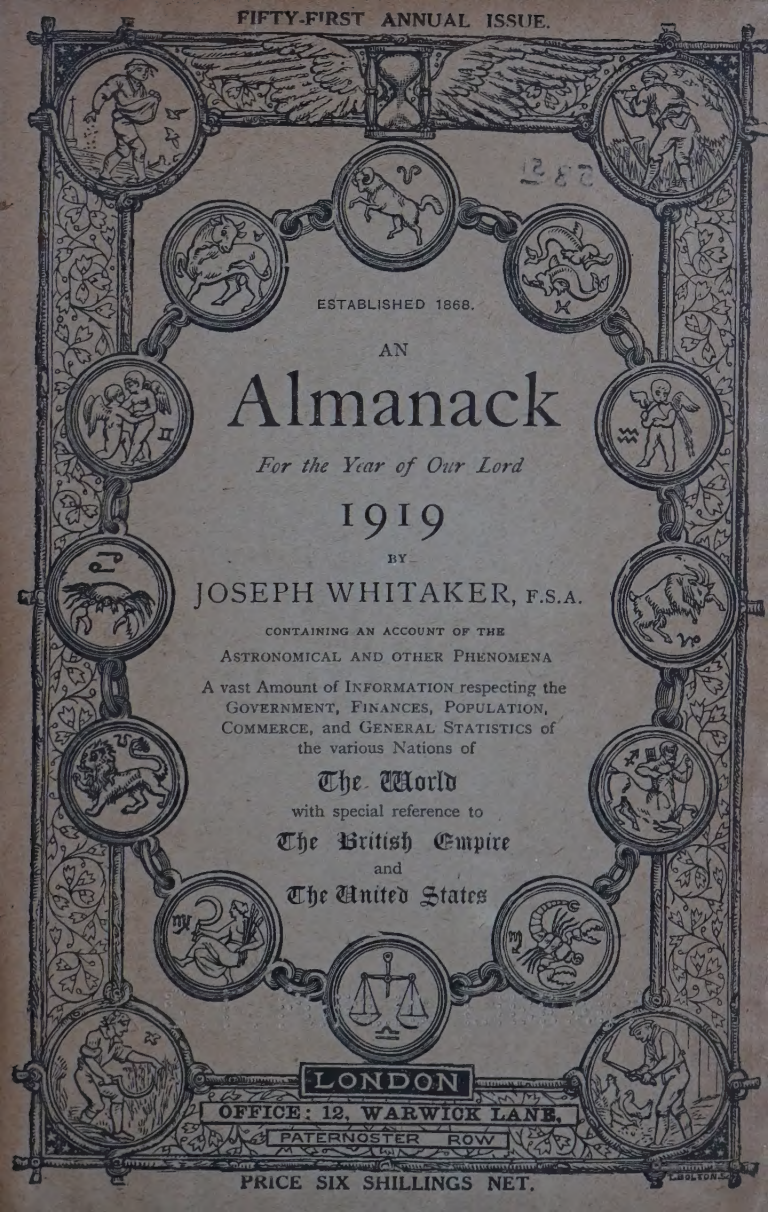

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PREFACE TO THE LIST ANNUAL VOLUME.

X 314 W 58 51 (1919.) 139883

FIVE Almanacks ago—at the end of 1914—we wrote in the Preface, "Now that the Gates of Janus' Temple have been flung asunder, he would be a wise man who foretold their closing." Few, if any, of our subscribers could then have anticipated a more than four years' war, or could have conceived the barbarisms which gradually emerged from the contemporary records of the Teutonic invasions in the various theatres of war. The Country settled down finally to the conviction that nothing short of complete and absolute victory was essential to the salvation of the world from a brutal tyranny, and the Armistice of last November came almost too suddenly to be credible. The Continent is now in the melting-pot, and we have to await the results of the Peace Conference for a final solution of its destinies.

The resulting conditions of commerce have necessitated a further increase in the price of the Almanack. This, it is hoped, with some measure of confidence, may be only a temporary expedient, though it is doubtful if the cheap rate maintained for so many years will be again achieved.

Publication has this year been postponed in order that the results of the recent Parliamentary election might be included, and this has enabled corrections to be made to a later date than is usually possible. Many difficulties have had to be faced owing to the holding back or suppression of Government information, but every effort has been made to ensure the general accuracy which has so long been the distinguishing characteristic of this publication.

Owing to the interruption of communications, a considerable amount of material from the outlying Dominions and the more distant countries arrived too late for incorporation in the present volume, but it is hoped that the edition may be found as complete in information as any of its predecessors.

A double-page map, illustrating the racial divisions of Europe, and one of Mesopotamia, have been inserted. The list of D.S.O.'s now extends to nearly thirty pages. Several articles on War and Labour problems have been included. Others deal with decimal coinage, Imperial Preference, the proposed Channel Tunnel, and Transporting the Americans. A list of Places of Interest to Americans in London should prove useful to our guests from the other side of the Atlantic, while the article on Naval Operations, to the end of October last, and Losses by Submarine Warfare will be read with special interest. The British Empire section has also again been included.

Our correspondence has this year been more extensive, and the suggestions offered as useful as ever. Shortage of staff and increased pressure of work have made it impossible for the Editor to send a personal reply in every instance, but all have been valued and considered, and in many instances our pages will testify that they have been adopted. Such correspondence is valued most highly, and it is hoped that a continuation of such help may be provided in the compilation of further issues.

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31*st December*, 1918.

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THE MINISTRY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, D. Lloyd George.*

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead (Sir F. E. Smith).

Lord President of the Council, and Leader of the House of Lords, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.*

Lord Privy Seal, and Leader of the House of Commons, A. Bonar Law.*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain.*

First Lord of the Admiralty, Walter Long.

Ministers without Portfolio, George N. Barnes* ; Sir Eric Geddes, G.C.B.

Secretaries of State :—

Home Affairs, Edward Shortt, K.C.

Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, O.M.

Colonies, Viscount Milner, G.C.B.

War and Air, Winston S. Churchill.

India, E. S. Montagu.

Secretary for Scotland, Robert Munro, K.C.

Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant, J. I. Macpherson.

Postmaster-General, A. H. Illingworth.

Presidents of Committees of Councils :—

Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley.

Local Government Board, Dr. C. Addison.

Board of Agriculture, R. E. Prothero, M.V.O.

Board of Education, H. A. L. Fisher.

Minister of Munitions (Supply), Andrew Weir.

Minister of Food, G. H. Roberts.

Minister of Shipping, Sir J. Maclay, Bt.

Minister of Labour, Sir R. S. Horne, K.B.E., K.C.

Minister of Pensions, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt.

Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl of Crawford.

First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred Mond, Bt.

Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.

Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C.

Assistant Postmaster-General, H. Pike Pease.

* War Cabinet.

Paymaster-General, Sir J. Compton-Rickett.

Parly. and Financial Sec. to Admiralty, T. J. Macnamara.

Parly. and Financial Sec. War and Air, H. W. Forster.

Treasury :—

Junior Lords, J. F. Hope ; J. W. Pratt ; J. Parker, C.B. ; J. T. Jones (*asst.*).

Joint Financial Secretaries, Sir H. Lever, K.C.B. ; S. Baldwin.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Lord E. Talbot ; Hon. F. E. Guest.

Parliamentary Under Secretaries.

Home Affairs, Sir H. Greenwood, Bt.

Foreign Affairs, Cecil Harmsworth.

Colonies, Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.

Air, Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely, C.B.

War, Viscount Peel.

India, Sir S. P. Sinha.

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

Treasurer, Col. R. A. Sanders.

Comptroller (and Nat. Health Ins.), Sir E. A. Cornwall, Bt.

Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I.

Vice-Chamberlain, W. D. Ward.

Lords in Waiting, Lord Stanmore ; Lord Ranksborough ; Viscount Valentia ; Earl of Jersey.

Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.

Captain of Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton.

Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.

Scotland.

Lord Advocate, J. A. Clyde, K.C.

Solicitor-General, T. B. Morison, K.C.

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant, Field-Marshal Viscount French, K.P.

Lord Chancellor, Sir J. H. M. Campbell, Bt., K.C.

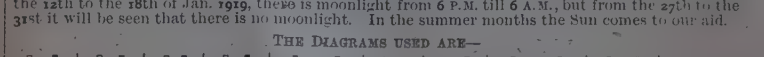
Attorney-General, A. W. Samuels, K.C.

Solicitor-General, D. S. Henry, K.C.

DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 12th to the 18th of Jan. 1919, there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 27th to the 31st it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1919.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 9 AND 10 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1919.

Golden Number	I.	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	29	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday* ...	,, 29
Solar Cycle...	24	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Roman Indiction...	2	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Dominical Letter	E	*Whit Sunday*	,, 8
Julian Period (Year of)	6632	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 15
Wattle Day, Australia	Jan. 26	*Corpus Christi*	,, 19
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Ash Wednesday	March 5	Dominion Day, Canada...	July 1
Good Friday	April 18	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Easter Day	,, 20	Sundays after Trinity	,, 23
St. George's Day	,, 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	,, 27	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 30
Accession of King George V.	May 6	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Rogation Sunday	,, 25	CHRISTMAS DAY—Thursday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1919–1920.

Spring Equinox (1919)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.*	4*h.*	19*m.*	aft.
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,,	Cancer	June	22	11	54	morn.
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,,	Libra	Sept.	24	2	36	morn.
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,,	Capricornus.....	Dec.	22	9	27	aft.
Spring Equinox (1920)	,, ,, ,,	Aries	March	20	9	59	aft.

English Law Sittings, 1919.

Hilary.....	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 16	Trinity.....	Begin June 17 and end July 31
Easter.....	,, April 29 ,, June 6	Michaelmas	,, Oct. 13 ,, Dec. 20

INNS OF COURT LAW TERMS (DINING).—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends January 31; *Easter* begins April 29, ends May 26; *Trinity* begins June 17, ends July 7; *Michaelmas* begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Days" are January 27, May 4, July 2, November 17.

Oxford and Cambridge Terms, 1919.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary.....	January 14	April 12	Lent.....	January 8	March 31
Trinity	April 23	July 5	Easter.....	April 22	June 24
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17	Michaelmas	October 1	December 19

Calendar for the Year 1920.

January.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu....	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th....	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	31

February.

Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	—
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	—
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

March.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

April.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th....	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	—

May.

Su. ...	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ...	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	5	12	19	26	—
Th....	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29

June.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

July.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	31

August.

Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

September.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th....	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

October.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—
S. ...	2	9	16	23	30	—

November.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	—
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

December.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Golden Number	II.	*New Year's Day* (Thurs.)	Jan.	1	*Whit Sunday*	May	23
Epact	10	*Septuagesima Sunday*	Feb.	1	*Trinity Sunday*	,,	30
Solar Cycle	25	*Ash Wednesday*	,,	18	*Corpus Christi*	June	3
Roman Indiction	3	*Good Friday*	April	2	Sundays after Trinity		25
Dominical Letters	D, C	*Easter Day*	,,	4	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov.	28
Julian Period (Year of) ...	6633	*Ascension Day*	May	13	*Christmas Day* (Sat.)	Dec.	25

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21*d.* 2*h.* M.

DAY OF				THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	W	Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY.	8 8	3 59	1	364
2	▮	Th	Capture of Calcutta, 1757.	8 8	4 0	2	363
3	▮	F	(*For note on time of Sunrise and Sunset, see page* 75.)	8 8	4 1	3	362
4	▮	S		8 8	4 2	4	361
5	▮	S	2nd Sun. aft. Christmas. Gordon Coll. fd. 1899.	8 7	4 3	5	360
6	▮	M	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc b. 1412.	8 7	4 4	6	359
7	▮	Tu	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 7	4 6	7	358
8	▮	W	*St. Lucien.* Wilkie Collins, novelist, b. 1824.	8 6	4 7	8	357
9	▮	Th	Gallipoli evacuated,'16. Napoleon III. d. 1873.	8 6	4 8	9	356
10	▮	F	Inland Penny Post inaugurated, 1840.	8 5	4 10	10	355
11	▮	S	HILARY LAW SITT. BEG. Earl Curzon b. 1859.	8 5	4 11	11	354
12	▮	S	1st Sun. aft. Epiphany. Marshal Joffre b. 1852.	8 4	4 13	12	353
13	▮	M	*St. Hilary.* Plow Monday.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14	▮	Tu	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 3	4 16	14	351
15	▮	W	British Museum opened, 1759.	8 2	4 17	15	350
16	▮	Th	Coruña, 1809. Adm. Sir D. Beatty, G.C.B., b. 1871.	8 1	4 19	16	349
17	▮	F	Right Hon. David Lloyd George born, 1863.	8 0	4 20	17	348
18	▮	S	Capt. R. F. Scott, R.N., reached South Pole, 1912.	7 59	4 22	18	347
19	▮	S	2nd Sun. aft. Epiphany. Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.	7 58	4 23	19	346
20	▮	M	*St. Fabian.* John Ruskin died, 1900.	7 57	4 25	20	345
21	▮	Tu	*St. Agnes.* Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.	7 56	4 27	21	344
22	▮	W	*St. Vincent.* Queen Victoria died, 1901.	7 55	4 28	22	343
23	▮	Th	William Pitt d. 1806. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 54	4 30	23	342
24	▮	F	Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	4 32	24	341
25	▮	S	Conversion of St. Paul. Lord Fisher b. 1841.	7 52	4 33	25	340
26	▮	S	3rd S. aft. Epiphany. Gen. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	4 35	26	339
27	▮	M	William Shield, musician, died, 1829.	7 49	4 37	27	338
28	▮	Tu	Aliwal, 1846. W. H. Prescott, historian, d. 1859.	7 48	4 39	28	337
29	▮	W	Y.C. instituted, 1856. Racine died, 1763.	7 46	4 41	29	336
30	▮	Th	Sir William Jenner, physician, born, 1815.	7 45	4 42	30	335
31	▮	F	Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon died, 1892.	7 43	4 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	2*d.*	8*h.*	24*m.* Morning.
☽	First Quarter	9	10	55 Morning.
○	Full Moon	16	8	44 Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	24	4	22 Morning.
●	New Moon	31	11	7 Afternoon.

Perigee 11*d.* 10*h.* M. 229,600 miles.
Apogee 23*d.* 11*h.* A. 251,300 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN JANUARY, in the 63 years, 1841-1903, was 1·891 inches on 14·7 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 93.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 19	1·19	18 43 40	11·05	23 4 9S	11·5	18 40 21	5 18 47
2	3 48	1·18	18 48 5	11·04	22 59 19	12·7	18 44 18	5 14 51
3	4 16	1·17	18 52 30	11·03	22 54 0	13·8	18 48 14	5 10 55
4	4 44	1·15	18 56 54	11·01	22 48 15	15·0	18 52 11	5 6 59
5	5 11	1·13	19 1 18	10·99	22 42 2	16·1	18 56 7	5 3 3
6	5 38	1·12	19 5 42	10·98	22 35 23	17·2	19 0 4	4 59 7
7	6 5	1·10	19 10 5	10·96	22 28 17	18·3	19 4 0	4 55 11
8	6 31	1·07	19 14 28	10·93	22 20 44	19·4	19 7 57	4 51 15
9	6 56	1·05	19 18 50	10·91	22 12 45	20·5	19 11 54	4 47 19
10	7 21	1·03	19 23 11	10·89	22 4 19	21·6	19 15 50	4 43 23
11	7 46	1·00	19 27 32	10·86	21 55 28	22·7	19 19 47	4 39 27
12	8 9	0·98	19 31 53	10·84	21 46 12	23·7	19 23 43	4 35 32
13	8 33	0·95	19 36 12	10·81	21 36 30	24·8	19 27 40	4 31 36
14	8 55	0·93	19 40 31	10·79	21 26 23	25·8	19 31 36	4 27 40
15	9 17	0·90	19 44 50	10·76	21 15 51	26·9	19 35 33	4 23 44
16	9 38	0·87	19 49 8	10·73	21 4 55	27·9	19 39 29	4 19 48
17	9 59	0·84	19 53 25	10·70	20 53 35	28·9	19 43 26	4 15 52
18	10 19	0·81	19 57 41	10·67	20 41 50	29·9	19 47 23	4 11 56
19	10 38	0·78	20 1 57	10·64	20 29 42	30·8	19 51 19	4 8 0
20	10 56	0·75	20 6 12	10·61	20 17 11	31·8	19 55 16	4 4 4
21	11 14	0·72	20 10 26	10·58	20 4 17	32·7	19 59 12	4 0 8
22	11 31	0·69	20 14 40	10·55	19 51 1	33·7	20 3 9	3 56 12
23	11 47	0·66	20 18 52	10·52	19 37 22	34·6	20 7 5	3 52 17
24	12 3	0·63	20 23 4	10·49	19 23 21	35·5	20 11 2	3 48 21
25	12 17	0·60	20 27 16	10·45	19 8 59	36·4	20 14 58	3 44 25
26	12 31	0·56	20 31 26	10·42	18 54 15	37·3	20 18 55	3 40 29
27	12 44	0·53	20 35 36	10·39	18 39 11	38·1	20 22 52	3 36 33
28	12 57	0·50	20 39 45	10·36	18 23 46	39·0	20 26 48	3 32 37
29	13 8	0·46	20 43 53	10·32	18 8 2	39·8	20 30 45	3 28 41
30	13 19	0·43	20 48 0	10·29	17 51 58	40·6	20 34 41	3 24 45
31	13 29	0·40	20 52 7	10·25	17 35 34S	41·4	20 38 38	3 20 49

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted in accordance with Police Regulation of September, 1915.

1.	(4.29)
2.	(4.30)
3.	(4.31)
4.	(4.32)
5.	(4.33)
6.	(4.34)
7.	(4.36)
8.	(4.37)
9.	(4.38)
10.	(4.40)
11.	(4.41)
12.	(4.43)
13.	(4.44)
14.	(4.46)
15.	(4.47)
16.	(4.49)
17.	(4.50)
18.	(4.52)
19.	(4.53)
20.	(4.55)
21.	(4.57)
22.	(4.58)
23.	(5.0)
24.	(5.2)
25.	(5.3)
26.	(5.5)
27.	(5.7)
28.	(5.9)
29.	(5.11)
30.	(5.12)
31.	(5.14)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR JANUARY.

Day.	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years.	Yr.	Lowest in 65 years.	Yr.	RAINFALL 1841-1905. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE Total possible.
	°	°	°	°		°		inch.	h. m.
1	42·8	33·7	38·6	56·5	81	18·2	75	·060	7 52
2	42·7	33·5	38·4	53·5	81	15·0	67	·062	7 52
3	42·6	33·3	38·3	55·5	60	10·4	67	·063	7 53
4	42·5	33·2	38·3	53·0	99	7·7	67	·051	7 54
5	42·4	33·2	38·2	53·9	03	6·6	67	·085	7 56
6	42·3	33·1	38·1	54·4	90	15·0	64	·058	7 59
7	42·2	33·2	38·0	55·0	90	12·8	41	·064	8 0
8	42·1	33·2	37·9	54·1	99	9·8	41	·050	8 2
9	42·1	33·2	37·9	53·5	62	4·0	41	·079	8 4
10	42·1	33·3	37·9	53·8	73	12·0	91	·056	8 6
11	42·1	33·3	37·9	52·9	82	16·9	91	·073	8 8
12	42·1	33·3	37·9	54·5	99	19·4	79	·56	8 10
13	42·2	33·3	38·0	54·8	04	18·0	67	·082	8 12
14	42·3	33·4	38·0	56·4	49	13·9	67	·041	8 14
15	42·4	33·4	38·1	54·2	78	14·0	81	·056	8 16
16	42·6	33·5	38·3	55·5	52	17·7	81	·060	8 18
17	42·8	33·6	38·5	54·5	49	12·7	81	·053	8 21
18	42·9	33·7	38·6	53·2	49	20·1	91	·078	8 24
19	43·1	33·8	38·7	56·1	77	16·2	55	·070	8 28
20	43·1	33·9	38·8	55·5	53	14·4	81	·047	8 30
21	43·2	33·9	38·8	55·3	99	15·8	81	·063	8 32
22	43·3	33·9	38·8	54·8	78	17·3	81	·066	8 35
23	43·5	33·9	38·9	53·8	63, 84	24·4	79	·041	8 38
24	43·7	33·9	38·9	54·5	67	23·2	42	·061	8 40
25	44·0	33·9	39·1	55·3	46	16·8	81	·070	8 42
26	44·3	34·0	39·3	52·9	61	13·2	81	·047	8 45
27	44·6	34·2	39·5	55·0	61, 67	17·2	80	·059	8 48
28	44·7	34·4	39·6	57·0	43	16·8	48	·049	8 52
29	44·7	34·6	39·7	55·3	84	17·7	80	·056	8 55
30	44·7	34·7	39·7	55·2	84	20·0	57	·056	8 59
31	44·6	34·7	39·7	56·1	76	23·4	95	·074	9 2
M'th	43·1	33·7	38·6	...		...		...	...

[See Note.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. P.M.
	Mrn.	Mrn.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	7 15 M	11 18 *aft.*	3 24	17 59 56	21 54·9S	56	3 15	28 21	○1234
2	7 58 M	12 11	4 30	18 54 46	20 13·8	56	35 15	27 0	4 ○ 2 1
3	8 32 M	1 3	5 42	19 49 6	17 27·2	57	7 15	35 1	4 ○ 2 3
4	9 1 M	1 54	6 57	20 42 26	13 43·4	57	36 15	43 2	4 ○ 2 4
5	9 26 M	2 44	8 14	21 34 42	9 14·3	58	2 15	50 3	4 ○ 1 4
6	9 48 M	3 33	9 32	22 26 12	4 14·1S	58	25 15	57 4	4 2 4 3 ●
7	10 9 M	4 22	10 50	23 17 33	1 ·7N	58	44 16	2 5	4 1 ○ 2 3
8	10 31 M	5 12	0 9	0 9 29	6 16·8	58	59 16	6 6	4 ○ 1 2 3
9	10 55 M	6 4	1 29	1 2 49	11 14·4	59	10 16	9 7	4 2 1 ○ 3
10	11 22 M	6 58	2 48	1 58 11	15 36·6	59	18 16	11 8	4 2 3 ○ 1
11	11 56 M	7 54	4 4	2 55 55	19 5·7	59	20 16	12 9	4 3 1 ○ 2
12	12 38 A	8 53	5 13	3 55 45	21 25·3	59	17 16	11 10	4 ○ 3 ○ 1
13	1 31 A	9 53	6 12	4 56 48	22 23·6	59	5 16	8 11	4 2 3 1 ○
14	2 35 A	10 51	7 0	5 57 39	21 56·3	58	46 16	2 12	4 1 ○ 2 3
15	3 45 A	11 47	7 37	6 56 52	20 8·4	58	19 15	55 13	4 ○ 1 2 3
16	5 0 A	0 40	8 6	7 53 22	17 12·3	57	46 15	46 14	4 2 1 ○ 3 4
17	6 14 A	1 30	8 30	8 46 45	13 24·9	57	8 15	36 15	4 ○ 2 1 4
18	7 27 A	2 16	8 51	9 37 8	9 3·8	56	27 15	25 16	4 3 1 ○ 2 4
19	8 38 A	3 0	9 10	10 25 3	4 25·0N	55	48 15	14 17	4 ○ 3 1 2 4
20	9 46 A	3 43	9 28	11 11 15	0 18·0S	55	14 15	4 18	4 2 3 1 ○ 4
21	10 53 A	4 25	9 47	11 56 31	4 54·2	54	45 14	57 19	4 ○ 2 3 4 ☽
22	11 59 A	5 8	10 8	12 41 37	9 14·7	54	25 14	51 20	4 ○ 1 2 3
23	.....	mrn.	mrn.	13 27 18	13 11·1	54	15 14	48 21	4 2 1 ○ 3
24	1 5 M	5 52	10 31	14 14 12	16 35·6	54	15 14	48 22	4 2 ○ 3 1
25	2 10 M	6 38	10 59	15 2 48	19 20·1	54	26 14	51 23	4 3 1 ○ 2
26	3 13 M	7 25 *aft.*	11 34	15 53 21	21 15·9	54	47 14	57 24	4 3 ○ 2 1
27	4 12 M	8 15	12 16	16 45 47	22 14·8	55	17 15	5 25	4 2 3 1 ○
28	5 5 M	9 7	1 9	17 39 44	22 9·5	55	53 15	15 26	4 ○ 1 3 ●
29	5 51 M	9 59	2 12	18 34 34	20 55·9	56	34 15	26 27	4 ○ 2 3 ●
30	6 30 M	10 52	3 22	19 29 32	18 33·9	57	16 15	38 28	4 2 1 4 ○ 3
31	7 2 M	11 45	4 37	20 24 4	15 8·7S	57	57 15	49 29	4 ○ 3 1 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 10 48	20 19·1S	19 24 13	23 6·3S	20 49 8	19 0·1S
6	17 25 56	21 15·5	19 51 10	22 12·4	21 5 4	17 53·2
11	17 48 20	22 13·2	20 17 42	21 1·8	21 20 48	16 41·5
16	18 15 5	22 56·5	20 43 45	19 35·6	21 36 21	15 25·5
21	18 44 35	23 16·4	21 9 16	17 55·4	21 51 43	14 5·6
26	19 15 51	23 7·9	21 34 14	16 2·5	22 6 54	12 42·3
31	19 48 17	22 27·9S	21 58 41	13 58·5S	22 21 54	11 16·0S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	6 47 18	23 2·1N	10 1 48	13 31·2N	8 44 18	18 0·2N
6	6 44 22	23 6·0	10 0 58	13 36·8	8 43 48	18 2·2
11	6 41 30	23 9·7	9 59 59	13 43·1	8 43 16	18 4·3
16	6 38 43	23 13·0	9 58 52	13 50·1	8 42 44	18 6·4
21	6 36 6	23 16·0	9 57 37	13 57·6	8 42 11	18 8·6
26	6 33 41	23 18·7	9 56 16	14 5·6	8 41 37	18 10·8
31	6 31 30	23 21·0N	9 54 50	14 13·9N	8 41 2	18 13·0N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9·0	9·1	5·3	4·1	2·1	1·0	16 17	3·5	5·0	2·2	21 7	9·1
15	8·9	7·7	5·3	4·0	2·1	1·1	16 17	2·9	5·1	2·1	21 5	9·2
25	8·9	6·9	5·4	4·0	2·0	1·1	16 16	2·6	5·1	2·1	21 2	9·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 251° 40′ *f.*

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 2*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends, 5*h.* 3*m. aft.* Night begins, 6*h.* 5*m. aft.* The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h.* 51*m.*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 9° below the horizon. Night begins and Day breaks when it is 18° below.

Jan. 2. Jupiter in Opposition, 5*h. morn.* Distance from Earth, 389,800,000 miles.

Jan. 3, 8*h. morn.* Earth at least distance from the Sun—91,345,000 miles. Perihelion.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·7*s.*

Jan. 12, *aft.* Occultation of 51 and 56 Tauri, and of Piazzi IV. 82; magnitudes 5·6, 5·2, and 5·8 respectively. See p. 80.

Jan. 13. *aft.* Occultation of *n* Tauri and *o* Tauri; magnitudes 5·1 and 4·8 respectively. See p. 80.

Jan. 14, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Jan. 14. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 50*m. aft.* ♃ 2° 24′ N.

Jan. 17, *morn.* Occultation of 29 Cancri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 80.

Jan. 18. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 27*m. aft.* ♄ 6° 50′ N.

Jan. 28. Neptune in Opposition, 10*h.* 1*aft.* Distance from Earth, 2,700,000,000 miles.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, the Afternoons 45*m.* Venus is just past Full in January. Fraction of disc illuminated, ·988 to ·962. Neptune rises *Jan.* 1, 6*h.* 22*m. aft.*; *Jan.* 31, 4*h.* 20*m. aft.* Constellations near the South meridian at 10 p.m.: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

Note.—The arrangement of the Table of Moonrising, southing, and setting on this page differs from that of the similar Tables in former issues of this Almanack. The times in the second column are those of Moonrise on the day of the month shown by the adjacent figure in the first column, morning or afternoon hours being indicated respectively by the letters M or A. The figures in the third and fourth columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after midnight of the day indicated. In such cases the figures are in heavy type. It is therefore to be remembered, in using this Table, that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	1 6	1 29	10 42	11 2	6 33	6 57	5 33	5 49	11 32	11 57	1 49	2 6	10 47	11 5
2	Th	1 44	2 8	11 17	11 40	7 13	7 37	6 14	6 26	...	0 13	2 29	2 43	11 24	11 42
3	F	2 21	2 47	11 55	...	7 52	8 14	6 58	7 1	0 40	0 53	3 8	3 22	...	0 0
4	S	2 58	3 26	0 21	0 32	8 28	8 53	7 40	7 35	1 21	1 32	3 50	4 3	0 19	0 38
5	S	3 35	4 4	1 0	1 9	9 5	9 30	8 19	8 8	2 1	2 11	4 32	4 43	0 58	1 19
6	M	4 11	4 43	1 39	1 47	9 42	10 7	8 58	8 46	2 41	2 52	5 14	5 25	1 41	2 4
7	Tu	4 49	5 22	2 20	2 30	10 21	10 45	9 39	9 30	3 21	3 34	5 57	6 10	2 28	2 53
8	W	5 31	6 4	3 5	3 16	11 0	11 23	10 21	10 16	4 2	4 18	6 43	6 59	3 19	3 47
9	Th	6 17	6 51	3 52	4 10	11 39	...	11 5	11 7	4 46	5 7	7 33	7 52	4 17	4 49
10	F	7 9	7 45	4 50	5 16	0 4	0 30	11 53	...	5 38	6 4	8 28	8 53	5 22	5 56
11	S	8 12	8 54	5 59	6 31	1 6	1 46	0 4	0 52	6 40	7 16	9 33	10 4	6 32	7 9
12	S	9 30	10 16	7 15	7 48	2 31	3 16	1 26	2 25	7 55	8 35	10 46	11 21	7 47	8 22
13	M	10 56	11 36	8 26	8 59	3 58	4 38	3 4	3 46	9 13	9 50	11 59	...	8 53	9 22
14	Tu	...	0 12	9 31	10 1	5 12	5 47	4 19	4 47	10 22	10 56	0 33	1 4	9 49	10 14
15	W	0 42	1 12	10 26	10 53	6 15	6 45	5 17	5 36	11 20	11 52	1 33	1 56	10 38	11 0
16	Th	1 34	2 1	11 11	11 38	7 6	7 33	6 9	6 20	...	0 10	2 21	2 40	11 22	11 43
17	F	2 18	2 46	11 54	...	7 51	8 17	6 58	7 2	0 40	0 54	3 6	3 23	...	0 3
18	S	3 0	*3 28	0 22	0 35	8 31	8 56	7 44	7 40	1 24	1 35	3 51	4 7	0 22	0 41
19	S	3 38	4 6	1 4	1 13	9 8	9 32	8 22	8 11	2 5	2 13	4 35	4 46	1 0	1 20
20	M	4 13	4 42	1 42	1 48	9 43	10 4	8 57	8 43	2 41	2 48	5 12	5 21	1 39	1 58
21	Tu	4 46	5 15	2 17	2 23	10 16	10 35	9 30	9 18	3 13	3 22	5 49	5 57	2 18	2 39
22	W	5 19	5 47	2 53	3 0	10 46	11 3	10 2	9 55	3 46	3 56	6 24	6 35	3 1	3 22
23	Th	5 54	6 21	3 28	3 38	11 15	11 33	10 37	10 35	4 20	4 33	7 3	7 17	3 44	4 7
24	F	6 33	7 2	4 9	4 27	11 49	...	11 13	11 19	4 58	5 16	7 45	8 3	4 32	4 58
25	S	7 20	7 51	5 3	5 28	0 12	0 40	11 54	...	5 44	6 10	8 35	9 1	5 29	6 5
26	S	8 18	8 57	6 6	6 37	1 14	1 53	0 12	0 53	6 45	7 20	9 38	10 11	6 39	7 15
27	M	9 37	10 23	7 19	7 57	2 36	3 25	1 36	2 29	8 1	8 43	10 52	11 30	7 53	8 28
28	Tu	11 6	11 43	8 35	9 9	4 7	4 46	3 14	3 54	9 21	9 56	...	0 6	8 59	9 26
29	W	...	0 18	9 37	10 3	5 16	5 48	4 26	4 49	10 22	10 50	0 39	1 4	9 49	10 10
30	Th	0 42	1 10	10 22	10 47	6 9	6 37	5 18	5 30	11 11	11 37	1 30	1 48	10 30	10 49
31	F	1 27	1 53	11 1	11 25	6 54	7 20	6 1	6 4	11 54	...	2 12	2 27	11 8	11 27
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. ft.	
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps	,,	17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
1	6 17M	10 31M	2 44A	8 49M	12 44A	4 40A	9 47M	2 9A	6 31A	3 52A	0 5M	8 17M	8 6A	3 19M	10 32M
8	6 22M	10 26M	2 31A	8 49M	12 54A	4 59A	9 32M	2 3A	6 35A	3 20A	11 33A	7 46M	7 36A	2 50M	10 4M
15	6 36M	10 34M	2 31A	8 47M	1 3A	5 19A	9 17M	1 58A	6 39A	2 48A	11 2A	7 15M	7 6A	2 21M	9 36M
22	6 53M	10 48M	2 42A	8 41M	1 11A	5 42A	9 0M	1 52A	6 44A	2 16A	10 31A	6 45M	6 36A	1 52M	9 8M
29	7 7M	11 4M	3 2A	8 32M	1 18A	6 5A	8 43M	1 45A	6 48A	1 45A	10 0A	6 14M	6 6A	1 22M	8 39M

☿ Mercury is a morning star. To be seen in the dawn in the first week of the month, S.E. by E.

♀ Venus is an evening star, but sets early. It is in the constellation Sagittarius, and in Capricornus later. To be seen in the twilight, S.W. Magnitude, −3·4.

♂ Mars is in the same part of the sky as Venus, the latter being to the right.

♃ Jupiter is visible from sunset to sunrise. High in the sky at midnight in the constellation Gemini, it forms a long triangle with Castor and Pollux. Magnitude, −2·3 at Opposition (Jan. 2).

♄ Saturn is in the constellation Leo, above and preceding the star Regulus (Mag. 1·3). Rises in the early evening, E.N.E. Magnitude, +0·5 to +0·3, and therefore brighter than the star.

morrow of the day of its line. It is stated in the heading whether the first entries in the column are morning or afternoon hours. The introduction of the heavy type figures signifies a change from afternoon to morning hours, and *aft.* is inserted when the change is from morning to afternoon hours. To one day in each lunation there are necessarily no entries, but there are no omissions. On the lines immediately following that with no entry the times given for moonrise are in the early morning of the day to which they are assigned. A similar system is followed in the Tables of Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets on this page.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	31	49	88	52	45
10	1	31	39	88	52	46
19	1	31	29	88	52	47
28	1	31	20	88	52	46

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 5*h.* A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	La Bassée,'15. Pheas. and Part. shooting ends.	7 42	4 46	32	333
2		S	4th S. a. Epiph. Purification. Candlemas. Sc. Qr. D.	7 40	4 48	33	332
3		M	*St. Blaize.* Ld. Salisbury b. 1830; d. 22 Aug. 1903.	7 39	4 50	34	331
4		Tu	Geo. Herbert, poet & divine, d. 1633; b. 3 Apr. 1593.	7 37	4 51	35	330
5		W	*St. Agatha.* John Lingard, historian, b. 1771.	7 36	4 53	36	329
6		Th	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; d. 13 Oct. 1905.	7 34	4 55	37	328
7		F	Charles Dickens born, 1812; d. 9 June, 1870.	7 32	4 57	38	327
8		S	Half Qr. Day. R. Burton b. 1576; d. 25 Jan. 1639.	7 31	4 59	39	326
9		S	5th Sun. after Epiphany. Sir E. Carson b. 1854.	7 29	5 1	40	325
10		M	Sobraon, 1846. Ld. Lister ("Antiseptics") d. '12.	7 27	5 2	41	324
11		Tu	Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847.	7 25	5 4	42	323
12		W	London Custom House burnt, 1814.	7 24	5 6	43	322
13		Th	Lord R. Churchill b. 1849; d. 24 Jan. 1895.	7 22	5 8	44	321
14		F	*St. Valentine.* Old Candlemas. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 20	5 10	45	320
15		S	Kimberley, 1900. U.S.S. *Maine* destroyed, 1898.	7 18	5 12	46	319
16		S	Septuagesima. Masurian Lakes battle, 1915.	7 16	5 13	47	318
17		M	Meeanee, 1843. Molière died, 1673.	7 14	5 15	48	317
18		Tu	German submarine blockade declared, 1915.	7 12	5 17	49	316
19		W	David Garrick b. 1717. Adelina Patti b. 1843.	7 10	5 19	50	315
20		Th	Princess Royal b. 1867. Verdun I. began, 1916.	7 8	5 21	51	314
21		F	Fall of Jericho, 1918. Gen. Townshend b. 1861.	7 6	5 23	52	313
22		S	G. Washington b. 1732. General Holiday, U.S.A.	7 4	5 24	53	312
23		S	Sexagesima. Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave b. 1856.	7 2	5 26	54	311
24		M	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.	7 0	5 28	55	310
25		Tu	Sir Christopher Wren d. 1793; b. 20 Oct. 1632.	6 58	5 30	56	309
26		W	Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852; 454 persons lost.	6 56	5 31	57	308
27		Th	Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900. Ellen Terry	6 54	5 33	58	307
28		F	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900. [b. 1848.	6 51	5 35	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7*d.*	6*h.*	52*m.*	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	14	11	38	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	23	1	48	Morning.
Perigee	5*d.*	3*h.*	M. 229,000	miles.
Apogee	20*d.*	8*h.*	A. 251,500	,,

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1919.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	7	8	8	7
Wolverhampton ...W.	8	9	9	8
Birmingham .....Th.	9	10	10	9
Stourbridge .....F.	10	11	11	10
Dudley .....S.	11	12	12	11

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

10. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

14. Old Candlemas.

17. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 19th.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, in the 63 years, 1841–1903, was 1·456 inches on 12·4 days.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time of Ob. Sidereal T. See p 80.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 38	0·36	20 56 12	10·22	17 18 52S	42·1	20 42 34	3 16 53
2	13 46	0·33	21 0 17	10·19	17 1 52	42·9	20 46 31	3 12 57
3	13 54	0·29	21 4 21	10·15	16 44 34	43·6	20 50 27	3 9 2
4	14 0	0·26	21 8 24	10·12	16 26 58	44·4	20 54 24	3 5 6
5	14 6	0·22	21 12 27	10·08	16 9 6	45·1	20 58 21	3 1 10
6	14 11	0·19	21 16 28	10·05	15 50 56	45·7	21 2 17	2 57 14
7	14 15	0·16	21 20 29	10·01	15 32 31	46·4	21 6 14	2 53 18
8	14 19	0·12	21 24 29	9·98	15 13 50	47·1	21 10 10	2 49 22
9	14 21	0·09	21 28 28	9·94	14 54 53	47·7	21 14 7	2 45 26
10	14 23	0·05	21 32 26	9·91	14 35 41	48·3	21 18 3	2 41 30
11	14 24	0·02	21 36 23	9·88	14 16 15	48·9	21 22 0	2 37 34
12	14 24	0·01	21 40 20	9·84	13 56 35	49·5	21 25 56	2 33 38
13	14 23	0·05	21 44 16	9·81	13 36 41	50·0	21 29 53	2 29 42
14	14 22	0·08	21 48 11	9·78	13 16 34	50·6	21 33 50	2 25 46
15	14 19	0·11	21 52 5	9·75	12 56 14	51·1	21 37 46	2 21 51
16	14 16	0·14	21 55 59	9·72	12 35 41	51·6	21 41 43	2 17 55
17	14 13	0·17	21 59 52	9·69	12 14 56	52·1	21 45 39	2 13 59
18	14 8	0·20	22 3 44	9·66	11 53 59	52·6	21 49 36	2 10 3
19	14 3	0·22	22 7 36	9·63	11 32 51	53·1	21 53 32	2 6 7
20	13 58	0·25	22 11 27	9·60	11 11 31	53·5	21 57 29	2 2 11
21	13 51	0·28	22 15 17	9·58	10 50 2	54·0	22 1 25	1 58 15
22	13 44	0·31	22 19 6	9·55	10 28 22	54·4	22 5 22	1 54 19
23	13 37	0·33	22 22 55	9·53	10 6 32	54·8	22 9 19	1 50 23
24	13 28	0·36	22 26 44	9·50	9 44 33	55·1	22 13 15	1 46 27
25	13 20	0·38	22 30 31	9·48	9 22 25	55·5	22 17 12	1 42 32
26	13 10	0·40	22 34 18	9·45	9 0 9	55·9	22 21 8	1 38 36
27	13 0	0·43	22 38 5	9·43	8 37 44	56·2	22 25 5	1 34 40
28	12 50	0·45	22 41 51	9·41	8 15 12S	56·5	22 29 1	1 30 44

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.16)
2. ☽. (5.18)
3. (5.20)
4. (5.21)
5. (5.23)
6. (5.25)
7. (5.27)
8. (5.29)
9. ☾. (5.31)
10. (5.32)
11. (5.34)
12. (5.36)
13. (5.38)
14. (5.40)
15. (5.42)
16. ☽. (5.43)
17. (5.45)
18. (5.47)
19. (5.49)
20. (5.51)
21. (5.53)
22. (5.54)
23. ☾. (5.56)
24. (5.58)
25. (6.0)
26. (6.1)
27. (6.3)
28. (6.5)

*METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR FEBRUARY.

Day.	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 58 years.		Lowest in 58 years.		RAINFALL 1841-1903. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE Total possible
	°	°	°	°	Yr.	°	Yr.	inch.	h. m.
1	44·5	34·6	39·6	57·1	52	20·0	57	·066	9 6
2	44·5	34·6	39·5	58·0	50	18·4	88	·082	9 10
3	44·4	34·5	39·5	55·5	69	15·7	41	·045	9 12
4	44·5	34·5	39·5	56·3	69	12·4	41	·037	9 16
5	44·5	34·5	39·6	61·6	69	18·1	95	·057	9 20
6	44·6	34·5	39·6	59·9	69	15·1	95	·021	9 22
7	44·6	34·4	39·5	59·1	77	9·6	95	·054	9 26
8	44·5	34·2	39·3	55·5	72	6·9	95	·040	9 28
9	44·4	33·9	39·1	58·0	56	10·2	95	·059	9 32
10	44·4	33·7	38·9	63·9	99	14·4	95	·055	9 36
11	44·4	33·5	38·9	56·2	69	14·5	55	·061	9 40
12	44·5	33·5	38·8	57·8	85	7·7	45	·043	9 44
13	44·8	33·6	39·0	57·6	84	15·3	45	·052	9 48
14	45·1	33·8	39·3	55·4	82	13·8	55	·069	9 52
15	45·3	33·9	39·4	58·2	50	15·5	65	·061	9 56
16	45·5	34·1	39·5	59·0	59	14·3	02	·055	9 58
17	45·6	34·1	39·6	60·5	78	18·0	55	·041	10 2
18	45·6	34·2	39·5	59·0	76	13·1	55	·030	10 6
19	45·5	34·3	39·5	58·8	93	11·1	55	·044	10 10
20	45·5	34·3	39·5	58·3	03	19·3	55	·047	10 14
21	45·6	34·4	39·6	56·9	03	18·8	55	·067	10 18
22	45·8	34·5	39·7	58·0	49	17·8	55	·036	10 22
23	46·0	34·6	39·8	55·7	00	23·2	44	·052	10 26
24	46·2	34·6	40·0	58·9	00	19·9	88	·050	10 30
25	46·5	34·6	40·1	61·7	68	19·8	88	·055	10 34
26	46·7	34·7	40·2	58·6	97	23·5	58	·059	10 38
27	46·8	34·6	40·3	62·1	91	22·0	99	·063	10 40
28	47·0	34·5	40·3	62·3	46	22·8	99	·047	10 44
29	...	...	...	58·2	76	26·8	88	·019	...
M'th	45·3	34·3	39·5	....		....		...	...

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

(See Note, p. 22.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. 30m. P.M.
	Mrn.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	7 29M	0 37	5 55	21 17 52	10 50·4S	58 32·1S	59 0·1	13	31○24
2	7 53M	1 27	7 15	22 10 57	5 53·1	59 0·1	59 0·6	1 13	3○214
3	8 15M	2 18	8 35	23 3 43	0 33·8	59 1·1	59 0·6	2 13	321○4
4	8 37M	3 9	9 56	23 56 44	4 49·1N	59 2·1	59 0·6	3 13	2○14●
5	9 1M	4 1	11 16	0 50 37	9 56·7	59 2·9	59 0·6	4 13	1○234
6	9 28M	4 54	0 36	1 45 58	14 30·1	59 2·3	59 0·6	5 13	○2○34
7	9 59M	5 50	1 53	2 43 2	18 12·1	59 1·2	59 0·6	6 13	2○143
8	10 38M	6 47	3 4	3 41 43	20 47·6	58 56·2	58 59·5	7 13	314○2
9	11 27M	7 45	4 5	4 41 22	22 6·2	58 37·1	58 57·0	8 13	34○12
10	12 25A	8 43	4 55	5 40 56	22 3·6	58 15·1	58 54·9	9 13	432I○
11	1 31A	9 39	5 35	6 39 14	20 42·5	57 51·1	58 47·0	10 13	●342○1
12	2 43A	10 32	6 7	7 35 22	18 12·3	57 24·1	58 40·1	11 13	41○23
13	3 56A	11 22	6 33	8 28 51	14 46·6	56 55·1	58 32·2	12 13	○4○3
14	5 8A	0 9	6 55	9 19 42	10 41·1	56 24·1	58 24·3	13 13	42○3●
15	6 20A	0 54	7 15	10 8 16	6 10·9	55 54·1	58 15·4	14 13	431○2
16	7 29A	1 37	7 34	10 55 7	1 30·2N	55 24·1	58 7·5	15 13	3○412
17	8 36A	2 20	7 53	11 40 56	3 8·9S	54 57·1	58 0·6	16 13	321○4
18	9 43A	3 3	8 13	12 26 22	7 35·8	54 34·1	57 54·7	17 13	21○14
19	10 49A	3 46	8 36	13 12 5	11 41·3	54 19·1	57 49·8	18 13	1○234
20	11 55A	4 31	9 1	13 58 38	15 16·9	54 11·1	57 47·1	19 13	○134●
21	.....	mrn.	mrn.	14 46 30	18 14·7	54 13·1	57 48·2	20 13	2○34●
22	0 58M	5 18	9 33	15 35 56	20 26·8	54 25·1	57 51·2	21 13	31○24
23	1 58M	6 6	10 11	16 27 0	21 46·0	54 47·1	57 57·2	22 13	3○124
24	2 53M	6 56	10 58	17 19 33	22 5·6	55 19·1	58 6·3	23 13	321○4
25	3 42M	7 47	11 55	18 13 10	21 10·7	56 0·1	58 17·4	24 13	423○1
			aft.						
26	4 23M	8 39	1 1	19 7 21	19 29·4	56 47·1	58 30·5	25 13	41○23
27	4 58M	9 31	2 13	20 1 38	16 33·4	57 38·1	58 44·6	26 13	4○213
28	5 28M	10 23	3 29	20 55 44	12 38·9S	58 29·1	58 58·7	27 13	421○3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	20 21 29	21 14·6S	22 22 39	11 45·2S	22 36 45	9 47·1S
10	20 55 12	19 26·7	22 46 9	9 24·1	22 51 27	8 16·1
15	21 29 18	17 3·4	23 9 17	6 57·0	23 6 0	6 43·5
20	22 3 43	14 4·6	23 32 6	4 25·3	23 20 25	5 9·6
25	22 38 23	10 30·9S	23 54 43	1 50·7S	23 34 44	3 34·8S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♅ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	6 29 37	23 23·0N	9 53 20	14 22·4N	8 40 27	18 15·3N
10	6 28 2	23 24·7	9 51 48	14 31·1	8 39 55	18 17·4
15	6 26 47	23 26·1	9 50 14	14 39·7	8 39 22	18 19·6
20	6 25 52	23 27·2	9 48 40	14 48·2	8 38 50	18 21·6
25	6 25 19	23 28·0N	9 47 8	14 56·5N	8 38 20	18 23·5N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·9	6·5	5·5	3·9	2·0	1·1	16 15	2·5	5·2	2·1	20·8	9·3
15	8·9	6·3	5·6	3·8	2·0	1·1	16 13	2·4	5·3	2·0	20·2	9·3
25	8·9	6·5	5·7	3·8	1·9	1·1	16 11	2·5	5·5	2·0	19·7	9·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 250° 2′ 1″.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 45*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at 5*h.* 44*m. aft.* Night begins, 6*h.* 43*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 4*m.*

Feb. 2. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 9*m. aft.* ♂ 6° 28′ S.

Feb. 4, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian, 1*m.* 7·7*s.*

Feb. 9. Occultation of 53 Tauri, ι Tauri, and 105 Tauri; magnitudes 5·3, 4·7, and 6·0 respectively. See p. 80.

Feb. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 14*m. aft.* ♃ 2° 20′ N.

Feb. 12. Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Feb. 12, *aft.* Occultation of Piazzi VII. 261 and 5 Cancri; magnitudes 6·0 and 5·9 respectively. See p. 80.

Feb. 13. Venus in conjunction with Mars, 1*h.* 38*m. aft.* ♀ 0° 35′ S.

Feb. 13, *aft.* Occultation of α Cancri: magnitude 4·3. See p. 80.

Feb. 14. Saturn in Opposition, 2*h. aft.* Distance from Earth, 764,100,000 miles.

Feb. 14, *morn.* Occultation of κ Cancri; magnitude 5·1. See p. 80.

Feb. 15. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 2*m. morn.* ♄ 6° 45′ N.

Feb. 17, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Feb. 17, *morn.* Occultation of *e* Leonis; magnitude 5·1. See p. 80.

Feb. 23. 9*h. aft.* Mercury in Superior Conjunction.

The disc of Venus is nearly full. Fraction of diameter illuminated, 0·961 to 0·923.

Neptune rises Feb. 1, 4*h.* 16*m. aft.*; Feb. 28, 2*h.* 25*m. aft.*

The Zodiacal light may be observed in the evenings of the latter part of this month, the Moon being absent.

In this month the Mornings increase 50*m.*, and the Afternoons 49*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

The Opposition of Saturn.—Last year Saturn was in Opposition on Jan. 31, and the planet was in Cancer. This year Opposition is a fortnight later, and Saturn will be in the constellation Leo, East of last year's position. This happens because Saturn has moved a

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	2 4	2 30	11 36	...	7 33	7 58	6 41	6 40	0 19	0 34	2 51	3 4	11 45	...
2	Su	2 40	*3 9	0 3	0 14	8 11	8 36	7 24	7 19	1 1	1 14	3 29	3 43	0 3	0 21
3	M	*3 17	*3 49	0 43	0 53	8 49	9 14	8 5	7 55	1 43	1 55	4 13	4 26	0 40	1 0
4	Tu	*3 56	*4 26	1 23	1 32	9 29	9 51	8 41	8 30	2 23	2 35	4 55	5 7	1 21	1 43
5	W	4 34	*5 2	2 0	2 12	10 6	10 28	9 15	9 10	3 1	3 16	5 36	5 51	2 5	2 27
6	Th	5 14	5 42	2 40	2 56	10 45	11 5	9 55	9 57	3 41	3 58	6 19	6 36	2 53	3 18
7	F	5 57	6 24	3 24	3 44	11 21	11 41	10 37	10 48	4 24	4 43	7 15	7 27	3 47	4 18
8	S	6 45	7 16	4 15	4 47	...	0 5	11 26	11 46	5 12	5 40	7 59	8 29	4 52	5 28
9	Su	7 46	8 24	5 26	6 7	0 37	1 17	...	0 24	6 16	6 55	9 7	9 45	6 5	6 46
10	M	9 8	9 55	6 51	7 37	2 3	2 57	1 3	1 58	7 38	8 23	10 28	11 11	7 29	8 11
11	Tu	10 46	11 27	8 16	8 57	3 45	4 31	2 52	3 36	9 5	9 46	11 50	...	8 48	9 18
12	W	...	0 9	9 27	10 1	5 6	5 43	4 20	4 42	10 18	10 50	0 30	1 0	9 45	10 10
13	Th	0 36	1 9	10 20	10 49	6 8	6 38	5 18	5 26	11 12	11 39	1 29	1 49	10 33	10 53
14	F	1 26	1 55	11 1	11 30	6 56	7 23	6 4	6 6	11 56	...	2 14	2 29	11 12	11 30
15	S	2 6	2 35	11 39	...	7 37	8 1	6 47	6 43	0 23	0 37	2 54	3 6	11 47	...
16	Su	2 42	3 11	0 8	0 16	8 13	8 35	7 25	7 18	1 3	1 13	3 31	3 42	0 3	0 20
17	M	3 15	3 45	0 43	0 49	8 47	9 6	7 58	7 50	1 38	1 46	4 8	4 18	0 37	0 53
18	Tu	3 47	4 16	1 14	1 22	9 18	9 36	8 28	8 21	2 12	2 18	4 43	4 51	1 10	1 27
19	W	4 18	4 45	1 44	1 54	9 48	10 4	8 54	8 51	2 43	2 50	5 15	5 23	1 43	2 0
20	Th	4 49	5 13	2 14	2 26	10 16	10 31	9 21	9 23	3 13	3 21	5 48	5 57	2 18	2 37
21	F	5 19	5 43	2 45	3 0	10 45	10 59	9 50	10 1	3 42	3 52	6 20	6 33	2 57	3 18
22	S	5 53	6 18	3 19	3 40	11 15	11 29	10 25	10 42	4 15	4 31	6 58	7 16	3 41	4 6
23	Su	6 34	7 2	4 4	4 33	11 51	...	11 5	11 30	4 57	5 20	7 44	8 9	4 34	5 5
24	M	7 26	7 59	5 4	5 44	0 16	0 53	11 58	...	5 53	6 26	8 43	9 17	5 43	6 23
25	Tu	8 37	9 22	6 20	7 8	1 31	2 24	0 37	1 17	7 8	7 52	9 59	10 42	7 5	7 44
26	W	10 12	10 55	7 46	8 33	3 10	4 3	2 19	3 0	8 35	9 17	11 22	...	8 22	8 53
27	Th	11 41	...	9 1	9 39	4 37	5 16	3 56	4 13	9 49	10 21	0 2	0 33	9 21	9 44
28	F	0 9	0 43	9 54	10 27	5 39	6 10	4 57	5 0	10 43	11 9	1 3	1 23	10 6	10 27

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	7 15M	11 23M	3 31A	8 21M	1 24A	6 28A	8 26M	1 38A	6 52A	1 15A	9 30A	5 45M	5 35A	0 55M	8 11M
12	7 19M	11 43M	4 8A	8 9M	1 29A	6 51A	8 7M	1 31A	6 57A	12 45A	9 0A	5 15M	5 4A	0 23M	7 42M
19	7 26M	12 3A	4 52A	7 56M	1 34A	7 14A	7 48M	1 24A	7 0A	12 15A	8 31A	4 47M	4 33A	11 53A	7 13M
26	7 10M	12 24A	5 40A	7 42M	1 38A	7 36A	7 30M	1 16A	7 4A	11 46M	8 3A	4 19M	4 2A	11 24A	6 45M

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star at the beginning of the month, and an evening star at the end. In both cases, too near to the Sun to be seen by the unaided eye.

♀ Venus is an evening star, and passes through Aquarius into Pisces. It remains above the horizon for about two hours after sunset, in the S.W. to W. Magnitude, −3·3.

♂ Mars will be to the right of Venus, and below, after their conjunction on the 13th.

♃ Jupiter is brilliant and high in the S.E. sky at sunset, remaining visible until early morning. It moves slowly westward among the stars.

♄ Saturn is moving westward from Regulus. It rises about sunset and sets at sunrise. Its Magnitude at Opposition on Feb. 14 is +0·2.

short distance in its orbit round the Sun in the interval, and somewhat more than a year must elapse before the Earth is again in line with the Sun and the planet. Because its orbit is not a circle a planet is not at precisely the same distance from the Sun at all Oppositions, nor is it at equal distances from the Earth; but in the case of Saturn these variations are not sufficient to make a very appreciable difference in the brightness of the planet, which is as much or more affected by the variation of phase of the ring-system, at different Oppositions. The present is not a bright Opposition, as the period is approaching when the edge of the rings will be presented to the Earth and they will be invisible.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

	R.A.			Decl. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	31	15	88	52	46
10	1	31	6	88	52	45
19	1	30	57	88	52	44
28	1	30	50	88	52	42

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 21d. 4h. A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▌	S	St. David's Day.	6 49	5 37	60	30
2	▌	S	Quinquagesima. *St. Chad.*	6 47	5 39	61	30
3	▌	M	Colonel Burnaby b. 1842; d. 17 Jan. 1885.	6 45	5 40	62	30
4	▌	Tu	Inauguration Day, U.S.A. Shrove Tuesday.	6 43	5 42	63	30
5	▌	W	Ash Wednesday.	6 41	5 44	64	30
6	▌	Th	John Redmond, Irish Nationalist, died, 1918.	6 38	5 46	65	30
7	▌	F	*St. Perpetua.* J. R. Green, historian, d. 1883.	6 36	5 47	66	29
8	▌	S	Aboukir, 1801. Rev. H. W. Beecher d. 1887.	6 34	5 49	67	29
9	▌	S	Quadragesima. 1st S. in Lent. Vimy Ridge, 1917.	6 32	5 51	68	29
10	▌	M	Neuve Chapelle, 1915.	6 30	5 53	69	29
11	▌	Tu	Capture of Bagdad, 1917. [issued, 1797.	6 27	5 54	70	29
12	▌	W	*St. Gregory.* Ember D. £1 Bank Notes first	6 25	5 56	71	29
13	▌	Th	Gen. Sir H. C. O. Plumer, G.C.M.G., born, 1857.	6 23	5 58	72	29
14	▌	F	Ember D. Ivry, 1590. Adm. Byng shot, 1757.	6 21	5 59	73	29
15	▌	S	Ember Day. Czar of Russia abdicated, 1917.	6 18	6 1	74	29
16	▌	S	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 3	75	29
17	▌	M	St. Patrick's Day. Bapaume taken, 1917.	6 14	6 5	76	28
18	▌	Tu	*Edward, K.W.S.* Nav. attack, Dardanelles, '15.	6 12	6 6	77	28
19	▌	W	Sir R. Burton b. 1821. Dav. Livingstone b. 1813.	6 9	6 8	78	28
20	▌	Th	Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917.	6 7	6 10	79	28
21	▌	F	*St. Benedict.* Cambrai—St. Quentin, 1918.	6 5	6 11	80	28
22	▌	S	Rosa Bonheur b. 1822. Sir A. Vandyk b. 1509.	6 2	6 13	81	28
23	▌	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Viscount Milner b. 1854.	6 0	6 15	82	28
24	▌	M	S.S. *Sussex* torpedoed, 1916.	5 58	6 16	83	28
25	▌	Tu	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 56	6 18	84	28
26	▌	W	Gaza, 1917. Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.	5 53	6 20	85	28
27	▌	Th	John Bright died, 1889; born, 16 Nov. 1811.	5 51	6 21	86	28
28	▌	F	Queen Elizabeth excommunicated, 1569.	5 49	6 23	87	28
29	▌	S	Eman. Swedenborg d. 1772. John Keble d. 1866.	5 47	6 25	88	28
30	▌	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 44	6 26	89	28
31	▌	M	H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 42	6 28	90	28

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	2d. 11h.	11m.	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	9 3	14	Morning.
○	Full Moon	16 3	41	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	24 8	34	Afternoon.
●	New Moon	31 9	5	Afternoon.

Perigee 4d. 3h. A. 225,600 miles.
Apogee 20d. 1h. A. 252,000 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MARCH,

in the 63 years, 1841-1903, was 1·488 inches on 13·2 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected
Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Ru
Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st Augu

8. Last day for sending list of persons e
ployed in factories and workshops during p
year.

17. Bank Holiday in Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts
Overseers and Parish Councils to be made
to 31st.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p. 33.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 39	0·47	22 45 37	9·38	7 52 32S	56·8	22 32 58	1 26 48
2	12 27	0·49	22 49 22	9·36	7 29 46	57·1	22 36 54	1 22 52
3	12 15	0·51	22 53 6	9·34	7 6 53	57·3	22 40 51	1 18 56
4	12 3	0·53	22 56 50	9·32	6 43 55	57·6	22 44 48	1 15 0
5	11 50	0·55	23 0 34	9·30	6 20 50	57·8	22 48 44	1 11 4
6	11 36	0·57	23 4 17	9·28	5 57 41	58·0	22 52 41	1 7 8
7	11 22	0·59	23 7 59	9·27	5 34 27	58·2	22 56 37	1 3 12
8	11 8	0·61	23 11 42	9·25	5 11 8	58·4	23 0 34	0 59 17
9	10 53	0·62	23 15 23	9·23	4 47 45	58·5	23 4 30	0 55 21
10	10 38	0·64	23 19 5	9·22	4 24 19	58·7	23 8 27	0 51 25
11	10 22	0·65	23 22 46	9·20	4 0 50	58·8	23 12 23	0 47 29
12	10 6	0·67	23 26 26	9·19	3 37 18	58·9	23 16 20	0 43 33
13	9 50	0·68	23 30 7	9·17	3 13 43	59·0	23 20 16	0 39 37
14	9 34	0·69	23 33 47	9·16	2 50 6	59·1	23 24 13	0 35 41
15	9 17	0·70	23 37 27	9·15	2 26 27	59·1	23 28 10	0 31 45
16	9 0	0·71	23 41 6	9·14	2 2 47	59·2	23 32 6	0 27 49
17	8 43	0·72	23 44 45	9·13	1 39 6	59·2	23 36 3	0 23 53
18	8 25	0·73	23 48 24	9·12	1 15 23	59·3	23 39 59	0 19 57
19	8 8	0·74	23 52 3	9·12	0 51 41	59·3	23 43 56	0 16 2
20	7 50	0·74	23 55 42	9·11	0 27 58	59·3	23 47 52	0 12 6
21	7 32	0·75	23 59 21	9·10	0 4 16S	59·2	23 51 49	0 8 10
22	7 14	0·75	0 2 59	9·10	0 19 26N	59·2	23 55 45	0 4 14
23	6 56	0·76	0 6 38	9·10	0 43 6	59·1	23 59 42	0 0 18 23 56 22
24	6 37	0·76	0 10 16	9·09	1 6 45	59·1	0 3 39	23 52 26
25	6 19	0·76	0 13 54	9·09	1 30 23	59·0	0 7 35	23 48 30
26	6 1	0·76	0 17 32	9·09	1 53 58	58·9	0 11 32	23 44 34
27	5 42	0·76	0 21 11	9·09	2 17 31	58·8	0 15 28	23 40 38
28	5 24	0·76	0 24 49	9·09	2 41 2	58·7	0 19 25	23 36 43
29	5 6	0·76	0 28 27	9·09	3 4 29	58·5	0 23 21	23 32 47
30	4 48	0·76	0 32 5	9·10	3 27 52	58·4	0 27 18	23 28 51
31	4 29	0·76	0 35 44	9·10	3 51 12	58·2	0 31 14	23 24 55

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.7)
2. ☽. (6.9)
3. (6.10)
4. (6.12)
5. (6.14)
6. (6.16)
7. (6.17)
8. (6.19)
9. ☾. (6.21)
10. (6.23)
11. (6.24)
12. (6.26)
13. (6.28)
14. (6.29)
15. (6.31)
16. ☽. (6.33)
17. (6.35)
18. (6.36)
19. (6.38)
20. (6.40)
21. (6.41)
22. (6.43)
23. ☽. (6.45)
24. (6.46)
25. (6.48)
26. (6.50)
27. (6.51)
28. (6.53)
29. (6.55)
30. ☽. (6.56)
31. (6.58)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR MARCH.

Day.	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp	Highest in 65 years		Lowest in 65 years		RAINFALL, 1841-1905. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE Total possible.
	°	°	°	°	Yr.	°	Yr.	inch.	h. m.
1	47·2	34·5	40·4	57·2	93	22·5	66	·075	10 48
2	47·4	34·4	40·4	61·1	70	22·1	90	·049	10 52
3	47·7	34·4	40·5	64·8	71	20·1	90	·052	10 56
4	47·9	34·4	40·7	63·9	71	13·1	90	·070	11 0
5	48·2	34·6	40·9	63·5	59	21·3	52	·042	11 4
6	48·3	34·7	41·0	60·1	72	18·1	45	·031	11 8
7	48·4	34·7	41·0	60·8	72	21·6	86	·046	11 12
8	48·5	34·7	41·1	61·0	93	23·8	83	·041	11 16
9	48·5	34·6	41·0	63·0	54	22·3	92	·070	11 20
10	48·5	34·4	40·9	59·4	81	22·6	83	·042	11 24
11	48·6	34·3	41·0	62·8	54	26·9	47	·051	11 29
12	48·7	34·3	41·1	64·0	51	23·1	91	·042	11 32
13	48·9	34·5	41·3	64·2	54	21·3	45	·025	11 37
14	49·2	34·7	41·5	61·1	90	13·1	45	·051	11 40
15	49·5	34·9	41·7	68·0	84	20·4	45	·060	11 45
16	49·8	35·1	41·9	68·8	84	23·9	83	·036	11 50
17	49·9	35·2	42·0	68·1	84	20·3	86	·061	11 54
18	50·0	35·2	42·0	66·2	57	20·7	45	·046	11 58
19	50·0	35·2	41·9	64·1	86	23·6	87	·045	12 2
20	50·0	35·2	41·9	63·1	82	26·3	53	·052	12 5
21	50·1	35·1	41·9	61·7	58	20·3	99	·060	12 8
22	50·3	35·2	42·0	67·7	96	23·4	91	·045	12 12
23	50·6	35·2	42·2	68·4	52	23·1	99	·058	12 16
24	51·0	35·4	42·4	70·9	71	20·6	83	·033	12 20
25	51·3	35·6	42·7	68·0	03	20·8	53	·041	12 24
26	51·6	35·9	43·0	67·4	71	20·0	50	·039	12 28
27	52·0	36·1	43·3	64·3	74	24·1	50	·036	12 32
28	52·5	36·4	43·7	68·8	50	21·0	50	·058	12 36
29	53·0	36·6	44·1	64·6	73	24·2	01	·042	12 40
30	53·6	36·9	44·5	68·0	93	24·7	56	·043	12 44
31	54·2	37·1	44·9	71·5	48	24·7	56	·047	12 48
M'th	49·9	35·1	41·9	—	—	—	—	—	—

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. p.m.
	Morn.	Mrn.	Aft.						W. E.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	″	D. H.	
1	5 53M.	11 15 *aft.*	4 49	21 49 36	7 56′7S	59 14	16 10	28 13	○ 4 3 ●
2	6 17M.	12 7	6 10	22 43 28	2 41′8S	59 51	16 20	0 1	4 3 ○ 12
3	6 41M.	12 59	7 33	23 37 48	2 47′1N	60 14	16 26	1 1	4 3 12 ○
4	7 4M.	1 52	8 56	0 33 5	8 8′9	60 23	16 29	2 1	2 3 4 ○ 1
5	7 31M.	2 47	10 19	1 29 46	13 1′7	60 18	16 28	3 1	1 ○ 4 3 2
6	8 2M.	3 44	11 39	2 28 3	17 4′9	60 0	16 23	4 1	○ 2 1 4 3
7	8 40M.	4 42	0 54	3 27 40	20 1′3	59 33	16 15	5 1	2 1 ○ 3 4
8	9 26M.	5 41	1 59	4 27 56	21 39′6	59 0	16 6	6 1	● ○ 1 4 ☿
9	10 22M.	6 39	2 52	5 27 47	21 55′9	58 25	15 57	7 1	3 ○ 2 4 ●
10	11 25M.	7 34	3 35	6 26 7	20 53′6	57 49	15 47	8 1	3 1 2 ○ 4
11	12 33A.	8 27	4 9	7 22 6	18 42′1	57 14	15 37	9 1	2 3 ○ 1 4
12	1 45A.	9 18	4 37	8 15 24	15 34′3	56 41	15 28	10 1	1 ○ 3 2 4
13	2 56A.	10 5	5 0	9 6 5	11 44′6	56 10	15 20	11 1	4 ○ 1 2 3
14	4 6A.	10 50	5 20	9 54 32	7 26′9	55 42	15 12	12 1	2 1 ○ 3 4
15	5 16A.	11 33	5 39	10 41 20	2 54′2N	55 16	15 5	13 1	4 2 ○ 1 3
16	6 23A.	0 16	5 58	11 27 7	1 41′6S	54 53	14 59	14 1	● 4 3 ○ 2
17	7 30A.	0 59	6 18	12 12 32	6 9′6	54 33	14 53	15 1	4 3 1 2 ○
18	8 36A.	1 42	6 40	12 58 11	10 20′1	54 18	14 49	16 1	4 3 2 ○ 1
19	9 42A.	2 27	7 5	13 44 33	14 3′8	54 8	14 46	17 1	4 1 ○ 2 ●
20	10 45A.	3 12	7 34	14 32 2	17 12′2	54 4	14 45	18 1	4 ○ 1 2 3
21	11 46A.	4 0	8 10	15 20 51	19 37′2	54 8	14 46	19 1	2 1 4 ○ 3
22	.....	mrn.	mrn.	16 11 2	21 11′8	54 20	14 50	20 1	2 ○ 1 3 4
23	0 43M.	4 48	8 53	17 2 25	21 50′0	54 42	14 56	21 1	3 1 2 4 ○
24	1 33M.	5 38	9 45	17 54 42	21 27′6	55 14	15 4	22 1	☿ 3 ○ 4
25	2 17M.	6 29	10 45	18 47 28	20 2′7	55 55	15 16	23 1	3 2 ○ 1 4
26	2 53M.	7 19	11 52 *aft.*	19 40 24	17 35′8	56 43	15 29	24 1	1 ○ 2 4 ●
27	3 24M.	8 10	1 4	20 33 19	14 10′8	57 38	15 44	25 1	○ 1 2 3 4
28	3 52M.	9 1	2 21	21 26 16	9 54′8	58 35	15 59	26 1	2 1 ○ 3 4
29	4 16M.	9 52	3 40	22 19 33	4 58′6S	59 29	16 14	27 1	2 ○ 1 4 3
30	4 40M.	10 44	5 2	23 13 37	0 22′8N	60 16	16 27	28 1	3 4 1 ○ 2
31	5 4M.	11 37	6 26	0 9 2	5 50′1N	60 49	16 36	29 1	3 4 ○ 1 2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♀ VENUS. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♂ MARS. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
2	23 13 9	6 25′6S	0 17 11	0 45′4N	23 48 58	1 59′6S
7	23 47 24	1 57′6S	0 39 36	3 21′2	0 3 8	0 24′4S
12	0 19 39	2 34′8N	1 2 4	5 55′4	0 17 13	1 10′4N
17	0 47 17	6 41′6	1 24 39	8 26′3	0 31 17	2 44′5
22	1 7 2	9 49′1	1 47 26	10 52′5	0 45 19	4 17′5
27	1 16 22	11 30′1N	2 10 29	13 12′4N	0 59 21	5 49′0N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♄ SATURN. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
2	6 25 7	23 28′7N	9 45 38	15 4′3N	8 37 52	18 25′4N
7	6 25 17	23 29′0	9 44 12	15 11′8	8 37 26	18 27′1
12	6 25 49	23 29′2	9 42 51	15 18′6	8 37 2	18 28′6
17	6 26 41	23 29′0	9 41 37	15 24′9	8 36 40	18 30′0
22	6 27 53	23 28′7	9 40 29	15 30′4	8 36 22	18 31′2
27	6 29 25	23 28′0N	9 39 30	15 35′2N	8 36 6	18 32′2N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8′9	6′9	5′9	3′8	1′9	1′1	16 9	2′6	5′6	2′0	19′2	9′3
15	8′8	8′2	6′0	3′7	1′8	1′1	16 6	3′1	5′7	2′0	18′6	9′2
25	8′8	11′0	6′2	3′7	1′7	1′0	16 4	24′2	6′0	2′0	18′0	9′1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 248° 33′ 1″.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 56*m*. *morn.* Civil twilight ends at 6*h*. 31*m*. *aft.* Night begins, 7*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h*. 47*m*.

Mar. 2, 4*h*. *aft.* Jupiter at a stationary point.

Mar. 3. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 4*m*. *morn.* ☿ 6° 39′ S.

Mar. 3. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 6*h*. 28*m*. *aft.* ♂ 5° 51′ S.

Mar. 4. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 8*h*. 46*m*. *morn.* ♀ 5° 43′ S.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian, 1*m*. 5″·0.

Mar. 5, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Mar. 6, *aft.* Occultation of 45 Arietis and ρ Arietis; magnitudes 6·0 and 5·6. See p. 80.

Mar. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11*h*. 46*m*. *morn.* ♃ 2° 35′ N.

Mar. 11. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 6*h*. 39*m*. *aft.* ☿ 0° 59′ N.

Mar. 12. Occultation of 1 Cancri (*morn.*) and A³ Cancri (*aft.*); magnitudes 6·0 and 5·5 respectively. See p. 80.

Mar. 12. Jupiter's Satellite III in eclipse. See p. 79.

Mar. 13, *aft.* Occultation of ε Leonis; magnitude 5·5. See p. 80.

Mar. 14. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 54*m*. *morn.* ♄ 6′ 47″ N.

Mar. 15. Occultation of *p* Leonis; magnitude 6·1. See p. 80.

Mar. 19, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Mar. 21. Mercury at greatest elongation (18° 35′) East.

Mar. 21. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox), 4*h*. 19*m*. *aft.*

Mar. 22, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Mar. 25. Occultation of Bradley 2332; magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

Mar. 29, 5*h*. *morn.* Mercury stationary.

Neptune rises *Mar.* 1, 2*h*. 21*m*. *aft.*; *Mar.* 31, 12*h*. 21*m*. *aft.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen after dark in this month when the Moon is absent.

In this month the Morning increase 67*m*.; the Afternoons 51*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

The Planet Mercury. — The planet, whose mean distance from the Sun is only about 36 million miles, is never very far from the Sun as seen in the sky, and hence is rarely visible by the unaided

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Ba G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Ba G.M.T. Aft
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.
1	S	1 0	1 28	10 34	11 3	6 26	6 52	5 40	5 35	11 26	11 53	1 47	2 2	10 45	11
2	S	1 38	2 7	11 11	11 39	7 8	7 32	6 18	6 14	...	0 8	2 25	2 38	11 20	11
3	M	2 15	*2 46	11 50	...	7 47	8 10	6 57	6 56	0 36	0 48	3 3	3 17	11 56	...
4	Tu	*2 52	*3 24	0 17	0 31	8 28	8 50	7 36	7 39	1 17	1 31	3 45	4 2	0 16	0
5	W	*3 34	*4 2	0 56	1 12	9 7	9 27	8 13	8 18	1 58	2 12	4 30	4 45	0 58	1
6	Th	4 13	*4 40	1 34	1 53	9 47	10 7	8 48	8 59	2 38	2 55	5 11	5 29	1 41	2
7	F	4 54	5 20	2 15	2 38	10 28	10 45	9 27	9 46	3 21	3 40	5 56	6 16	2 30	2
8	S	5 39	6 3	3 1	3 28	11 7	11 26	10 11	10 36	4 4	4 26	6 44	7 9	3 26	3
9	S	6 29	6 57	3 53	4 31	11 52	...	11 2	11 35	4 54	5 24	7 41	8 12	4 32	5
10	M	7 31	8 5	5 5	5 53	0 18	1 1	...	0 4	5 59	6 41	8 50	9 31	5 50	6
11	Tu	8 54	9 38	6 31	7 25	1 46	2 43	0 52	1 36	7 23	8 11	10 14	10 59	7 17	8
12	W	10 34	11 12	7 59	8 47	3 30	4 19	2 43	3 17	8 50	9 31	11 37	...	8 36	9
13	Th	11 57	...	9 10	9 48	4 52	5 27	4 10	4 23	10 0	10 32	0 15	0 43	9 31	9
14	F	0 19	0 54	10 2	10 33	5 50	6 18	5 7	5 8	10 51	11 19	1 13	1 31	10 15	10
15	S	1 6	1 38	10 44	11 10	6 36	7 0	5 47	5 45	11 32	11 59	1 55	2 9	10 50	11
16	S	1 45	2 14	11 18	11 42	7 15	7 35	6 22	6 19	...	0 10	2 32	2 42	11 23	11
17	M	2 18	2 45	11 51	...	7 49	8 7	6 55	6 54	0 36	0 45	3 4	3 14	11 53	...
18	Tu	2 51	3 16	0 13	0 23	8 20	8 37	7 26	7 29	1 9	1 18	3 36	3 47	0 8	0
19	W	3 22	3 45	0 43	0 56	8 51	9 6	7 55	8 0	1 41	1 51	4 11	4 23	0 39	0
20	Th	3 52	4 13	1 13	1 27	9 20	9 34	8 20	8 28	2 12	2 22	4 43	4 54	1 12	1
21	F	4 21	4 40	1 42	1 57	9 48	10 2	8 45	8 59	2 40	2 51	5 14	5 27	1 45	2
22	S	4 51	5 9	2 12	2 30	10 17	10 29	9 15	9 33	3 11	3 24	5 46	6 2	2 22	2
23	S	5 23	5 42	2 44	3 7	10 46	11 1	9 48	10 13	3 43	4 0	6 23	6 44	3 4	3
24	M	6 3	6 25	3 25	3 58	11 22	11 41	10 28	11 2	4 24	4 48	7 8	7 36	3 47	4
25	Tu	6 53	7 20	4 22	5 6	...	0 14	11 19	...	5 16	5 49	8 5	8 42	5 1	5
26	W	8 0	8 37	5 36	6 28	0 48	1 38	0 3	0 26	6 28	7 13	9 18	10 4	6 22	7
27	Th	9 29	10 10	7 3	7 55	2 24	3 16	1 33	2 8	7 54	8 36	10 41	11 23	7 45	8
28	F	11 1	11 27	8 20	9 1	3 54	4 35	3 15	3 30	9 7	9 42	11 51	...	8 47	9
29	S	...	0 7	9 19	9 51	5 1	5 31	4 21	4 24	10 5	10 35	0 27	0 46	9 33	9
30	S	0 23	0 56	10 5	10 31	5 53	6 18	5 6	5 7	10 52	11 21	1 16	1 28	10 14	10
31	M	1 5	1 37	10 45	11 8	6 38	7 1	5 43	5 48	11 35	...	1 56	2 9	10 52	11

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Day

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Set h. m.
5	7 1M	12 45A	6 32A	7 27M	1 42A	7 58A	7 11M.	1 9A	7 7A	11 20M	7 35A	3 51M	3 32A	10 54A	6 16
12	6 47M	1 3A	7 22A	7 12M	1 46A	8 21A	6 52M	1 1A	7 11A	10 53M	7 8A	3 24M	3 1A	10 25A	5 48
19	6 28M	1 12A	7 59A	6 57M	1 50A	8 43A	6 33M	12 53A	7 14A	10 27M	6 42A	2 58M	2 31A	9 56A	5 20
26	6 3M	1 4A	8 5A	6 45M	1 54A	9 6A	6 14M	12 45A	7 17A	10 1M	6 17A	2 32M	2 2A	9 27A	4 51

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, and moves from the constellation Aquarius into Pisces. It will b due west, at altitude 6°, about 7 o'clock in the middle of the month, and at 6 o'clock (altitude 14°) the end.

♀ VENUS is in Pisces until the 21st, when it passes into Aries. Its duration in the evening sky lengthening. Sets due W. at the beginning of the month, W.N.W. at the end. Magnitude, −3·4.

♂ MARS is also in Pisces, to the right of Venus, in a region devoid of bright stars. It sets in th twilight near the W. point.

♃ JUPITER still forms a configuration with Castor and Pollux, and is visible in the western half o the sky from twilight until after midnight. Magnitude, −2·0 to −1·8.

♄ SATURN, still in Leo, is well above the south-eastern horizon at sunset.

eye. There are, however, good opportunities of seeing it as an evening star at the time of Eastern elongation in Spring, such as will occur on the 21st of this month. The opportunity this year is not quite so favourable as some have been, but observers, by persistent watching, have succeeded in seeing the planet ten or twelve times at the same elongation. It is advisable to search on evenings before elongation rather than after. The appearance of Mercury is uncertain, but it may be considered to be at least as bright as a first magnitude star. There will be an opportunity of seeing Mercury as a morning star after the Western elongation on Sept. 1.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AN DECLINATION OF POLARIS.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	30	49	88	52	42
10	1	30	44	88	52	40
19	1	30	39	88	52	37
28	1	30	36	88	52	34

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 30° ♉ 21d. 4h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	Tu	*All Fools' D.* Bismarck b. 1815; d. 30 July, 1898.	5 40	6 30	91	274
2	▮	W	Copenhagen, 1801. Léon Gambetta b. 1838.	5 37	6 31	92	273
3	▮	Th	*St. Richard.* Bishop Heber died, 1826.	5 35	6 33	93	272
4	▮	F	*St. Ambrose.* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 33	6 35	94	271
5	▮	S	U.S.A. declared war on Germany, 1917.	5 31	6 36	95	270
6	▮	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Badajos, 1812.	5 28	6 38	96	269
7	▮	M	Old Lady Day. Archbp. of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 26	6 40	97	268
8	▮	Tu	Atbara, 1898. King of the Belgians b. 1875.	5 24	6 41	98	267
9	▮	W	Battle of Arras, 1917. Vimy Ridge taken, 1917.	5 22	6 43	99	266
10	▮	Th	Toulouse, 1814. "Gen." Booth b. 1829; d. 20 Aug.	5 19	6 45	100	265
11	▮	F	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. [1912.	5 17	6 46	101	264
12	▮	S	Lord Rodney's naval victory, 1782.	5 15	6 48	102	263
13	▮	S	Palm Sunday. Magdala, 1868.	5 13	6 50	103	262
14	▮	M	H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Battenberg), b. 1857.	5 11	6 51	104	261
15	▮	Tu	*Titanic* disaster; 1503 persons drowned, 1912.	5 9	6 53	105	260
16	▮	W	Hilary Law Sittings end. Aisne II., 1917.	5 6	6 55	106	259
17	▮	Th	Maundy Thursday.	5 4	6 56	107	258
18	▮	F	Good Friday. Chitral, 1895.	5 2	6 58	108	257
19	▮	S	*St. Alfege.* Primrose D. Beaconsfield d. 1881.	5 0	7 0	109	256
20	▮	S	Easter Sunday. T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 58	7 1	110	255
21	▮	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	4 56	7 3	111	254
22	▮	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Naval raid of Zebrugge, 1918.	4 54	7 5	112	253
23	▮	W	St. George's Day. Gen. Sir E. Allenby b. 1861.	4 52	7 6	113	252
24	▮	Th	Russo-Turkish War commenced, 1877.	4 50	7 8	114	251
25	▮	F	St. Mark. Anzac Day. Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 48	7 10	115	250
26	▮	S	Daniel Defoe b. 1661. Gabriel Rossetti d. 1854.	4 46	7 11	116	249
27	▮	S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	4 44	7 13	117	248
28	▮	M	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 42	7 14	118	247
29	▮	Tu	Easter Law Sits. begin. Kut surrend. 1916.	4 40	7 16	119	246
30	▮	W	Fontenoy, 1745. Lord Avebury born, 1834.	4 38	7 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7d.	12h.	39m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	15	8	25	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	23	11	21	Morning.
● New Moon	30.	5	30	Morning.

Perigee 1d. 9h. A. 223,000 miles.
Apogee 16d. 9h. A. 252,400 ,,
Perigee 30d. 7h. M. 222,000 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN APRIL,

in the 63 years, 1841–1903, was 1·560 inches on 12·0 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1918–1919, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

21. Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 93.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 11	0·75	0 39 22	9·10	4 14 27	58·0	0 35 11	23 20 59
2	3 53	0·75	0 43 1	9·11	4 37 37	57·8	0 39 8	23 17 3
3	3 35	0·74	0 46 39	9·11	5 0 43	57·6	0 43 4	23 13 7
4	3 18	0·74	0 50 18	9·12	5 23 43	57·4	0 47 1	23 9 11
5	3 0	0·73	0 53 57	9·12	5 46 37	57·1	0 50 57	23 5 15
6	2 42	0·72	0 57 36	9·13	6 9 25	56·9	0 54 54	23 1 19
7	2 25	0·72	1 1 15	9·14	6 32 7	56·6	0 58 50	22 57 23
8	2 8	0·71	1 4 55	9·15	6 54 42	56·3	1 2 47	22 53 28
9	1 51	0·70	1 8 34	9·15	7 17 10	56·0	1 6 43	22 49 32
10	1 34	0·69	1 12 14	9·16	7 39 30	55·7	1 10 40	22 45 36
11	1 18	0·68	1 15 54	9·17	8 1 42	55·3	1 14 37	22 41 40
12	1 2	0·67	1 19 35	9·19	8 23 47	55·0	1 18 33	22 37 44
13	0 46	0·66	1 23 15	9·20	8 45 43	54·6	1 22 30	22 33 48
14	0 30	0·64	1 26 56	9·21	9 7 30	54·3	1 26 26	22 29 52
15	0 15	0·63	1 30 38	9·22	9 29 8	53·9	1 30 23	22 25 56
16	*Subt.*	0·62	1 34 19	9·24	9 50 36	53·5	1 34 19	22 22 0
17	0 15	0·60	1 38 1	9·26	10 11 55	53·1	1 38 16	22 18 4
18	0 29	0·58	1 41 43	9·27	10 33 4	52·7	1 42 12	22 14 8
19	0 43	0·57	1 45 26	9·29	10 54 3	52·2	1 46 9	22 10 13
20	0 56	0·55	1 49 9	9·31	11 14 51	51·8	1 50 5	22 6 17
21	1 9	0·53	1 52 53	9·32	11 35 28	51·3	1 54 2	22 2 21
22	1 22	0·51	1 56 37	9·34	11 55 53	50·8	1 57 59	21 58 25
23	1 34	0·49	2 0 21	9·36	12 16 7	50·3	2 1 55	21 54 29
24	1 45	0·47	2 4 6	9·38	12 36 9	49·8	2 5 52	21 50 33
25	1 57	0·45	2 7 52	9·40	12 55 58	49·3	2 9 48	21 46 37
26	2 7	0·43	2 11 38	9·42	13 15 35	48·8	2 13 45	21 42 41
27	2 17	0·41	2 15 24	9·44	13 34 59	48·2	2 17 41	21 38 45
28	2 27	0·39	2 19 11	9·47	13 54 9	47·7	2 21 38	21 34 49
29	2 36	0·37	2 22 58	9·49	14 13 6	47·1	2 25 34	21 30 53
30	2 45	0·35	2 26 46	9·51	14 31 49	46·5	2 29 31	21 26 58

MEMORANDA.
Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time). (See note, p. 36.)

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27. ☽
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30.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR APRIL.

Day.	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max	Mean Min	Mean Temp	Highest in 65 years		Lowest in 65 years.		RAINFALL, 1841-1905. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE. Total Possible.
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	hrs. min.
1	54·7	37·3	45·3	73·0	48	25·3	59	·041	12 52
2	55·1	37·6	45·7	72·5	48	25·7	00	·033	12 56
3	55·5	37·9	46·0	74·6	48	28·0	52	·051	13 0
4	55·7	38·2	46·2	75·3	92	26·0	70	·059	13 3
5	55·8	38·4	46·3	73·3	92	27·8	55	·040	13 7
6	55·8	38·6	46·3	79·0	59	27·1	88	·025	13 12
7	55·7	38·6	46·3	78·8	59	26·3	88	·046	13 15
8	55·5	38·6	46·1	75·8	94	30·0	72, 88	·066	13 18
9	55·2	38·4	46·0	72·0	65	28·2	83	·069	13 22
10	55·2	38·3	45·9	73·8	94	26·7	52	·061	13 26
11	55·2	38·2	45·8	77·9	69	27·9	58	·077	13 30
12	55·3	38·2	45·9	75·5	69	27·2	43	·037	13 34
13	55·6	38·3	46·1	74·9	69	26·7	62	·047	13 38
14	56·0	38·5	46·4	79·1	69	28·9	62	·057	13 42
15	56·4	38·8	46·8	76·8	73	27·8	92	·035	13 46
16	57·0	39·0	47·2	76·0	58	28·0	62	·071	13 50
17	57·6	39·1	47·6	72·6	65	23·0	47	·036	13 54
18	58·1	39·3	48·0	70·6	93	26·2	47	·024	13 57
19	58·6	39·5	48·3	76·0	54	28·5	59	·040	14 0
20	59·0	39·6	48·5	80·0	93	28·3	52	·070	14 4
21	59·1	39·7	48·7	78·0	74	26·8	61	·056	14 8
22	59·1	39·8	48·7	76·7	65	28·5	60	·049	14 13
23	59·1	39·8	48·6	79·7	74	27·0	84	·065	14 16
24	59·0	39·8	48·6	77·3	93	28·0	84	·060	14 19
25	59·0	39·9	48·6	76·6	93	27·8	75	·090	14 23
26	59·0	40·0	48·6	76·2	65	28·7	73	·047	14 27
27	59·1	40·1	48·7	81·5	65	30·3	48	·054	14 31
28	59·3	40·2	48·8	75·2	66	29·1	61	·060	14 34
29	59·4	40·2	49·0	71·8	41	29·1	57	·070	14 38
30	59·7	40·3	49·1	71·5	75	29·6	92	·036	14 42
Mth.	57·2	39·0	47·3	—		—		—	—

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. P.M.
	Mrn.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. s.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	5 30M	12 32	7 51	1 6 20	11 0′7N	61 5	16 40	0 15	432○●
2	6 0M	1 30	9 15	2 5 43	15 30′5	61 3	16 40	1 15	413○●
3	6 36M	2 30	10 35	3 6 58	18 57′2	60 43	16 34	2 15	4○123
4	7 21M	3 31	11 47	4 9 13	21 4′5	60 9	16 25	3 15	412○3
5	8 14M	4 31	0 46	5 11 10	21 45′2	59 25	16 13	4 15	42○13
6	9 17M	5 29	1 34	6 11 24	21 9′9	58 37	16 0	5 15	413○2
7	10 26M	6 24	2 11	7 8 55	19 4′9	57 48	15 47	6 15	●3○12
8	11 37M	7 15	2 40	8 3 15	16 8′8	57 1	15 34	7 15	●32○4
9	12 48A	8 3	3 4	8 54 30	12 29′1	56 20	15 22	8 15	●31○4
10	1 58A	8 48	3 26	9 43 10	8 20′1	55 43	15 13	9 15	○1324
11	3 6A	9 32	3 45	10 29 55	3 54′5N	55 13	15 4	10 15	12○34
12	4 14A	10 15	4 4	11 15 30	0 36′58	54 48	14 57	11 15	2○134
13	5 20A	10 57	4 24	12 0 38	5 2′8	54 28	14 52	12 15	13○24
14	6 26A	11 40	4 45	12 45 57	9 14′9	54 13	14 48	13 15	3○124
15	7 31A	0 24	5 9	12 32 0	13 3′7	54 4	14 45	14 15	321○4
16	8 35A	1 9	5 37	14 19 10	16 20′1	53 59	14 44	15 15	342○1
17	9 37A	1 56	6 10	15 7 40	18 55′7	54 0	14 44	16 15	4○132
18	10 35A	2 44	6 51	15 57 30	20 42′7	54 7	14 46	17 15	1′4○23
19	11 27A	3 33	7 39	16 48 25	21 35′1	54 21	14 50	18 15	42○13
20	.....	mrn.	mrn.	17 40 3	21 28′8	54 42	14 56	19 15	41○32
21	0 13M	4 23	8 36	18 31 57	20 22′2	55 11	15 4	20 15	43○12
22	0 51M	5 12	9 39	19 23 46	18 16′4	55 49	15 14	21 15	432○
23	1 24M	6 2	10 47	20 15 19	15 14′9	56 34	15 26	22 15	432○1
24	1 51M	6 51	11 59	21 6 41	11 23′7	57 26	15 41	23 15	○432●
			aft.						
25	2 16M	7 40	1 15	21 58 13	6 51′1	58 22	15 56	24 15	1○243
26	2 39M	8 30	2 33	22 50 27	1 48′3S	59 19	16 11	25 15	2○134
27	3 2M	9 21	3 54	23 44 7	3 30′1N	60 10	16 25	26 15	1○324
28	3 27M	10 14	5 17	0 39 55	8 45′0	60 51	16 37	27 15	3○124
29	3 55M	11 11	6 43	1 38 22	13 33′6	61 17	16 44	28 15	321○4
		aft.							
30	4 28M	12 11	8 7	2 39 34	17 31′4N	61 23	16 45	0 7	32○14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	1 14 48	11 30′8N	2 33 52	15 24′5N	1 13 23	7 28′7N
6	1 4 56	9 57′7	2 57 38	17 27′2	1 27 27	8 46′3
11	0 52 23	7 28′6	3 21 48	19 19′2	1 41 33	10 11′4
16	0 43 8	5 1′4	3 46 21	20 58′8	1 55 42	11 33′8
21	0 40 37	3 21′3	4 11 16	22 24′8	2 9 54	12 53′0
26	0 45 22	2 44′8N	4 36 32	23 35′9N	2 24 10	14 8′9N

	♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.		♅ NEPTUNE.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	6 31 15	23 27′1N	9 38 39	15 39′2N	8 35 54	18 33′1N
6	6 33 22	23 25′8	9 37 58	15 42′3	8 35 44	18 33′7
11	6 35 47	23 24′2	9 37 27	15 44′6	8 35 38	18 34′2
16	6 38 26	23 22′2	9 37 6	15 46′0	8 35 35	18 34′4
21	6 41 20	23 19′8	9 36 55	15 46′5	8 35 36	18 34′4
26	6 44 27	23 17′0N	9 36 55	15 46′1N	8 35 40	18 34′2N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·8	14·5	6·5	3·6	1·7	1·0	16 1	5·5	6·2	1·9	17·4	9·0
15	8·8	14·9	6·8	3·6	1·6	1·0	15 58	5·7	6·5	1·9	16·9	8·8
25	8·7	13·0	7·1	3·6	1·6	1·0	15 55	4·9	6·8	1·9	16·4	8·7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 246° 55′ ♑.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 39*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at 7*h.* 25*m. aft.* Night begins, 8*h.* 29*m.* The length of the Day is 12*h.* 50*m.*

Apr. 3. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 3*m. morn.* ♀ 1° 36′ S.

Apr. 4, *aft.* Occultation of W. B. (a) IV. 650; magnitude 5·8. See p. 80.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian, 1*m.* 4·4*s.*

Apr. 5, *aft.* Occultation of ζ Tauri; magnitude 3·0. See p. 80.

Apr. 6. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 5*m. aft.* ♃ 3° 0′ N.

Apr. 8, *morn.* Mercury in Inferior Conjunction.

Apr. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 11*m. morn.* ♄ 6° 54′ N.

Apr. 11. Occultation of 19 Sextantis (*morn.*) and of 55 Leonis (*aft.*); magnitudes 5·9 and 6·1 respectively. See p. 80.

Apr. 18. Occultation of B. D. – 20° 4285; magnitude 5·9. See p. 80.

Apr. 20, 5*h. aft.* Mercury stationary.

Apr. 24, 2*h. morn.* Saturn stationary.

Apr. 24, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Apr. 30. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 25*m. morn.* ♂ 2°12′ S.

The disc of Venus is gibbous. Fraction of diameter illuminated, 0·857 to 0·774.

Neptune sets *Apr.* 1, 3*h.* 47*m. morn.*; *Apr.* 30, 1*h.* 52*m. morn.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen after 8*h.* 30*m.* in the evenings of this month when the Moon is absent.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, the Afternoons 48*m.*

Constellations near the South meridian at 10 p.m.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

Twilight.—The illumination of the sky which begins before sunrise and continues after sunset is caused by the reflection of light to the observer from the upper regions of the Earth's atmosphere. It is not certain whether this reflection is due to such things as minute crystals of ice and salt, particles of dust and infinitesimal drops of water, or whether the pure gases themselves have some power of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	Afte
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	1 45	*2 17	11 25	11 48	7 20	7 42	6 22	6 33	0 6	0 22	2 35	2 51	11 32	11 5
2	W	*2 27	*2 57	...	0 8	8 3	8 24	7 4	7 19	0 50	1 7	3 17	3 26	...	0 1
3	Th	*3 10	*3 39	0 29	0 51	8 46	9 7	7 46	8 4	1 34	1 53	4 3	4 25	0 35	0 5
4	F	3 54	*4 20	1 12	1 36	9 29	9 48	8 25	8 45	2 18	2 38	4 50	5 13	1 21	1 4
5	S	4 38	5 1	1 55	2 23	10 11	10 31	9 6	9 33	3 2	3 26	5 37	6 4	2 13	2 4
6	S	5 25	5 49	2 43	3 16	10 55	11 13	9 54	10 29	3 50	4 17	6 29	7 0	3 11	3 4
7	M	6 19	6 46	3 39	4 22	11 41	...	10 49	11 30	4 43	5 15	7 28	8 6	4 18	4 5
8	Tu	7 21	7 53	4 52	5 43	0 7	0 51	11 49	...	5 47	6 30	8 38	9 22	5 37	6 2
9	W	8 41	9 20	6 16	7 9	1 31	2 26	0 42	1 13	7 6	7 51	9 56	10 40	7 1	7 4
10	Th	10 13	10 45	7 39	8 24	3 6	3 54	2 23	2 47	8 24	9 4	11 9	11 50	8 12	8 3
11	F	11 29	11 48	8 44	9 21	4 22	4 57	3 45	3 52	9 28	10 4	...	0 12	9 3	9 2
12	S	...	0 27	9 35	10 4	5 20	5 48	4 40	4 38	10 20	10 49	0 46	1 0	9 48	10
13	S	0 37	1 9	10 14	10 39	6 6	6 29	5 18	5 17	11 1	11 29	1 28	1 39	10 24	10 4
14	M	1 15	1 43	10 50	11 2	6 46	7 6	5 51	5 53	11 41	...	2 2	2 13	10 56	11 1
15	Tu	1 50	2 16	11 24	11 43	7 21	7 39	6 23	6 29	0 5	0 16	2 34	2 46	11 27	11 4
16	W	2 24	2 46	11 57	...	7 53	8 8	6 54	7 3	0 38	0 51	3 6	3 20	11 56	...
17	Th	2 55	3 16	0 13	0 28	8 23	8 39	7 24	7 36	1 11	1 24	3 39	3 54	0 12	0 2
18	F	3 27	3 46	0 44	1 1	8 56	9 9	7 52	8 7	1 43	1 57	4 13	4 30	0 43	1
19	S	3 59	4 15	1 15	1 34	9 26	9 39	8 21	8 37	2 15	2 30	4 46	5 5	1 17	1 3
20	S	4 31	4 46	1 46	2 9	9 58	10 10	8 50	9 14	2 47	3 5	5 21	5 43	1 55	2 1
21	M	5 5	5 20	2 22	2 49	10 30	10 43	9 25	9 58	3 23	3 44	5 59	6 25	2 39	3
22	Tu	5 44	6 2	3 3	3 36	11 6	11 21	10 6	10 48	4 3	4 30	6 44	7 16	3 32	4
23	W	6 34	6 56	3 55	4 40	11 53	...	10 53	11 46	4 53	5 27	7 40	8 19	4 35	5 1
24	Th	7 36	8 3	5 7	5 55	0 19	1 4	11 51	...	5 57	6 39	8 46	9 30	5 49	6 2
25	F	8 53	9 25	6 25	7 15	1 42	2 32	0 58	1 14	7 11	7 55	9 59	10 43	7 6	7 4
26	S	10 17	10 43	7 41	8 21	3 10	3 52	2 31	2 43	8 22	9 1	11 8	11 45	8 9	8 3
27	S	11 25	11 44	8 41	9 12	4 20	4 50	3 43	3 45	9 23	9 56	...	0 7	8 57	9 1
28	M	...	0 17	9 29	9 55	5 14	5 41	4 31	4 35	10 15	10 44	0 38	0 56	9 41	10
29	Tu	0 33	1 1	10 12	10 36	6 3	6 29	5 12	5 21	11 5	11 34	1 22	1 40	10 24	10 4
30	W	1 19	*1 45	10 56	11 20	6 53	7 16	5 52	6 9	11 56	...	2 5	2 26	11 7	11 2

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 33M	12 34A	7 32A	6 32M	1 59A	9 28A	5 55M	12 37A	7 20A	9 36M	5 52A	2 7M	1 32A	8 58A	4 23
9	5 5M	11 51M	6 35A	6 21M	2 5A	9 51A	5 37M	12 29A	7 23A	9 12M	5 27A	1 43M	1 4A	8 29A	3 55
16	4 40M	11 9M	5 36A	6 13M	2 12A	10 13A	5 19M	12 21A	7 25A	8 48M	5 3A	1 18M	12 35A	8 1A	3 27
23	4 22M	10 40M	4 58A	6 6M	2 19A	10 34A	5 1M	12 14A	7 27A	8 25M	4 40A	0 55M	12 8A	7 34A	3 0
30	4 6M	10 24M	4 43A	6 4M	2 27A	10 52A	4 43M	12 6A	7 30A	8 3M	4 17A	0 31M	11 41M	7 6A	2 32

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury rapidly ceases to be an evening star (see last month), and sets before sunset after the 8th

♀ Venus, still an evening star, passes into Taurus, and will be in the region between Aldebaran an the Pleiades from the middle of the month. Due west about 7 o'clock, at altitude 20° or 30°. Magn tude, − 3·4 to − 3·5.

♂ Mars lingers in the evening sky for less than an hour after sunset. Sets W.N.W., but wi scarcely be visible.

♃ Jupiter, in Gemini, is now west of the meridian at sunset. Magnitude, − 1·8 to − 1·6.

♄ Saturn is east of the meridian at sunset. Magnitude, + 0·4 to + 0·6. The three bright planet will be equally spaced across the western sky from Taurus to Leo in mid-evening.

reflection. The latter is probable. The duration of twilight is also uncertain. It depends on the angular quantity by which the Sun is depressed below the horizon, but it is also modified by the serenity of the air and other circumstances. The curve which forms the separation between the zone directly illuminated by the Sun and that which is illuminated by reflection after sunset is called the Crepuscular or Twilight Bow. The moment when this bow in traversing the heavens from East to West passes through the zenith is said to be the end of Civil twilight, and it is at this time that stars begin to be visible.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	30	35	88	52	33
10	1	30	34	88	52	30
19	1	30	36	88	52	27
28	1	30	38	88	52	24

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ *22d. 4h.* M.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	St. Ph. & St. Jas. Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 36	7 19	121	244
2		F	Russian line on Dunajec broken, 1916. [1916.	4 34	7 21	122	243
3		S	Lord Anson's victory, 1747. Verdun II. begun,	4 32	7 23	123	242
4		S	2nd Sun. aft. Easter. J. Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820.	4 30	7 24	124	241
5		M	Empss. Eugénie b. 1826. Napoleon I. d. 1821.	4 28	7 26	125	240
6		Tu	KING'S Acc. (1910). Ld. F. Cavendish assd. 1882.	4 27	7 28	126	239
7		W	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 25	7 29	127	238
8		Th	Germans occupied Libau, 1915.	4 23	7 31	128	237
9		F	Half Quarter Day. Gustave Flaubert d. 1880.	4 21	7 32	129	236
10		S	H.M.S. *Vindictive* blocked Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 20	7 34	130	235
11		S	3rd Sun. aft. Easter. Bullecourt captured, 1917.	4 18	7 35	131	234
12		M	Windhoek occupied by Gen. Botha, 1915.	4 16	7 37	132	233
13		Tu	Hudson's Bay Company founded, 1670.	4 15	7 38	133	232
14		W	Old May Day. *Illustrated News*, No. 1, 1842.	4 13	7 40	134	231
15		Th	Daniel O'Connell d. 1847; born, 6 Aug. 1775.	4 12	7 42	135	230
16		F	Albuera, 1811. Festubert, 1915. [1891.	4 10	7 43	136	229
17		S	K. of Spain b. 1886. Pr. Arthur of Connaught b.	4 9	7 45	137	228
18		S	4th Sun. after Easter. N. Hawthorne d. 1864.	4 7	7 46	138	227
19		M	*St. Dunstan.* Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 6	7 47	139	226
20		Tu	Christopher Columbus died, 1506.	4 5	7 49	140	225
21		W	Manchester Ship Canal opened, 1894.	4 3	7 50	141	224
22		Th	Victor Hugo died, 1885; born, 26 Feb. 1802.	4 2	7 52	142	223
23		F	Ramillies, 1706. Italy decl. war on Austria, '15.	4 1	7 53	143	222
24		S	EMPIRE DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4 0	7 54	144	221
25		S	Rogation Sunday. Military Service Act, 1916.	3 59	7 56	145	220
26		M	*St. Augustine.* Rogation D. Queen Mary b. 1867.	3 57	7 57	146	219
27		Tu	*Ven. Bede.* Rogat'n D. H.M.S. *Majestic* torp. '15.	3 56	7 58	147	218
28		W	Rogation Day. Ionian Is. anxd. to Greece, 1864.	3 55	8 0	148	217
29		Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thurs. Oak Apple Day.	3 54	8 1	149	216
30		F	Decoration Day, General Holiday, U.S.A.	3 53	8 2	150	215
31		S	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Jutland Bank, '16.	3 52	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter *6d. 11h. 34m.* Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 15 1 1 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter 22 10 4 Afternoon.
● New Moon 29 1 12 Afternoon.
Apogee *13d. 10h.* A. 252,500 miles.
Perigee *28d. 5h.* A. 222,800 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MAY,

in the 63 years, 1841-1903, was 1·922 inches in 12·3 days.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, except for lighting-up time on the opposite page *et seq.* To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 9 George V. ends. 9. 10 George V. begins.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Day.	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 93.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 53	0·32	2 20 35	9·53	14 50 17N	45·9	2 33 28	21 23 2
2	3 0	0·30	2 34 24	9·55	15 8 31	45·3	2 37 24	21 19 6
3	3 7	0·28	2 38 3	9·57	15 26 29	44·6	2 41 21	21 15 10
4	3 14	0·26	2 42 3	9·60	15 44 12	44·0	2 45 17	21 11 14
5	3 20	0·24	2 45 54	9·62	16 1 40	43·3	2 49 14	21 7 18
6	3 25	0·21	2 49 45	9·64	16 18 51	42·6	2 53 10	21 3 22
7	3 30	0·19	2 53 37	9·66	16 35 47	42·0	2 57 7	20 59 26
8	3 34	0·17	2 57 29	9·69	16 52 25	41·3	3 1 3	20 55 30
9	3 38	0·15	3 1 22	9·71	17 8 47	40·6	3 5 0	20 51 34
10	3 41	0·12	3 5 15	9·73	17 24 52	39·8	3 8 57	20 47 38
11	3 44	0·10	3 9 9	9·76	17 40 39	39·1	3 12 53	20 43 43
12	3 46	0·08	3 13 4	9·78	17 56 8	38·4	3 16 50	20 39 47
13	3 48	0·05	3 16 59	9·80	18 11 19	37·6	3 20 46	20 35 51
14	3 49	0·03	3 20 54	9·83	18 26 12	36·8	3 24 43	20 31 55
15	3 49	0·00	3 24 50	9·85	18 40 47	36·0	3 28 39	20 27 59
16	3 49	0·02	3 28 47	9·88	18 55 2	35·2	3 32 36	20 24 3
17	3 48	0·04	3 32 44	9·90	19 8 59	34·4	3 36 32	20 20 7
18	3 47	0·07	3 36 42	9·92	19 22 36	33·6	3 40 29	20 16 11
19	3 45	0·09	3 40 41	9·95	19 35 53	32·8	3 44 26	20 12 15
20	3 42	0·12	3 44 40	9·97	19 48 50	32·0	3 48 22	20 8 19
21	3 39	0·14	3 48 39	10·00	20 1 27	31·1	3 52 19	20 4 23
22	3 36	0·16	3 52 40	10·02	20 13 44	30·3	3 56 15	20 0 28
23	3 31	0·18	3 56 40	10·04	20 25 40	29·4	4 0 12	19 56 32
24	3 27	0·21	4 0 42	10·06	20 37 16	28·5	4 4 8	19 52 36
25	3 22	0·23	4 4 43	10·09	20 48 29	27·6	4 8 5	19 48 40
26	3 16	0·25	4 8 46	10·11	20 59 22	26·7	4 12 1	19 44 44
27	3 10	0·27	4 12 49	10·13	21 9 53	25·8	4 15 58	19 40 48
28	3 3	0·29	4 16 52	10·15	21 20 2	24·9	4 19 55	19 36 52
29	2 56	0·31	4 20 56	10·17	21 29 48	24·0	4 23 51	19 32 56
30	2 48	0·33	4 25 0	10·19	21 39 13	23·1	4 27 48	19 29 0
31	2 40	0·35	4 29 5	10·21	21 48 15N	22·1	4 31 44	19 25 4

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted. (Summer Time).

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METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR MAY.

Day.	Temperature, 1841-1905: Mean Max	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years.		Lowest in 65 years.		Rainfall, 1841-1903. Daily Average.	Sunshine. Total possible.
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	h. m.
1	59·9	40·3	49·3	77·0	62	29·1	86	·038	14 46
2	60·3	40·4	49·5	70·4	68	32·5	80,86	·035	14 50
3	60·6	40·5	49·8	83·3	68	28·7	55	·060	14 54
4	60·9	40·7	50·0	77·0	93	28·1	77	·039	14 56
5	61·2	40·9	50·3	76·8	62	28·3	55	·054	15 0
6	61·4	41·2	50·5	83·3	67	30·8	77	·052	15 3
7	61·6	41·5	50·7	83·6	67	28·7	92	·120	15 6
8	61·7	41·8	51·0	79·9	67	31·8	85	·068	15 8
9	62·0	42·1	51·2	77·3	44	29·8	70	·078	15 12
10	62·2	42·3	51·5	79·6	67	30·0	79	·042	15 14
11	62·5	42·6	51·8	79·5	48	30·9	81	·088	15 18
12	62·8	42·9	52·1	81·3	95	32·2	74	·049	15 22
13	63·1	43·2	52·4	80·5	91	31·3	03	·080	15 26
14	63·4	43·4	52·6	81·0	48	29·8	02	·038	15 29
15	63·6	43·6	52·8	83·0	48	33·0	02	·044	15 32
16	63·7	43·8	53·0	80·2	57	32·9	50	·046	15 34
17	63·8	43·9	53·1	77·5	57	30·9	91	·061	15 38
18	64·0	44·0	53·3	81·0	64	31·9	74	·066	15 40
19	64·2	44·2	53·5	87·0	68	33·5	80	·055	15 42
20	64·6	44·4	53·8	80·7	70	32·6	72	·078	15 44
21	65·0	44·7	54·2	85·4	70	32·3	94	·037	15 48
22	65·5	45·1	54·6	82·1	70	33·4	94	·069	15 50
23	66·0	45·4	54·9	85·2	89	32·3	67	·079	15 53
24	66·4	45·7	55·3	82·5	89	31·9	67	·076	15 56
25	66·7	46·0	55·5	84·0	92	32·6	67	·043	15 58
26	66·9	46·3	55·8	87·5	80	35·9	63	·062	16 2
27	67·2	46·4	56·0	82·8	41	35·0	88	·083	16 4
28	67·4	46·6	56·2	86·2	47	37·9	99	·093	16 6
29	67·7	46·8	56·4	83·2	01	37·1	99	·094	16 8
30	68·1	46·9	56·7	86·2	95	33·4	64	·038	16 10
31	68·5	47·1	57·1	85·1	92	36·6	75	·058	16 12
M'th	64·0	43·7	53·1						

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 0m. P.M.
	Mrn.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	5 9M	1 13	9 25	3 42 55	20 16·0N	61 9 16	41 1	7	1○24●
2	6 0M	2 15	10 32	4 47 1	21 32·7	60 37 16	33 2	7	○1●23
3	7 2M	3 17	11 26	5 50 6	21 18·3	59 52 16	20 3	7	24○13
4	8 11M	4 15	0 9	6 50 35	19 41·0	58 58 16	6 4	7	41○3●
5	9 24M	5 9	0 42	7 47 32	16 56·5	58 2 15	50 5	7	43○12
6	10 37M	6 0	1 8	8 40 51	13 22·8	57 7 15	35 6	7	43124○
7	11 48M	6 46	1 31	9 30 55	9 16·9	56 18 15	22 7	7	432○1
8	12 58A	7 31	1 51	10 18 30	4 53·0	55 36 15	10 8	7	●41○2
9	2 5A	8 14	2 10	11 4 27	0 22·8N	55 1 15	1 9	7	4○123
10	3 12A	8 56	2 29	11 49 34	4 3·9S	54 35 14	54 10	7	24○3●
11	4 17A	9 38	2 50	12 34 38	8 18·1	54 16 14	49 11	7	12○43
12	5 22A	10 22	3 13	13 20 19	12 11·2	54 4 14	45 12	7	3○124
13	6 27A	11 7	3 39	14 7 5	15 34·8	53 59 14	44 13	7	312○4
14	7 30A	11 53	4 11	14 55 15	18 20·2	53 59 14	44 14	7	32○14
15	8 29A	0 41	4 50	15 44 52	20 19·2	54 5 14	46 15	7	13○24
16	9 24A	1 30	5 36	16 35 42	21 24·9	54 15 14	49 16	7	1○234
17	10 11A	2 19	6 30	17 27 20	21 32·5	54 31 14	53 17	7	●2○34
18	10 52A	3 9	7 31	18 19 13	20 40·0	54 53 14	59 18	7	21○34
19	11 25A	3 58	8 37	19 10 50	18 48·6	55 20 15	6 19	7	3○412
20	11 54A	4 46	9 47	20 1 54	16 2·4	55 54 15	15 20	7	●134○
21	.....	mrn.	mrn.	20 52 23	12 27·7	56 33 15	26 21	7	432○1
22	0 19M	5 34	10 59	21 42 34	8 12·6	57 18 15	38 22	7	431○2
			aft.						
23	0 42M	6 22	12 14	22 32 59	3 27·0S	58 7 15	52 23	7	4○123
24	1 5M	7 11	1 31	23 24 22	1 37·2N	58 58 16	6 24	7	421○3
25	1 27M	8 1	2 50	0 17 33	6 45·1	59 46 16	19 25	7	1423○
26	1 52M	8 54	4 12	1 13 18	11 38·3	60 27 16	30 26	7	1○412
27	2 22M	9 51	5 35	2 12 9	15 55·0	60 56 16	38 27	7	314○2
28	2 58M	10 51	6 56	3 14 3	19 12·0	61 9 16	42 28	7	32○41
29	3 44M	11 54	8 10	4 18 7	21 8·9	61 4 16	40 29	7	31○24
		aft.							
30	4 41M	12 57	9 12	5 22 41	21 34·4	60 40 16	34 0	23	○1324
31	5 48M	1 59	10 2	6 25 47	20 29·2N	60 1 16	23 1	23	21○34

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	0 56 28	3 9·5N	5 2 2	24 31·2N	2 38 31	15 21·2N
6	1 12 46	4 26·1	5 27 42	25 0·9	2 52 57	16 29·6
11	1 33 24	6 24·6	5 53 23	25 31·4	3 7 27	17 33·9
16	1 57 56	8 55·9	6 18 57	25 35·7	3 22 2	18 33·8
21	2 26 19	11 51·4	6 44 14	25 22·8	3 36 41	19 29·2
26	2 58 51	15 1·8	7 9 8	24 53·2	3 51 25	20 19·8
31	3 36 0	18 14·9N	7 33 31	24 7·8N	4 6 13	21 5·5N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	6 47 47	23 13·7N	9 37 5	15 44·9N	8 35 48	18 33·9N
6	6 51 18	23 9·9	9 37 26	15 42·7	8 35 59	18 33·3
11	6 54 59	23 5·5	9 37 57	15 39·8	8 36 13	18 32·5
16	6 58 50	23 0·6	9 38 38	15 36·0	8 36 30	18 31·5
21	7 2 50	22 55·2	9 39 28	15 31·4	8 36 50	18 30·3
26	7 6 57	22 49·2	9 40 28	15 26·0	8 37 14	18 28·9
31	7 11 11	22 42·6N	9 41 37	15 19·9N	8 37 40	18 27·3N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·7	10·7	7·5	3·6	1·5	1·0	15 53	4·1	7·2	1·9	16·0	8·5
15	8·7	9·0	8·0	3·5	1·5	1·0	15 51	3·4	7·7	1·9	15·6	8·4
25	8·7	7·7	8·6	3·5	1·5	0·9	15 49	2·9	8·2	1·9	15·3	8·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 245° 20′ ♐.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 52*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at 8*h.* 23*m. aft.* Night begins, 9*h.* 49*m.* The length of the Day is 14*h.* 44*m.*

May 1–2, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

May 2. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 16*m. aft.* ♀ 3° 5′ N.

May 4. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 43*m. morn.* ♃ 2° 29′ N.

May 5, *aft.* Occultation of B. F. 1146; magnitude 6·1. See p. 80.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

May 6, 7*h. morn.* Mercury at greatest elongation (26° 36′) West.

May 7. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 16*m. aft.* ♄ 7° 0′ N.

May 9. Mars in Conjunction.

May 9. Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

May 10, *morn.* Occultation of *e* Leonis; magnitude 5·1. See p. 80.

May 11. Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

May 25, 11*h.* 11*m. aft.* Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♀ 2° 7′ N.

May 28. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 36*m. morn.* ☿ 2° 50′ S.

May 29. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 3*m. morn.* ♂ 0° 1′ N.

May 29. Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 79.

The disc of Venus is gibbous. Fraction of diameter illuminated, 0·771 to 0·659.

Neptune sets *May* 1, 1*h.* 48*m. morn.*; *May* 31, 11*h.* 48*m. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 44*m.*, and the Afternoons 44*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Stellar Magnitude.—It is obvious that the stars as we see them are of varying brightness. The variation may occur either because the stars are actually of different intrinsic luminosity, or it may be because they are at different distances from us. Apart from any consideration of such reasons the stars are classed according to their apparent magnitude. The brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, those just visible to the unaided eye on a fine night are of the sixth magnitude, and others are in classes

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Ba G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	Afte
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.
1	Th	*2 5	*2 30	11 44	...	7 39	8 3	6 36	7 0	0 23	0 47	2 52	3 16	11 52	...
2	F	*2 53	*3 17	0 8	0 33	8 28	8 50	7 24	7 49	1 13	1 38	3 42	4 9	0 15	0 3
3	S	3 42	*4 3	0 55	1 22	9 15	9 36	8 9	8 37	2 2	2 28	4 33	5 0	1 4	1 3
4	S	4 29	4 48	1 43	2 13	10 2	10 20	8 51	9 27	2 50	3 16	5 23	5 54	1 59	2 2
5	M	5 17	5 37	2 33	3 7	10 46	11 4	9 38	10 23	3 38	4 8	6 16	6 50	2 59	3 3
6	Tu	6 11	6 31	3 28	4 9	11 32	11 52	10 30	11 22	4 30	5 3	7 13	7 51	4 5	4 4
7	W	7 10	7 32	4 34	5 23	...	0 30	11 25	...	5 27	6 6	8 16	8 59	5 17	5 5
8	Th	8 18	8 43	5 49	6 38	1 2	1 50	0 25	0 29	6 33	7 16	9 23	10 7	6 30	7
9	F	9 34	9 59	7 2	7 45	2 23	3 9	1 43	1 55	7 41	8 22	10 29	11 8	7 34	8
10	S	10 46	11 7	8 4	8 41	3 38	4 16	3 3	3 8	8 43	9 23	11 29	...	8 27	8 5
11	S	11 46	...	8 58	9 28	4 39	5 9	4 4	4 3	9 39	10 12	0 5	0 24	9 12	9 3
12	M	0 2	0 32	9 43	10 8	5 29	5 55	4 45	4 46	10 26	10 55	0 52	1 8	9 52	10
13	Tu	0 46	1 12	10 22	10 42	6 12	6 34	5 19	5 25	11 8	11 33	1 31	1 45	10 26	10 4
14	W	1 26	1 48	10 56	11 14	6 51	7 10	5 51	6 3	11 46	...	2 5	2 20	11 1	11 1
15	Th	2 2	2 20	11 31	11 48	7 27	7 43	6 23	6 40	0 10	0 24	2 37	2 54	11 34	11 5
16	F	2 34	2 50	...	0 6	8 1	8 16	6 57	7 15	0 46	1 1	3 11	3 32	...	0
17	S	3 8	3 22	0 21	0 41	8 35	8 49	7 29	7 51	1 21	1 37	3 48	4 10	0 22	0 3
18	S	3 42	3 53	0 54	1 16	9 8	9 21	7 58	8 26	1 55	2 12	4 24	4 47	0 56	1 1
19	M	4 16	4 25	1 27	1 51	9 42	9 55	8 28	9 3	2 29	2 48	5 0	5 27	1 35	1 5
20	Tu	4 52	5 0	2 2	2 32	10 17	10 29	9 1	9 46	3 5	3 27	5 40	6 10	2 19	2 4
21	W	5 32	5 42	2 44	3 19	10 54	11 8	9 42	10 36	3 46	4 14	6 24	7 0	3 14	3 4
22	Th	6 21	6 33	3 34	4 17	11 37	11 54	10 32	11 29	4 35	5 6	7 18	7 57	4 14	4 4
23	F	7 17	7 31	4 38	5 25	...	0 34	11 27	...	5 30	6 7	8 18	8 59	5 19	5 5
24	S	8 20	8 42	5 51	6 36	1 3	1 49	0 26	0 33	6 33	7 14	9 24	10 4	6 30	7
25	S	9 32	9 57	7 3	7 41	2 23	3 7	1 38	1 57	7 39	8 18	10 28	11 4	7 32	7 5
26	M	10 43	11 5	8 3	8 35	3 37	4 12	2 54	3 11	8 43	9 20	11 29	...	8 24	8 4
27	Tu	11 43	...	8 58	9 27	4 38	5 10	3 54	4 10	9 45	10 18	0 2	0 26	9 11	9 3
28	W	0 4	0 36	9 49	10 14	5 36	6 5	4 43	5 3	10 42	11 12	0 55	1 18	10 1	10 2
29	Th	0 56	*1 24	10 38	11 2	6 31	6 58	5 28	5 53	11 37	...	1 44	2 9	10 51	11 1
30	F	*1 49	*2 15	11 30	11 53	7 25	7 50	6 19	6 50	0 7	0 34	2 34	3 3	11 39	...
31	S	*2 42	*3 4	...	0 22	8 17	8 39	7 10	7 43	1 1	1 28	3 29	3 59	0 4	0 2

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Day

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
7	3 52M	10 20M	4 48A	6 5M	2 36A	11 7A	4 26M	11 59M	7 32A	7 41M	3 54A	0 8M	11 14M	6 39A	2 5
14	3 40M	10 23M	5 8A	6 11M	2 44A	11 18A	4 10M	11 51M	7 33A	7 19M	3 32A	11 45A	10 48M	6 13A	1 38
21	3 29M	10 34M	5 40A	6 20M	2 52A	11 24A	3 55M	11 44M	7 34A	6 58M	3 10A	11 22A	10 22M	5 46A	1 11
28	3 23M	10 53M	6 26A	6 33M	2 59A	11 25A	3 41M	11 37M	7 35A	6 37M	2 48A	11 0A	9 57M	5 20A	0 44

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises shortly before the Sun E. by N. ; N.E. by E. at the end of the month.

♀ Venus is growing brighter, and sets at its latest this month. It moves out of Taurus int Gemini, and will form a brilliant group with Jupiter and the twin stars in the last week of th month. Magnitude, − 3·5 to − 3·7.

♂ Mars, in conjunction with the Sun on the 9th, is neither morning nor evening star.

♃ Jupiter continues to be a bright object in the western sky throughout the evening. Sets in th N.W. by W. Magnitude, − 1·6 to − 1·5.

♄ Saturn is W. of the meridian at sunset, a short distance to the right of Regulus. Sets W.N.W Magnitude, + 0·6 to + 0·8.

numerically between these. On this principle an accurate system of photometry has been devised. Naturally all stars in a class are not precisely equal. Regulus, magnitude + 1·3, and Capella, + 0·1, are both first magnitude stars, colloquially. The photometric scale has been extended so that there are stars of magnitude 0 and even of negative magnitude ; Sirius, the brightest star in the sky, being − 1·6. The varying magnitude of the planets given in these pages, which is frequently negative, is computed in accordance with this system, by the use of formulæ derived from comparison of the brightness of the planets with that of the bright stars.

Apparent Right Ascension an Declination of Polaris.

R.A. D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	30	40	88	52	24
10	1	30	44	88	52	21
19	1	30	51	88	52	19
28	1	30	58	88	52	17

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° & 22d. noon.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	Sunday after Ascension. *St. Nicomede.*	3 51	8 4	152	213
2		M	General Sir Redvers Buller, VC, died, 1908.	3 51	8 5	153	212
3		Tu	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865).	3 50	8 6	154	211
4		W	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Lord Wolseley b. 1833.	3 49	8 7	155	210
5		Th	F.-M. Earl Kitchener drowned, 1916.	3 48	8 8	156	209
6		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END.	3 48	8 9	157	208
7		S	Messines Ridge captured, 1917.	3 47	8 10	158	207
8		S	Whit Sunday. Cagliostro born, 1743.	3 47	8 11	159	206
9		M	Whit Mon. Bank Hol. Adm. Sturdee b. 1859.	3 46	8 12	160	205
10		Tu	Whit Tuesday. Garua (Cameroons) capt. 1915.	3 46	8 13	161	204
11		W	St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. Ember D.	3 45	8 13	162	203
12		Th	King Constantine of Greece deposed, 1917.	3 45	8 14	163	202
13		F	Ember Day. Brit. entered Kerman (Persia), '16.	3 45	8 15	164	201
14		S	Ember Day. Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	8 15	165	200
15		S	Trinity Sunday. Magna Charta, 1215.	3 44	8 16	166	199
16		M	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	8 16	167	198
17		Tu	*St. Alban.* TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	3 44	8 17	168	197
18		W	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, VC, d. 1915.	3 44	8 17	169	196
19		Th	*Corpus Christi.* F.-M. Sir D. Haig born, 1861.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20		F	Black Hole of Calcutta, 1756. [42.	3 44	8 18	171	194
21		S	Vittoria, 1813. [Longest Day, June 22. *See* p.	3 44	8 18	172	193
22		S	1st Sunday aft. Trinity. Diamond Jubilee, 1897.	3 45	8 19	173	192
23		M	Piave, 1918. H.R.H. Prince of Wales b. 1894.	3 45	8 19	174	191
24		Tu	Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25		W	Georges Cadoudal ("Chouan") died, 1804.	3 45	8 19	176	189
26		Th	U.S. troops landed in France, 1917.	3 46	8 19	177	188
27		F	Navigation Acts repealed, 1849.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28		S	Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, 1914.	3 47	8 19	179	186
29		S	2nd Sun. aft. Trinity. St. Peter, Ap. & Martyr.	3 47	8 19	180	185
30		M	Verdun II. ended, 1916.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 5d. 12h. 22m. Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 13 4 28 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 21 5 33 Morning.
● New Moon 27 8 53 Afternoon.
Apogee 10d. 6h. M. 252,100 miles.
Perigee 25d. 10h. A. 225,000 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN JUNE,

in 63 years, 1841-1903, was 2·010 inches on 11·6 days.

See note on page 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the liverymen.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subtr. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	2 31	0·36	4 33 10	10·22	21 56 54n	21·2	4 35 41
2	2 22	0·38	4 37 15	10·24	22 5 10	20·2	4 39 37
3	2 13	0·40	4 41 21	10·25	22 13 4	19·2	4 43 34
4	2 3	0·41	4 45 27	10·27	22 20 34	18·3	4 47 30
5	1 53	0·43	4 49 34	10·28	22 27 40	17·3	4 51 27
6	1 43	0·44	4 53 41	10·30	22 34 23	16·3	4 55 24
7	1 32	0·45	4 57 48	10·31	22 40 43	15·3	4 59 20
8	1 21	0·46	5 1 56	10·32	22 46 38	14·3	5 3 17
9	1 10	0·47	5 6 3	10·33	22 52 9	13·3	5 7 13
10	0 58	0·48	5 10 12	10·34	22 57 17	12·3	5 11 10
11	0 47	0·49	5 14 20	10·35	23 2 0	11·3	5 15 6
12	0 35	0·50	5 18 28	10·36	23 6 19	10·3	5 19 3
13	0 22	0·51	5 22 37	10·37	23 10 13	9·3	5 22 59
14	0 10	0·52	5 26 46	10·38	23 13 43	8·2	5 26 56
15	*Add* 0 2	0·52	5 30 55	10·38	23 16 49	7·2	5 30 53
16	0 15	0·53	5 35 4	10·39	23 19 30	6·2	5 34 49
17	0 28	0·53	5 39 13	10·39	23 21 46	5·2	5 38 46
18	0 41	0·54	5 43 23	10·40	23 23 37	4·1	5 42 42
19	0 53	0·54	5 47 32	10·40	23 25 4	3·1	5 46 39
20	1 6	0·54	5 51 42	10·40	23 26 6	2·1	5 50 35
21	1 20	0·54	5 55 51	10·40	23 26 43	1·0	5 54 32
22	1 33	0·54	6 0 1	10·40	23 26 55	0·0	5 58 29
23	1 46	0·54	6 4 11	10·40	23 26 43	1·0	6 2 25
24	1 59	0·54	6 8 20	10·40	23 26 5	2·1	6 6 22
25	2 12	0·54	6 12 30	10·40	23 25 3	3·1	6 10 18
26	2 25	0·53	6 16 39	10·39	23 23 36	4·1	6 14 15
27	2 37	0·53	6 20 48	10·39	23 21 44	5·2	6 18 11
28	2 50	0·52	6 24 58	10·38	23 19 28	6·2	6 22 8
29	3 2	0·51	6 29 7	10·37	23 16 47	7·2	6 26 4
30	3 15	0·51	6 33 16	10·36	23 13 41n	8·2	6 30 1

Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 38.
H. M. S.
19 21 8
19 17 13
19 13 17
19 9 21
19 5 25
19 1 29
18 57 33
18 53 37
18 49 41
18 45 45
18 41 49
18 37 53
18 33 58
18 30 2
18 26 6
18 22 10
18 18 14
18 14 18
18 10 22
18 6 26
18 2 30
17 58 34
17 54 38
17 50 42
17 46 47
17 42 51
17 38 55
17 34 59
17 31 3
17 27 7

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).

1.	S.	(9.34)
2.		(9.35)
3.		(9.36)
4.		(9.37)
5.		(9.38)
6.		(9.39)
7.		(9.40)
8.	S	(9.41)
9.		(9.42)
10.		(9.43)
11.		(9.43)
12.		(9.44)
13.		(9.45)
14.		(9.45)
15.	S.	(9.46)
16.		(9.46)
17.		(9.47)
18.		(9.47)
19.		(9.48)
20.		(9.48)
21.		(9.48
22.	S.	(9.49)
23.		(9.49)
24.		(9.49)
25.		(9.49)
26.		(9.49)
27.		(9.49)
28.		(9.49)
29.	S.	(9.49)
30.		(9.48)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR JUNE.

Day.	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 66 years.		Lowest in 66 years.		RAINFALL, 1841-1905. Daily average.	SUNSHINE Total possible.	
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	hrs.	min.
1	69·0	47·4	57·4	85·0	58	35·6	69	·059	16	14
2	69·4	47·8	57·8	84·9	96	39·8	55	·062	16	16
3	69·6	48·3	58·1	87·6	88	39·1	93	·063	16	18
4	69·7	48·6	58·3	84·7	85	39·3	71	·079	16	20
5	69·6	48·9	58·4	83·2	74	37·5	80	·073	16	22
6	69·3	49·1	58·3	87·2	46	40·3	71	·086	16	23
7	69·0	49·1	58·2	89·1	46	40·6	72	·063	16	24
8	68·9	49·1	58·1	82·7	95	41·1	81	·053	16	26
9	68·8	49·1	58·0	84·7	66	38·5	81	·077	16	26
10	68·9	49·0	58·1	85·9	92	41·0	80, 81	·106	16	28
11	69·1	49·0	58·2	89·4	00	39·4	85	·045	16	29
12	69·3	49·1	58·4	87·4	42	40·0	74	·080	16	29
13	69·6	49·2	58·5	86·6	46	37·1	03	·093	16	30
14	69·8	49·3	58·7	88·5	58	38·6	49	·079	16	32
15	70·0	49·4	58·8	88·5	58	37·2	92	·076	16	32
16	70·1	49·5	58·9	94·5	58	36·2	50	·053	16	32
17	70·2	49·7	59·0	88·8	93	39·4	69	·077	16	33
18	70·5	49·8	59·2	86·8	46	40·0	55	·043	16	34
19	70·8	50·1	59·5	91·0	93	42·5	69	·088	16	34
20	71·2	50·5	59·9	91·1	46	39·7	55	·069	16	34
21	71·6	50·8	60·3	65·4	65	39·5	55	·049	16	34
22	72·0	51·1	60·6	90·2	70	38·7	03	·041	16	35
23	72·3	51·3	60·9	87·6	65	40·3	03	·054	16	34
24	72·6	51·5	61·2	90·2	97	42·2	51	·058	16	34
25	72·8	51·7	61·4	85·0	88	41·7	71	·090	16	34
26	73·0	51·8	61·5	86·6	57	42·7	71	·090	16	34
27	73·2	51·8	61·6	88·5	57	40·0	71	·033	16	33
28	73·2	51·9	61·6	92·7	57	43·8	62	·051	16	32
29	73·2	52·0	61·6	85·5	77	40·5	67	·033	16	32
30	73·0	52·1	61·5	83·5	83	42·3	03	·096	16	30
M'th	70·7	49·9	59·4							

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. 30m. P.M.
	Mrn.	Aft.	Aft.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	7 1M	2 57	10 40	7 25 52	18 5·5N	59	10 16	9 2	23 2○134
2	8 17M	3 51	11 10	8 22 11	14 42·0	58	14 15	54 3	23 ○324●
3	9 32M	4 40	11 35	9 14 48	10 38·5	57	18 15	38 4	23 3○24
4	10 44M	5 27	11 56	10 4 18	6 12·6	56	25 15	24 5	23 32○14
5	11 54M	6 11	0 16	10 51 31	1 38·2N	55	39 15	11 6	23 ♃●31○
6	1 1A	6 54	0 35	11 37 21	2 53·4S	55	2 15	1 7	23 4○312
7	2 8A	7 37	0 55	12 22 41	7 13·2	54	34 14	54 8	23 412○3
8	3 13A	8 20	1 17	13 8 14	11 13·1	54	15 14	48 9	23 42○13
9	4 18A	9 4	1 42	13 54 40	14 45·0	54	5 14	46 10	23 41○32
10	5 22A	♍ 50	2 12	14 42 25	17 41·1	54	3 14	45 11	23 431○2
11	6 23A	10 37	2 48	15 31 40	19 53·2	54	8 14	46 12	23 432○1
12	7 19A	11 26	3 32	16 22 21	21 13·8	54	19 14	49 13	23 432○
13	8 10A	0 16	4 24	17 14 7	21 37·0	54	35 14	54 14	23 4○12●
14	8 52A	1 6	5 23	18 6 22	20 59·7	54	55 14	59 15	23 12○43
15	9 28A	1 55	6 29	18 58 30	19 22·0	55	19 15	6 16	23 2○134
16	9 59A	2 44	7 38	19 50 3	16 47·7	55	46 15	13 17	23 1○234
17	10 25A	3 32	8 49	20 40 48	13 23·5	56	16 15	21 18	23 3○24 ♃
18	10 48A	4 19	10 1	21 30 51	9 18·3	56	49 15	31 19	23 32○14
19	11 10A	5 7	11 16 *aft.*	22 20 36	4 42·4S	57	25 15	40 20	23 312○4
20	11 32A	5 55	12 33	23 10 42	0 12·5N	58	4 15	51 21	23 3○124
21	11 55A	6 46	1 51	0 1 56	5 13·2	58	43 16	1 22	23 1○43 ♃
22	.....	mrn.	aft.	0 55 9	10 4·1	59	20 16	12 23	23 24○13
23	0 22M	7 39	3 11	1 51 2	14 27·3	59	53 16	21 24	23 41○23
24	0 53M	8 36	4 31	2 50 0	18 2·8	60	18 16	27 25	23 43○12
25	1 33M	9 36	5 47	3 51 45	20 30·5	60	31 16	31 26	23 ♃432○
26	2 23M	10 38	6 54	4 55 14	21 34·7	60	30 16	31 27	23 432○
27	3 24M	11 40 *aft.*	7 50	5 58 46	21 8·9	60	13 16	26 28	23
28	4 35M	12 40	8 34	7 0 31	19 17·8	59	43 16	18 0	15
29	5 51M	1 37	9 8	7 59 14	16 16·0	59	1 16	6 1	15 See p. 46
30	7 8M	2 30	9 36	8 54 24	12 22·9N	58	11 15	53 2	15

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	4 17 58	21 12·6N	7 57 15	23 7·4N	4 21 4	21 46·2N
10	5 4 0	23 31·6	8 20 14	21 53·5	4 35 57	22 21·6
15	5 51 47	24 50·0	8 42 22	20 27·3	4 50 51	22 51·9
20	6 38 17	24 59·1	9 3 38	18 50·4	5 5 47	23 16·8
25	7 21 8	24 6·1	9 23 57	17 4·3	5 20 43	23 36·3
30	7 59 14	22 26·0N	9 43 19	15 10·7N	5 35 37	23 50·5N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	7 15 31	22 35·3N	9 42 55	15 13·1N	8 38 9	18 25·6N
10	7 19 57	22 27·5	9 44 21	15 5·5	8 38 40	18 23·8
15	7 24 27	22 19·1	9 45 54	14 57·3	8 39 14	18 21·7
20	7 29 0	22 10·0	9 47 34	14 48·5	8 39 49	18 19·5
25	7 33 37	22 0·4	9 49 21	14 39·2	8 40 27	18 17·2
30	7 38 16	21 50·2N	9 51 14	14 29·2N	8 41 6	18 14·8N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·7	6·8	9·4	3·5	1·5	0·9	15 47	2·6	8·9	1·9	15·1	8·0
15	8·7	6·7	10·2	3·5	1·4	0·9	15 46	2·5	9·8	1·9	14·9	7·9
25	8·7	7·3	11·3	3·5	1·4	0·9	15 46	2·8	10·8	1·9	14·7	7·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 243° 41′ 1″.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at *9h. 21m. aft.* There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day on June 1 is *16h. 13m.*

June 1. Venus in conjunction with ☽, *5h. 38m. aft.* ♀ 6° 32′ N.

June 2, *aft.* Occultation of A^2 Cancri; magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

June 4. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, *1h. 17m. morn.* ♄ 7° 2′ N.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, *1m. 8·4s.*

June 6, *0h. 29m. morn.* Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ☿ 0°.21′ S.

June 11, *2h. aft.* Mercury in Superior Conjunction.

June 14, *aft.* Occultation of Bradley 2335; magnitude 5·9. See p. 80.

June 22, *11h. 54m. morn.* Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 26. Mars in conjunction with ☽, *11h. 14m. aft.* ♂ 2° 7′ N.

June 27. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, *6h. 50m. morn.* ☿ 1° 38′ N.

June 29. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, *2h. 44m. morn.* ♃ 4° 20′ N.

June 29. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, *8h. 31m. morn.* ☿ 6° 6′ N.

In this month the Mornings increase 7½*m.* up to the 18th, and then decrease 3½*m.* The Afternoons increase 15*m.* up to the 26th, and then decrease slightly.

Venus is nearly at half phase at the end of the month. Fraction of disc illuminated, 0·655 to 0·518.

Uranus rises June 1, *0h. 38m. morn.*; June 30, *10h. 40m. aft.*

Neptune sets June 1, *11h. 44m. aft.*; June 30, *9h. 52m. aft.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Longest Day. — Though there is but slight difference in the length of the interval between sunrise and sunset on the days about June 21, there is in general one of these days which is a few seconds longer than any other. This is the day on which the Summer Solstice falls, and at the end of a century is June 20 or 21, whilst at the beginning it is a day later, and June 21 or 22 is the longest day. The reason for this difference in date may be briefly stated. Because the Tropical year is not an integral number of days, the solstice falls later in the calendar year by year by six hours, *nearly*. It is not permitted to be very late because the intercalation of the extra day in leap year brings

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Su	*3 32	*3 50	0 42	1 12	9 4	9 24	7 54	8 32	1 51	2 18	4 21	4 51	0 52	1 18
2	M	4 20	4 35	1 29	2 1	9 51	10 9	8 35	9 20	2 37	3 6	5 10	5 41	1 44	2 12
3	Tu	5 7	5 19	2 17	2 52	10 34	10 50	9 19	10 12	3 23	3 54	5 59	6 33	2 40	3 9
4	W	5 55	6 7	3 6	3 44	11 16	11 30	10 6	11 3	4 9	4 42	6 50	7 27	3 39	4 10
5	Th	6 48	6 58	4 1	4 47	11 59	...	10 55	11 52	4 57	5 33	7 44	8 22	4 42	5 13
6	F	7 42	7 53	5 5	5 51	0 19	0 59	11 46	...	5 50	6 28	8 42	9 19	5 45	6 15
7	S	8 42	9 0	6 12	6 55	1 27	2 9	0 47	0 50	6 50	7 28	9 42	10 17	6 45	7 14
8	Su	9 49	10 9	7 15	7 53	2 39	3 19	1 57	2 8	7 51	8 28	10 41	11 14	7 42	8 9
9	M	10 54	11 12	8 12	8 45	3 47	4 21	3 8	3 18	8 52	9 26	11 38	...	8 34	8 57
10	Tu	11 51	...	9 4	9 33	4 46	5 14	4 4	4 14	9 49	10 18	0 8	0 32	9 19	9 40
11	W	0 8	0 39	9 52	10 13	5 37	6 1	4 48	5 0	10 38	11 2	0 57	1 18	10 0	10 19
12	Th	0 55	1 18	10 32	10 50	6 23	6 44	5 23	5 41	11 21	11 43	1 37	1 58	10 37	10 55
13	F	1 36	1 55	11 10	11 25	7 5	7 22	5 59	6 19	...	0 3	2 14	2 36	11 12	11 29
14	S	2 14	2 29	11 48	...	7 42	7 58	6 36	7 1	0 23	0 43	2 50	3 14	11 47	...
15	Su	2 51	3 4	0 1	0 25	8 19	8 32	7 9	7 39	1 0	1 22	3 27	3 53	0 5	0 23
16	M	3 28	3 37	0 35	1 1	8 53	9 6	7 40	8 16	1 36	1 59	4 5	4 33	0 40	0 58
17	Tu	4 3	4 10	1 10	1 39	9 29	9 42	8 11	8 53	2 12	2 38	4 42	5 12	1 17	1 38
18	W	4 41	4 47	1 47	2 19	10 6	10 18	8 42	9 28	2 50	3 19	5 23	5 54	2 1	2 25
19	Th	5 21	5 25	2 27	3 3	10 43	10 54	9 15	10 5	3 29	4 1	6 6	6 40	2 50	3 17
20	F	6 3	6 11	3 12	3 51	11 22	11 36	9 53	10 46	4 12	4 48	6 57	7 32	3 45	4 15
21	S	6 52	7 5	4 7	4 51	...	0 6	10 38	11 32	5 2	5 40	7 52	8 28	4 47	5 20
22	Su	7 47	8 6	5 15	5 59	0 29	1 7	11 35	...	5 59	6 39	8 52	9 28	5 54	6 27
23	M	8 50	9 16	6 25	7 6	1 39	2 22	0 34	1 7	7 3	7 43	9 56	10 31	6 59	7 30
24	Tu	10 2	10 30	7 32	8 7	2 57	3 38	2 10	2 39	8 10	8 49	10 59	11 33	8 0	8 28
25	W	11 12	11 41	8 33	9 5	4 10	4 46	3 23	3 51	9 19	9 55	...	0 4	8 55	9 22
26	Th	...	0 16	9 33	10 1	5 16	5 49	4 22	4 49	10 25	10 56	0 36	1 5	9 49	10 15
27	F	0 44	1 12	10 28	10 51	6 18	6 47	5 14	5 44	11 15	11 53	1 32	2 0	10 41	11 6
28	S	1 39	2 2	11 20	11 42	7 14	7 38	6 5	6 42	...	0 23	2 23	2 52	11 30	11 53
29	Su	2 31	*2 51	...	0 10	8 5	8 27	6 55	7 35	0 47	1 16	3 14	3 45	...	0 16
30	M	*3 22	*3 37	0 30	1 0	8 52	9 11	7 39	8 22	1 35	2 4	4 4	4 35	0 40	1 3

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	3 24M	11 22M	7 22A	6 48M	3 5A	11 21A	3 27M	11 31M	7 35A	6 17M	2 27A	10 37A	9 32M	4 54A	0 18M
11	3 38M	11 58M	8 21A	7 5M	3 10A	11 34A	3 14M	11 24M	7 34A	5 57M	2 5A	10 14A	9 7M	4 29A	11 51A
18	4 7M	12 38A	9 8A	7 22M	3 13A	11 2A	3 3M	11 17M	7 32A	5 37M	1 44A	9 52A	8 43M	4 4A	11 25A
25	4 47M	1 11A	9 34A	7 38M	3 14A	10 48A	2 53M	11 10M	7 28A	5 17M	1 23A	9 29A	8 19M	3 39A	10 58A

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star in the first part of the month, and an evening star at the end. It sets nearly N.W.

♀ Venus now sets earlier night by night, but is still a bright object in the evening sky. It travels towards Saturn and Regulus. Magnitude, − 3·7 to − 3·9.

♂ Mars may be considered a morning star, as it rises in the dawn, N.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter will be seen in the west in the twilight, and sets N.W. by W. Magnitude, − 1·4.

♄ Saturn is joined by Venus at the end of the month, when these two planets will be in a short line with Regulus, Venus being much the brightest. Magnitude of Saturn, + 0·8.

it back one whole day. This whole day is too much, because the solstice is later yearly by *not quite* 6 hours, and hence, on the whole, it falls earlier in the calendar as the century progresses, and the dates of the longest day at the beginning and end are as stated. Next year (1920) the date will be June 21.

This acceleration of the date in the century is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which puts the date a day forward. This, however, does more than is necessary, and a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	31	2	88	52	17
10	1	31	11	88	52	15
19	1	31	20	88	52	14
28	1	31	30	88	52	14

Day of	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° ♌ 24d. 1h. M.	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Tu	Dominion Day, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 48	8 18	182	183
2		W	*Visitation B.V.M.* Adm. Craddock b. 1862.	3 49	8 18	183	182
3		Th	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866.	3 50	8 18	184	181
4		F	Independence Day, U.S.A. Ulundi, 1879.	3 50	8 17	185	180
5		S	Cecil John Rhodes b. 1853; d. 26 Mar. 1902.	3 51	8 17	186	179
6		S	3rd Sun. aft. Trinity. King's marriage (1893).	3 52	8 16	187	178
7		M	Old Qr. Dy. Daylight air-raid on London, 1917.	3 53	8 16	188	177
8		Tu	Joseph Chamberlain b. 1836; d. 2 July, 1914.	3 54	8 15	189	176
9		W	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surren. '15.	3 55	8 14	190	175
10		Th	Belgian Sovereigns 'planed to England, 1918.	3 56	8 14	191	174
11		F	Oudenarde, 1708. Ld. Finlay, Ld. Chan., b. 1842.	3 57	8 13	192	173
12		S	Prince John b. 1905. Sir F. E. Smith b. 1872.	3 58	8 12	193	172
13		S	4th Sunday after Trinity. Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	8 11	194	171
14		M	Bastille stormed, 1789. Longueval capt. 1916.	4 0	8 11	195	170
15		Tu	*St. Swithun.* Marne battle begun, 1918.	4 1	8 10	196	169
16		W	Nicholas II., ex-Czar of Russia, assass. 1918.	4 2	8 9	197	168
17		Th	War between France and Prussia, 1870.	4 3	8 8	198	167
18		F	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack, 1918.	4 4	8 7	199	166
19		S	Matthew Flinders, navigator, died, 1814.	4 6	8 6	200	165
20		S	5th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Margaret.*	4 7	8 4	201	164
21		M	Belgian National Fête. Robert Burns d. 1796.	4 8	8 3	202	163
22		Tu	*St. Mary Magdalene.* Salamanca, 1812.	4 10	8 2	203	162
23		W	Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 11	8 1	204	161
24		Th	Gibraltar capt'd, 1704. Window Tax abol. 1851.	4 12	7 59	205	160
25		F	St. James, A. and M. Arthur Balfour b. 1848.	4 14	7 58	206	159
26		S	Irish Church disestablished, 1869.	4 15	7 57	207	158
27		S	6th Sunday aft. Trinity. Capt. Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 16	7 55	208	157
28		M	Austria declared war on Serbia, 1914.	4 18	7 54	209	156
29		Tu	King Humbert of Italy assassinated, 1900.	4 19	7 52	210	155
30		W	William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, d. 1718.	4 21	7 51	211	154
31		Th	Trinity Law Sits. end. Ypres III. begun, 1917.	4 22	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	5d.	3h.	17m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	13	6	2	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	20	11	3	Morning.
● New Moon	27	5	21	Morning.

Apogee 7d. 9h. A. 251,500 miles.
Perigee 23d. 2h. A. 228,100 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN JULY,

in 63 years, 1841–1903, was 2·418 inches in 12·6 days.

See note on page 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

7. Quarter Sessions begin. 5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

14. Glasgow Fair Week begins.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 88.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 27	0·50	6 37 24	10·35	23 10 12n	9·2	6 33 58	17 23 11
2	3 38	0·49	6 41 32	10·34	23 6 17	10·3	6 37 54	17 19 15
3	3 50	0·47	6 45 40	10·33	23 1 59	11·3	6 41 51	17 15 19
4	4 1	0·46	6 49 48	10·32	22 57 17	12·3	6 45 47	17 11 23
5	4 12	0·45	6 53 56	10·30	22 52 10	13·3	6 49 44	17 7 27
6	4 22	0·43	6 58 3	10·29	22 46 40	14·3	6 53 40	17 3 32
7	4 33	0·42	7 2 9	10·27	22 40 46	15·2	6 57 37	16 59 36
8	4 42	0·40	7 6 16	10·26	22 34 29	16·2	7 1 33	16 55 40
9	4 52	0·38	7 10 22	10·24	22 27 48	17·2	7 5 30	16 51 44
10	5 1	0·37	7 14 27	10·22	22 20 44	18·2	7 9 27	16 47 48
11	5 9	0·35	7 18 32	10·21	22 13 16	19·1	7 13 23	16 43 52
12	5 18	0·33	7 22 37	10·19	22 5 26	20·1	7 17 20	16 39 56
13	5 25	0·31	7 26 41	10·17	21 57 13	21·0	7 21 16	16 36 0
14	5 32	0·29	7 30 45	10·15	21 48 38	22·0	7 25 13	16 32 4
15	5 39	0·27	7 34 49	10·13	21 39 40	22·9	7 29 9	16 28 8
16	5 46	0·25	7 38 51	10·11	21 30 19	23·8	7 33 6	16 24 12
17	5 51	0·23	7 42 54	10·09	21 20 37	24·7	7 37 2	16 20 17
18	5 57	0·21	7 46 56	10·07	21 10 33	25·6	7 40 59	16 16 21
19	6 1	0·19	7 50 57	10·05	21 0 8	26·5	7 44 56	16 12 25
20	6 6	0·17	7 54 58	10·02	20 49 21	27·4	7 48 52	16 8 29
21	6 9	0·15	7 58 58	10·00	20 38 13	28·3	7 52 49	16 4 33
22	6 13	0·12	8 2 58	9·98	20 26 43	29·2	7 56 45	16 0 37
23	6 15	0·10	8 6 57	9·96	20 14 54	30·0	8 0 42	15 56 41
24	6 17	0·08	8 10 56	9·93	20 2 44	30·8	8 4 38	15 52 45
25	6 19	0·05	8 14 54	9·91	19 50 13	31·7	8 8 35	15 48 49
26	6 20	0·03	8 18 51	9·88	19 37 23	32·5	8 12 31	15 44 53
27	6 20	0·00	8 22 48	9·86	19 24 14	33·3	8 16 28	15 40 57
28	6 20	0·02	8 26 45	9·83	19 10 45	34·1	8 20 25	15 37 2
29	6 19	0·05	8 30 40	9·81	18 56 57	34·9	8 24 21	15 33 6
30	6 18	0·07	8 34 35	9·78	18 42 50	35·7	8 28 18	15 29 10
31	6 18	0·10	8 38 30	9·76	18 28 25n	36·4	8 32 14	15 25 14

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).

1. (9.48)
2. (9.48)
3. (9.48)
4. (9.47)
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8. (9.45)
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26. (9.27)
27. (9.25)
28. (9.24)
29. (9.22)
30. (9.21)
31. (9.19)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR JULY.

Day	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years.		Lowest in 65 years.		RAINFALL, 1841-1903. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE Total Possible.
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	h. m.
1	73·0	52·2	61·5	82·6	81	39·5	49	·105	16 30
2	73·1	52·4	61·6	86·7	74	44·2	48	·056	16 29
3	73·3	52·6	61·8	92·0	87	44·0	56	·064	16 28
4	73·6	52·7	62·1	92·2	87	44·0	78	·040	16 26
5	73·9	52·8	62·3	93·3	46	38·9	51	·067	16 26
6	74·0	52·8	62·4	89·8	86	45·7	50	·067	16 24
7	74·0	52·8	62·4	89·9	93	44·2	77	·058	16 23
8	74·1	52·7	62·4	89·9	93	42·2	03	·069	16 22
9	74·1	52·7	62·4	92·0	74	44·2	56	·060	16 20
10	74·2	52·8	62·5	89·0	74	43·5	50	·057	16 18
11	74·4	52·9	62·7	87·5	03	41·4	51	·138	16 16
12	74·7	53·1	62·9	92·5	59	41·9	90	·076	16 14
13	75·0	53·3	63·1	92·0	59	42·5	75	·049	16 12
14	75·1	53·5	63·3	91·1	96	46·0	63, 03	·083	16 11
15	75·2	53·6	63·4	97·1	81	45·8	64	·068	16 8
16	75·1	53·7	63·4	94·0	00	43·6	83	·108	16 6
17	75·0	53·8	63·4	94·0	76	42·5	63	·066	16 4
18	74·9	53·8	63·4	93·0	59	43·6	51	·076	16 2
19	74·7	53·8	63·2	91·7	00	38·7	63	·072	16 0
20	74·6	53·9	63·2	91·8	74	46·1	43	·057	15 58
21	74·5	54·0	63·2	92·1	68	44·6	98	·079	15 54
22	74·4	54·0	63·1	96·6	68	44·6	62	·037	15 52
23	74·2	54·0	63·0	87·2	73	44·7	85	·141	15 48
24	74·0	53·9	62·9	88·2	00	44·1	63	·086	15 46
25	73·9	53·8	62·7	93·0	00	45·8	67	·092	15 43
26	73·8	53·6	62·5	90·2	85	42·3	84	·162	15 40
27	73·7	53·5	62·4	89·3	68	45·8	63	·107	15 38
28	73·6	53·4	62·3	90·1	68	43·9	81	·094	15 36
29	73·7	53·3	62·3	88·3	46	43·8	58	·060	15 32
30	73·7	53·3	62·3	89·1	46	43·3	67	·083	15 30
31	73·7	53·2	62·2	91·3	46	44·1	63	·050	15 26
M'th	74·2	53·3	62·7	—	—	—	—	—	—

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites
	Mrn.	Aft	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	8 24M	3 19 10	0	9 46 14	7 58·5N	57	19 15 39	3 15	Because Jupiter is near the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible from the middle of June to the middle of August. In this column the sign ☽ denotes that a Satellite is on the disc of Jupiter, and a black circle ● that it is either behind the disc or in the shadow of Jupiter.
2	9 36M	4 5 10	21	10 35 21	3 19·8N	56	20 15 25	4 15	
3	10 46M	4 49 10	40	11 22 34	1 19·3S	55	44 15 13	5 15	
4	11 54M	5 33 11	0	12 8 44	5 48·1	55	6 15 2	6 15	
5	1 1A	6 16 11	22	12 54 39	9 57·7	54	38 14 55	7 15	
6	2 6A	7 0 11	46	13 41 2	13 40·4	54	19 14 50	8 15	
7	3 11A	7 45	0 14	14 28 26	16 48·7	54	11 14 47	9 15	
8	4 13A	8 32	0 47	15 17 12	19 15·1	54	12 14 48	10 15	
9	5 11A	9 20	1 28	16 7 26	20 52·5	54	21 14 50	11 15	
10	6 4A	10 10	2 17	16 58 58	21 34·2	54	38 14 55	12 15	
11	6 50A	11 0	3 14	17 51 21	21 16·0	55	0 15 1	13 15	
12	7 29A	11 51	4 17	18 44 0	19 56·2	55	26 15 8	14 15	
13	8 2A	0 40	5 26	19 36 20	17 37·0	55	55 15 16	15 15	
14	8 30A	1 29	6 38	20 28 1	14 24·2	56	25 15 24	16 15	
15	8 54A	2 17	7 52	21 18 56	10 26·6	56	55 15 32	17 15	
16	9 17A	3 5	9 6	22 9 17	5 55·3	57	25 15 40	18 15	
17	9 39A	3 54	10 22	22 59 33	1 3·1S	57	53 15 48	19 15	
18	10 2A	4 43	11 39	23 50 24	3 56·3N	58	20 15 55	20 15	
			aft.						
19	10 27A	5 34	12 57	0 42 33	8 47·6	58	45 16 2	21 15	
20	10 55A	6 28	2 15	1 36 43	13 14·6	59	7 16 8	22 15	
21	11 31A	7 25	3 30	2 33 22	16 59·7	59	26 16 13	23 15	
22	.....	mrn.	aft.	3 32 34	19 45·6	59	39 16 17	24 15	
23	0 15M	8 24	4 39	4 33 46	21 17·0	59	44 16 18	25 15	
24	1 9M	9 25	5 38	5 35 46	21 24·8	59	40 16 17	26 15	
25	2 15M	10 25	6 26	6 37 5	20 8·4	59	26 16 13	27 15	
26	3 27M	11 22	7 5	7 36 21	17 36·5	59	1 16 6	28 15	
		aft.							
27	4 44M	12 17	7 36	8 32 46	14 4·8	58	27 15 57	0 7	
28	6 0M	1 8	8 2	9 26 10	9 51·8	57	47 15 46	1 7	
29	7 15M	1 56	8 24	10 16 51	5 15·8	57	3 15 34	2 7	
30	8 27M	2 42	8 45	11 5 27	0 32·8N	56	20 15 22	3 7	
31	9 37M	3 27	9 6	11 52 41	4 4·0S	55	39 15 11	4 7	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	8 32 17	20 14·4N	10 1 38	13 11·1N	5 50 28	23 59·3N
10	9 0 22	17 45·2	10 18 52	11 7·4	6 5 16	24 2·9
15	9 23 28	15 10·3	10 34 56	9 1·3	6 19 59	24 1·3
20	9 41 24	12 41·1	10 49 43	6 54·6	6 34 36	23 54·5
25	9 53 36	10 29·9	11 3 7	4 49·0	6 49 6	23 42·8
30	9 59 13	8 50·9N	11 14 56	2 46·7N	7 3 29	23 26·2N

	♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.		♅ URANUS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	7 42 57	21 39·4N	9 53 12	14 18·8N	22 14 45	11 42·7S
10	7 47 39	21 28·1	9 55 16	14 7·9	22 14 19	11 45·3
15	7 52 21	21 16·2	9 57 24	13 56·5	22 13 49	11 48·3
20	7 57 3	21 3·9	9 59 36	13 44·8	22 13 16	11 51·5
25	8 1 44	20 51·1	10 1 51	13 32·7	22 12 40	11 55·1
30	8 6 24	20 37·9N	10 4 10	13 20·3N	22 12 0	11 58·8S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·7	8·3	12·6	3·5	1·4	0·9	15 45	3·2	12·0	1·9	14·6	7·7
15	8·7	9·8	14·2	3·5	1·4	0·9	15 46	3·7	13·6	1·9	14·5	7·6
25	8·7	11·7	16·3	3·5	1·4	0·9	15 46	4·4	15·6	1·9	14·5	7·6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 242° 6′ 1″.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends at 9*h.* 40*m. aft.* In this month there is no closed night at Greenwich till after the 20th, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h.* 30*m.*

July 1. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 26*m. aft.* ♀ 6° 53′ N.

July 1. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 36*m. aft.* ♄ 6° 58′ N.

July 2. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 9*h.* 4*m. aft.* ♀ 0° 10′ S.

July 3, 10*h. nearm.* The Earth at maximum distance from the Sun—94,450,000 miles. Aphelion.

July 5, 7*h. morn.* Venus at greatest elongation (45° 28′) East.

July 5. Mean time taken for Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

July 15, *aft.* Occultation of c^1 and c^2 Capricorni; magnitudes 5·3 and 6·3. See p. 80.

July 16, *aft.* Occultation of κ Aquarii; magnitude 5·2. See p. 80.

July 18, *morn.* Occultation of 16 Piscium; magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

July 18, 6*h. aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation (26° 47′) East.

July 21, 2*h. morn.* Jupiter in Conjunction.

July 23, *morn.* Occultation of ω Tauri; magnitude 4·8. See p. 80.

July 25. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 21*m. aft.* ♂ 4° 0′ N.

July 29. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 6*m. morn.* ☿ 2° 14′ N.

July 29. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 36*m. morn.* ♄ 6° 53′ N.

July 30. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 0*m. aft.* ♀ 3° 7′ N.

Uranus rises July 1, 10*h.* 36*m. aft.*; July 31, 8*h.* 36*m. aft.*

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, and the Afternoons 29*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.—Venus will be very bright in the early days of August as an evening star, and again in the middle of October in the dawn. Similar epochs of special brilliancy occurred in January and March of last year, 1918. This periodic maximum

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar), G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	1 Tu	*4 8	*4 19	1 15	1 47	9 37	9 54	8 18	9 6	2 20	2 50	4 52	5 23	1 27	1 50
	2 W	4 52	4 59	1 59	2 32	10 17	10 30	8 57	9 49	3 2	3 32	5 38	6 9	2 14	2 39
	3 Th	5 34	5 39	2 42	3 16	10 54	11 6	9 38	10 31	3 42	4 12	6 21	6 53	3 5	3 31
	4 F	6 17	6 21	3 24	4 1	11 30	11 42	10 22	11 12	4 22	4 52	7 6	7 37	3 57	4 23
	5 S	7 1	7 7	4 15	4 54	...	0 8	11 6	11 53	5 6	5 37	7 53	8 25	4 49	5 17
	6 S	7 47	7 59	5 13	5 52	0 27	0 59	11 55	...	5 55	6 28	8 46	9 19	5 47	6 18
	7 M	8 42	9 2	6 15	6 55	1 28	2 9	0 41	0 59	6 52	7 30	9 45	10 20	6 50	7 21
	8 Tu	9 51	10 18	7 22	7 58	2 45	3 25	1 51	2 26	8 1	8 38	10 49	11 23	7 51	8 18
	9 W	11 3	11 30	8 25	8 55	3 59	4 33	3 10	3 42	9 8	9 41	11 53	...	8 46	9 13
	10 Th	...	0 5	9 23	9 47	5 4	5 31	4 11	4 36	10 8	10 33	0 23	0 57	9 37	9 58
	11 F	0 28	0 52	10 10	10 28	5 56	6 17	4 57	5 20	10 57	11 17	1 12	1 36	10 18	10 37
	12 S	1 13	1 32	10 50	11 5	6 41	7 0	5 33	6 3	11 42	11 59	1 52	2 15	10 55	11 12
	13 S	1 54	2 8	11 28	11 41	7 23	7 38	6 8	6 45	...	0 24	2 29	2 53	11 30	11 47
	14 M	2 33	2 44	...	0 6	8 0	8 14	6 42	7 26	0 38	1 4	3 5	3 32	...	0 6
	15 Tu	3 10	3 19	0 16	0 43	8 36	8 50	7 18	8 5	1 15	1 44	3 43	4 14	0 24	0 42
	16 W	3 48	3 55	0 52	1 23	9 13	9 28	7 53	8 40	1 54	2 23	4 25	4 55	1 1	1 20
	17 Th	4 27	4 30	1 30	2 1	9 49	10 5	8 31	9 15	2 32	3 2	5 5	5 36	1 40	2 2
	18 F	5 5	5 8	2 11	2 41	10 25	10 42	9 12	9 54	3 13	3 42	5 48	6 18	2 25	2 49
	19 S	5 46	5 50	2 52	3 24	11 2	11 21	9 57	10 37	3 54	4 24	6 33	7 5	3 15	3 44
	20 S	6 29	6 39	3 42	4 15	11 41	...	10 46	11 24	4 41	5 12	7 25	7 58	4 14	4 46
	21 M	7 20	7 35	4 42	5 20	0 3	0 32	11 39	...	5 34	6 8	8 22	8 58	5 20	5 55
	22 Tu	8 17	8 45	5 54	6 33	1 3	1 46	0 16	0 42	6 38	7 17	9 28	10 8	6 31	7 7
	23 W	9 34	10 13	7 13	7 51	2 30	3 17	1 32	2 20	7 55	8 34	10 43	11 20	7 42	8 15
	24 Th	10 58	11 34	8 26	8 56	3 57	4 35	3 6	3 44	9 11	9 45	11 55	...	8 46	9 16
	25 F	...	0 8	9 29	9 54	5 9	5 40	4 15	4 46	10 20	10 48	0 27	1 0	9 45	10 11
	26 S	0 40	1 5	10 25	10 44	6 12	6 39	5 7	5 42	11 21	11 42	1 26	1 55	10 36	10 59
	27 S	1 35	*1 54	11 15	11 30	7 7	7 28	5 54	6 33	...	0 14	2 16	2 45	11 21	11 42
	28 M	*2 24	*2 38	...	0 2	7 55	8 13	6 39	7 23	0 32	1 3	3 2	3 31	...	0 3
	29 Tu	*3 9	*3 19	0 14	0 46	8 38	8 54	7 22	8 7	1 16	1 47	3 47	4 17	0 23	0 43
	30 W	*3 51	*3 57	0 54	1 26	9 17	9 32	7 58	°8 44	1 57	2 26	4 30	4 58	1 2	1 21
	31 Th	4 30	*4 31	1 33	2 3	9 51	10 5	8 31	9 17	2 35	3 3	5 7	5 36	1 41	2 3

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 30M	1 35A	9 39A	7 53M	1 13A	10 31A	2 44M	11 4M	7 24A	4 58M	1 2A	9 6A	7 55M	3 14A	10 32A
9	6 6M	1 50A	9 31A	8 6M	1 10A	10 12A	2 36M	10 57M	7 18A	4 39M	12 41A	8 43A	7 32M	2 49A	10 6A
16	6 33M	1 54A	9 14A	8 18M	1 5A	9 51A	2 29M	10 50M	7 10A	4 20M	12 20A	8 21A	7 9M	2 24A	9 40A
23	6 46M	1 49A	8 50A	8 25M	2 57A	9 28A	2 23M	10 43M	7 2A	4 0M	11 59M	7 58A	6 46M	2 0A	9 14A
30	6 43M	1 31A	8 18A	8 29M	2 46A	9 3A	2 19M	10 35M	6 52A	3 41M	11 38M	7 35A	6 23M	1 36A	8 48A

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout July. Sets N.W. by W. at the beginning, and W. by N. at the end of the month. It passes from Cancer into Leo.

♀ Venus, in Leo, is approaching greatest brilliancy, and will be 20° above the west horizon at sunset, with Saturn and Regulus quite near at the beginning of the month. It makes close conjunction with Saturn on the 2nd. Sets in the W.N.W. early in July, in W. at end. Magnitude, − 3·9 to − 4·2.

♂ Mars is a morning star, and moves from Taurus into Gemini.

♃ Jupiter, in Conjunction on the 21st, is neither an evening nor a morning star.

♄ Saturn is leaving the evening sky. Magnitude, + 0·9. (See Venus, above.)

brightness happens when the planet is near the Earth (distant 38 or 39 million miles). At inferior conjunction on September 13 she will be nearer by several million miles, but will be invisible, since her unilluminated hemisphere will be presented to us. In August and October only a part of the illuminated surface will be seen, like the crescent Moon; but, as the planet is near, the largeness and brightness of the disc compensate for the small fraction of it seen illuminated. Hence the appearance noted. Venus may sometimes be seen even when near inferior conjunction if she is higher in the sky than the Sun, and so rises earlier and sets later. But this is not an occasion of that kind.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. °	Decl. ′	Decl. ″
1	1	32	33	88	52	14
10	1	31	44	88	52	14
19	1	31	54	88	52	15
28	1	32	4	88	52	16

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 24d. 6h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1		F	*Lammas Day.* Nile, 1798. Minden, 1759.	4 24	7 48	213	15
2		S	Blenheim, 1704. Fall of Soissons, 1918.	4 25	7 46	214	15
3		S	7th S. aft. Trin. Germany dec. war on France, '14.	4 27	7 44	215	15
4		M	Bank Holiday. War with Germany, 1914.	4 28	7 43	216	14
5		Tu	First day of British mobilisation, 1914.	4 30	7 41	217	14
6		W	*Transfiguration.* Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 31	7 39	218	14
7		Th	*Name of Jesus.* Old St. James's Day.	4 33	7 38	219	14
8		F	Adm. Robert Blake d. 1657. Canning d. 1827.	4 34	7 36	220	14
9		S	Heligoland ced. 1890. Italians take Gorizia, '16.	4 36	7 34	221	14
10		S	8th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Lawrence.*	4 37	7 32	222	14
11		M	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890.	4 39	7 30	223	14
12		Tu	War with Austria-Hungary, 1914.	4 41	7 28	224	14
13		W	Liége forts destroyed, 1914.	4 42	7 27	225	14
14		Th	Old Lammas Day. Pope's peace proposals, '17.	4 44	7 25	226	13
15		F	U.S. troops marched through London, 1917.	4 45	7 23	227	13
16		S	British Expedy. Force landed in France, 1914.	4 47	7 21	228	13
17		S	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 48	7 19	229	13
18		M	Gravelotte, 1870.	4 50	7 17	230	13
19		Tu	S.S. *Arabic* torpedoed, 1915. Balzac d. 1850.	4 52	7 15	231	13
20		W	"General" Booth, Salvation Army, died, 1912.	4 53	7 13	232	13
21		Th	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captured, 1860.	4 55	7 11	233	13
22		F	Bosworth, 1485. Charleroi, '14. Namur fell, '14.	4 56	7 9	234	13
23		S	Japan declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 58	7 7	235	13
24		S	10th S. aft. Trin. St. Bartholomew. Mons, '14.	5 0	7 4	236	12
25		M	Louvain destroyed, 1914.	5 1	7 2	237	12
26		Tu	Crecy, 1346. Togoland captured, 1914.	5 3	7 0	238	12
27		W	Sir Rowland Hill (penny post) died, 1879.	5 4	6 58	239	12
28		Th	*St. Augustin.* Nav. action, Heligoland Bight, '14.	5 6	6 56	240	12
29		F	*Beheading of John the Baptist.* Noyon, 1918.	5 8	6 54	241	12
30		S	Strike of Metropolitan Police, 1918.	5 9	6 52	242	12
31		S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Kandahar, 1880.	5 11	6 49	243	12

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	3d.	8h.	12m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	11	5	40	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	18	3	56	Afternoon.
● New Moon	25	3	37	Afternoon.

Apogee 4d. 3h. A. 251,100 miles.
Perigee 18d. 5h. M. 229,800 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN AUGUST, in 63 years, 1841-1903, was 2·356 inches on 12·9 days.

See note on p. 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter D
4. Oyster season opens.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
20. Last day for service on Overseers of vot claims and objections in counties and borough
25. Last day for publishing claims and objectio and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.
26. Dublin Horse Show.

Day	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p 33
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 13	0·13	8 42 24	9·73	18 13 42 N.	37·2	8 36 11	15 21 18
2	6 10	0·15	8 46 17	9·71	17 58 41	37·9	8 40 7	15 17 22
3	6 6	0·18	8 50 10	9·68	17 43 23	38·6	8 44 4	15 13 26
4	6 1	0·20	8 54 2	9·65	17 27 47	39·3	8 48 0	15 9 30
5	5 56	0·23	8 57 53	9·63	17 11 55	40·0	8 51 57	15 5 34
6	5 50	0·25	9 1 44	9·60	16 55 45	40·7	8 55 54	15 1 38
7	5 44	0·28	9 5 34	9·58	16 39 20	41·4	8 59 50	14 57 42
8	5 37	0·30	9 9 23	9·55	16 22 38	42·1	9 3 47	14 53 47
9	5 29	0·33	9 13 12	9·53	16 5 41	42·7	9 7 43	14 49 51
10	5 21	0·35	9 17 1	9·50	15 48 27	43·4	9 11 40	14 45 55
11	5 12	0·38	9 20 49	9·48	15 30 59	44·0	9 15 36	14 41 59
12	5 3	0·40	9 24 36	9·45	15 13 16	44·6	9 19 33	14 38 3
13	4 53	0·42	9 28 22	9·43	14 55 18	45·2	9 23 29	14 34 7
14	4 43	0·45	9 32 9	9·41	14 37 6	45·8	9 27 26	14 30 11
15	4 32	0·47	9 35 54	9·39	14 18 40	46·4	9 31 23	14 26 15
16	4 20	0·49	9 39 39	9·37	14 0 0	46·9	9 35 19	14 22 19
17	4 8	0·51	9 43 24	9·34	13 41 6	47·5	9 39 16	14 18 23
18	3 55	0·53	9 47 8	9·32	13 22 0	48·0	9 43 12	14 14 27
19	3 42	0·55	9 50 51	9·30	13 2 40	48·6	9 47 9	14 10 32
20	3 29	0·57	9 54 34	9·28	12 43 9	49·1	9 51 5	14 6 36
21	3 15	0·59	9 58 17	9·26	12 23 24	49·6	9 55 2	14 2 40
22	3 1	0·61	10 1 59	9·25	12 3 28	50·1	9 58 58	13 58 44
23	2 46	0·63	10 5 41	9·23	11 43 21	50·5	10 2 55	13 54 48
24	2 30	0·65	10 9 22	9·21	11 23 2	51·0	10 6 52	13 50 52
25	2 15	0·66	10 13 3	9·19	10 2 33	51·4	10 10 48	13 46 56
26	1 59	0·68	10 16 43	9·17	10 41 53	51·9	10 14 45	13 43 0
27	1 42	0·70	10 20 23	9·16	10 21 2	52·3	10 18 41	13 39 4
28	1 25	0·72	10 24 3	9·14	10 0 3	52·7	10 22 38	13 35 8
29	1 8	0·73	10 27 42	9·12	9 38 53	53·1	10 26 34	13 31 12
30	0 50	0·75	10 31 21	9·11	9 17 35	53·5	10 30 31	13 27 17
31	0 32	0·76	10 34 50	9·09	8 56 7N	53·8	10 34 27	13 23 21

	MEMORANDA. Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).	
1.		(9.18)
2.		(9.16)
3.	☪.	(9.14)
4.		(9.13)
5.		(9.11)
6.		(9.9)
7.		(9.8)
8.		(9.6)
9.		(9.4)
10.	☪.	(9.2)
11.		(9.0)
12.		(8.58)
13.		(8.57)
14.		(8.55)
15.		(8.53)
16.		(8.51)
17.	☪.	(8.49)
18.		(8.47)
19.		(8.45)
20.		(8.43)
21.		(8.41)
22.		(8.39)
23.		(8.37)
24.	☪.	(8.34)
25.		(8.32)
26.		(8.30)
27.		(8.28)
28.		(8.26)
29.		(8.24)
30.		(8.22)
31.	☪.	(8.19)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR AUGUST.

Day	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years.	yr.	Lowest in 65 years.	yr.	RAINFALL, 1841-1903. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE Total Possible.
	°	°	°	°		°		inch.	hrs. min.
1	73·7	53·1	62·2	92·0	46	46·1	41	·077	15 24
2	73·7	53·1	62·1	89·8	56	42·8	02	·079	15 20
3	73·6	53·1	62·1	88·0	57	40·9	67	·091	15 16
4	73·6	53·2	62·1	91·0	04	42·3	47	·077	15 12
5	73·6	53·3	62·1	90·5	68	42·4	49	·067	15 10
6	73·6	53·5	62·2	89·5	87	45·4	49	·076	15 6
7	73·6	53·6	62·2	86·8	84	44·2	03	·094	15 4
8	73·6	53·7	62·3	88·5	84	46·4	48	·087	15 1
9	73·6	53·7	62·3	91·2	76	43·1	48	·055	14 58
10	73·6	53·7	62·3	90·5	42	45·0	48	·098	14 55
11	73·7	53·7	62·4	94·2	84	43·8	92	·070	14 50
12	73·8	53·8	62·5	89·3	61	42·2	64	·003	14 48
13	73·8	53·8	62·5	92·6	76	45·4	04	·044	14 44
14	73·8	53·9	62·5	93·8	76	40·2	85	·082	14 40
15	73·6	53·9	62·4	93·1	76	41·0	87	·073	14 36
16	73·3	53·8	62·3	93·0	93	44·7	64	·053	14 32
17	73·0	53·7	62·1	94·2	93	45·0	54	·129	14 29
18	72·7	53·5	61·9	95·1	93	42·3	64	·070	14 26
19	72·4	53·3	61·7	84·0	59	42·4	51	·086	14 23
20	72·2	53·0	61·5	85·0	59	45·5	04	·080	14 20
21	72·1	52·8	61·3	85·1	83	43·5	04	·066	14 16
22	72·0	52·5	61·1	90·0	98	40·0	50	·060	14 12
23	71·8	52·3	60·9	85·9	57	44·3	03	·161	14 8
24	71·7	52·1	60·8	88·1	84	40·5	77	·083	14 4
25	71·6	52·1	60·7	91·3	59	38·4	64	·067	14 0
26	71·4	52·1	60·7	86·8	69	41·1	76	·063	13 56
27	71·3	52·1	60·6	84·2	69, 99	38·1	64	·059	13 52
28	71·2	52·0	60·4	89·0	69	42·8	44	·087	13 49
29	71·0	51·9	60·3	82·7	54	43·2	93	·052	13 46
30	70·8	51·7	60·1	82·7	86	41·2	90	·032	13 41
31	70·6	51·5	59·9	89·1	86	39·1	90	·078	13 36
Mth	72·7	53·0	61·6						

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. 15m. A.M.
	Mrn.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	10 46M	4 11	9 26	12 39 18.8	8 24·2S	55 5·15	2 5·7		
2	11 52M	4 55	9 49	13 25 58.2	12 18·8	54 39·14	55 6·7		
3	12 57A	5 40	10 16	14 13 16.5	15 40·3	54 22·14	50 7·7		
4	2 0A	6 26	10 47	15 1·37.8	18 21·7	54 15·14	49 8·7		
5	2 59A	7 13	11 24	15 51·15.2	20 16·1	54 19·14	50 9·7		
6	3 54A	8 2	0 8	16 42·8.2	21 17·5	54 33·14	53 10·7		
7	4 43A	8 52	1 3	17 34·3.2	21 21·0	54 55·14	59 11·7		
8	5 26A	9 43	2 4	18 26·35.2	20 23·7	55 24·15	7 12·7		See p. 46.
9	6 1A	10 33	3 11	19 19·13.8	18 25·8	55 58·15	16 13·7		
10	6 32A	11 23	4 22	20 11·34.5	15 30·8	56 34·15	26 14·7		
11	6 58A	0 12	5 36	21·3·26.1	11 46·0	57 11·15	36 15·7		
12	7 22A	1 1	6 52	21 54·52.7	7 21·5	57 45·15	46 16·7		
13	7 45A	1 50	8 9	22 46·11.2	2 30·5S	58 15·15	54 17·7		
14	8 8A	2 40	9 27	23 37·52.2	2 32·0N	58 39·16	1 18·7		413O2
15	8 33A	3 31	10 45 aft.	0 30·30.7	7 29·6	58 58·16	6 19·7		432O1
16	9 0A	4 25	12 3	1 24·40.2	12 5·0	59 10·16	9 20·7		●43○2
17	9 34A	5 21	1 19	2 20·47.2	16 0·6	59 16·16	11 21·7		431O2
18	10 14A	6 18	2 29	3 18·56.2	19 0·0	59 17·16	11 22·7		42O13
19	11 4A	7 17	3 31	4 18·43.2	20 49·2	59 13·16	10 23·7		421O3
20	.....	mrn.	aft.	5 19·14.2	21 19·8	59 5·16	8 24·7		4○123
21	0 4M	8 16	4 22	6 19·20.2	20 30·0	58 51·16	4·25·7		13O24
22	1 12M	9 13	5 3	7 17·52.2	18 25·5	58 32·15	59 26·7		32O14
23	2 25M	10 7	5 36	8 14·5.2	15 18·5	58 8·15	52 27·7		31O4●
24	3 40M	10 59	6 3	9 7·42.2	11 24·4	57 39·15	44 28·7		3○24
25	4 54M	11 48 aft.	6 27	9 58·54.2	7 0·0	57 6·15	35 29·7		2O134
26	6 7M	12 35	6 49	10 48·9.2	2 21·3N	56 31·15	26 0·20		21O34
27	7 18M	1 20	7 10	11 36·2.2	2 17·6S	55 56·15	16 1·20		O1234
28	8 27M	2 4	7 31	12 23·10.2	6 44·5	55 23·15	7 2·20		1○324
29	9 35M	2 49	7 53	13 10·11.2	10 49·2	54 54·14	59 3·20		○321O1
30	10 41M	3 34	8 18	13 57·34.2	14 23·0	54 32·14	53 4·20		●341○
31	11 45M	4 19	8 48	14 45·43.2	17 18·4S	54 18·14	49 5·20		43O12

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	9 57 19	8 0·6N	11 24 55	0 50·2N	7 17 43	23 5·0N
9	9 47 53	8 13·9	11 32 43	0 57·5S	7 31 47	22 39·3
14	9 33 19	9 32·1	11 37 59	2 32·9	7 45 41	22 9·4
19	9 19 22	11 30·6	11 40 19	3 51·8	7 59 25	21 35·4
24	9 13 6	13 24·7	11 39 23	4 49·3	8 12 58	20 57·5
29	9 19 3	14 32·4N	11 35 0	5 19·9S	8 26 20	20 16 1N

	♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.		♅ URANUS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	8 11 2	20 24·3N	10 6 31	13 7·6N	22 11 19	12 2·7S
9	8 15 37	20 10·3	10 8 54	12 54·7	22 10 36	12 6·7
14	8 20 8	19 56·1	10 11 18	12 41·7	22 9 52	12 10·9
19	8 24 36	19 41·7	10 13 43	12 28·5	22 9 6	12 15·1
24	8 29 0	19 27·0	10 16 9	12 15·2	22 8 20	12 19·3
29	8 33 19	19 12·3N	10 18 35	12 1·8N	22 7 35	12 23·5S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·7	13·9	19·3	3·6	1·4	0·9	15 48	5·3	18·4	1·9	14·6	7·5
15	8·7	14·4	22·6	3·6	1·4	0·9	15 49	5·5	21·6	1·9	14·7	7·5
25	8·7	11·9	26·4	3·7	1·4	0·9	15 51	4·5	25·2	1·9	14·8	7·5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1. 240° 30′ ♐.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at 8*h.* 57*m. aft.* Night begins, 10*h.* 43*m.* The length of the Day is 15*h.* 24*m.*

Aug. 2. 10*h. morn.* Neptune in conjunction.

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 8. *morn.* Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Aug. 15, 1*h. aft.* Mercury in inferior conjunction.

Aug. 20. Venus at a stationary point.

Aug. 21, *morn.* Occultation of ν^2 Orionis; magnitude 4·7. See p. 80.

Aug. 23. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 15*m. morn.* ♂ 5° 32′ N.

Aug. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 17*m. aft.* ♃ 5° 8′ N.

Aug. 23. Uranus in Opposition. Distance, 1,767,000,000 miles.

Aug. 24. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 29*m. aft.* ☿ 2° 28′ N.

Aug. 25. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 38*m. aft.* ♄ 6° 51′ N.

Aug. 25, *midnight.* Saturn in Conjunction.

Aug. 27. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 34*m. aft.* ♀ 2° 47′ S.

Uranus rises Aug. 1, 8*h.* 32*m. aft.* Aug. 31, 6*h.* 32*m. aft.*

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected during this month the nights of most abundance ar from the 10th to the 12th. Se p. 89.

In this month the Morning decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoon 59*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. are those whic were in that position at midnigh in July: Hercules, Ophiuchus Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquil Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquariu Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Bright Variable Stars.—Amon the stars whose brightness change (see p. 91) there are a few whos variability may be detected by th unaided eye. Among these a Algol, Betelgeuse, and Mira Cet which represent three differen types. Algol is a star whose varia tion is regular and of short perio The variation of Betelgeuse, th star in the north of Orion and th second brightest in the constell tion, is irregular and unpredic able. The star o Ceti, known a as Mira Ceti, is a variable of th Long Period class, and is the fir star whose brightness was o

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	5 5	5 4	2 10	2 39	10 23	10 37	9 8	9 48	3 10	3 35	5 46	6 12	2 25	2 47
2	S	5 39	5 40	2 48	3 15	10 52	11 7	9 45	10 23	3 44	4 10	6 23	6 50	3 10	3 33
3	S	6 15	6 20	3 28	3 56	11 23	11 41	10 26	11 2	4 22	4 48	7 5	7 33	3 56	4 20
4	M	6 55	7 7	4 17	4 49	...	0 2	11 10	11 45	5 4	5 34	7 53	8 24	4 47	5 17
5	Tu	7 42	8 6	5 18	5 54	0 29	1 1	...	0 3	5 59	6 35	8 51	9 26	5 51	6 27
6	W	8 47	9 22	6 28	7 5	1 41	2 22	0 42	1 21	7 8	7 46	9 59	10 36	7 3	7 37
7	Th	10 6	10 46	7 42	8 10	3 7	3 46	2 9	2 53	8 24	9 1	11 12	11 46	8 10	8 41
8	F	11 25	11 59	8 51	9 18	4 26	4 56	3 32	4 8	9 36	10 4	...	0 21	9 8	9 32
9	S	...	0 25	9 48	10 5	5 30	5 52	4 30	5 2	10 34	10 53	0 48	1 15	9 54	10 15
10	S	0 53	1 9	10 31	10 43	6 19	6 37	5 11	5 45	11 19	11 34	1 32	1 55	10 34	10 52
11	M	1 36	1 46	11 9	11 17	6 59	7 16	5 45	6 24	...	0 1	2 8	2 32	11 10	11 27
12	Tu	2 13	2 20	11 45	11 54	7 36	7 55	6 20	7 4	0 14	0 42	2 44	3 10	11 44	...
13	W	2 51	2 56	...	0 23	8 13	8 22	6 58	7 43	0 54	1 22	3 22	3 51	0 1	0 19
14	Th	3 29	3 33	0 33	1 0	8 51	9 9	7 35	8 18	1 34	2 1	4 4	4 32	0 37	0 56
15	F	4 7	4 9	1 12	1 37	9 27	9 46	8 12	8 51	2 12	2 38	4 43	5 11	1 16	1 38
16	S	4 43	4 47	1 51	2 15	10 4	10 23	8 51	9 28	2 52	3 18	5 25	5 53	2 1	2 24
17	S	5 21	5 29	2 33	2 57	10 41	11 2	9 35	10 10	3 34	4 0	6 10	6 39	2 49	3 15
18	M	6 4	6 17	3 20	3 46	11 19	11 42	10 25	10 57	4 19	4 46	7 1	7 33	3 46	4 20
19	Tu	6 53	7 13	4 17	4 52	...	0 6	11 21	11 52	5 12	5 47	8 0	8 36	4 55	5 32
20	W	7 53	8 28	5 33	6 12	0 44	1 22	...	0 28	6 22	7 2	9 11	9 52	6 11	6 32
21	Th	9 17	10 3	7 1	7 37	2 15	3 2	1 12	2 8	7 43	8 24	10 33	11 12	7 33	8 10
22	F	10 49	11 30	8 21	8 49	3 52	4 28	2 52	3 44	9 7	9 41	11 52	...	8 43	9 12
23	S	...	0 3	9 28	9 47	5 7	5 34	4 6	4 49	10 16	10 40	0 25	0 58	9 39	10 4
24	S	0 36	0 57	10 21	10 33	6 6	6 27	4 56	5 37	11 10	11 29	1 19	1 46	10 26	10 46
25	M	1 25	*1 41	11 3	11 13	6 54	7 12	5 37	6 21	11 57	...	2 2	2 28	11 5	11 34
26	Tu	*2 8	*2 20	11 43	11 52	7 36	7 52	6 16	7 2	0 12	0 39	2 41	3 7	11 42	...
27	W	*2 48	*2 56	...	0 20	8 12	8 28	6 55	7 38	0 50	1 17	3 18	3 46	0 0	0 18
28	Th	*3 24	*3 29	0 29	0 55	8 48	9 4	7 33	8 10	1 28	1 54	3 58	4 25	0 35	0 52
29	F	*3 59	*4 2	1 6	1 29	9 20	9 35	8 7	8 38	2 3	2 27	4 35	4 59	1 10	1 28
30	S	4 32	*4 33	1 40	2 0	9 50	10 5	8 38	9 6	2 35	2 59	5 10	5 34	1 46	2 5
31	S	5 2	5 6	2 14	2 34	10 19	10 35	9 14	9 38	3 10	3 32	5 47	6 10	2 25	2 46

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	6 16M	12 58A	7 41A	8 28M	2 32A	8 35A	2 15M	10 28M	6 40A	3 22M	11 17M	7 12A	6 1M	1 11A	8 22A
13	5 25M	12 13A	7 2A	8 21M	2 13A	8 5A	2 10M	10 20M	6 27A	3 3M	10 56M	6 48A	5 38M	12 47A	7 56A
20	4 22M	11 26M	6 32A	8 7M	1 49A	7 31A	2 8M	10 11M	6 14A	2 44M	10 35M	6 25A	5 16M	12 23A	7 31A
27	3 40M	10 57M	6 16A	7 42M	1 18A	6 55A	2 6M	10 2M	5 59A	2 25M	10 13M	6 1A	4 53M	11 59M	7 5A

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury sets nearly with the Sun in the first part of the month, and rises in the dawn at the end.

♀ Venus is at greatest brilliancy on the 8th, and will be in the south-west at sunset. It becomes fainter, and sets earlier rapidly as the month proceeds. Magnitude, −4·2 on August 7.

♂ Mars is a morning star, in Gemini, in the first part of the month, rising in the N.E. nearly with Pollux, to the right of the star. At the end of the month it is in Cancer, and rises N.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter, in Cancer, now rises in the dawn, N.E. by E. Magnitude, −1·4.

♄ Saturn, in Conjunction on the 25th, is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours.

served to change, the variability having been discovered by Fabricius in 1596. Mira Ceti is sometimes as bright as the second magnitude, but fades away for two or three months until invisible to the naked eye, and then falls still further to magnitude 8 or 9, when it begins to recover its light. The mean period, or interval from maximum to maximum, is said to be 332 days, but both the length of the period and the limits of magnitude are subject to great variation. Maximum in 1919 is predicted for the middle or end of August, when the star will rise about an hour before midnight.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	32	8	88	52	16
10	1	32	18	88	52	18
19	1	32	27	88	52	20
28	1	32	35	88	52	22

M.	Day of Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 180° ♎ 24d. 3h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end.
1		M	*St. Giles.* Fall of Péronne, 1918.	5 12	6 47	244	121
2		Tu	Sedan, 1870. Drocourt-Quéant line breached,	5 14	6 45	245	120
3		W	Dunbar, 1650. Fall of Riga, 1917. [1918.	5 15	6 43	246	119
4		Th	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917.	5 17	6 40	247	118
5		F	Malta capit. 1805. Battle of Marne began, 1914.	5 19	6 38	248	117
6		S	*Mayflower* sailed from England, 1620.	5 20	6 36	249	116
7		S	12th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Evurtius.*	5 22	6 34	250	115
8		M	*Nativity B.V.M.* Sebastopol, 1855.	5 23	6 31	251	114
9		Tu	Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882.	5 25	6 29	252	113
10		W	Pinkie, 1547. Empress of Austria assass. 1898.	5 27	6 27	253	112
11		Th	Malplaquet, 1709. Aisne I., 1914.	5 28	6 25	254	111
12		F	Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852.	5 30	6 22	255	110
13		S	Capt. of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 31	6 20	256	109
14		S	13th Sunday after Trinity. *Holy Cross.*	5 33	6 18	257	108
15		M	Austrian Peace Note published, 1918.	5 35	6 15	258	107
16		Tu	Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858.	5 36	6 13	259	106
17		W	*St. Lambert.* Ember Day.	5 38	6 11	260	105
18		Th	Battle of Samaria began, 1918.	5 39	6 9	261	104
19		F	Ember Day. Poictiers, 1356.	5 41	6 6	262	103
20		S	Ember Day. Alma, 1854. Delhi Day (1857).	5 43	6 4	263	102
21		S	14th S. a. Trin. St. Matthew, Ap., Ev., & M.	5 44	6 2	264	101
22		M	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday born, 1791.	5 46	5 59	265	100
23		Tu	Assaye, 1803. Gen. Hunter-Weston b. 1864.	5 47	5 57	266	99
24		W	Henry H. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, d. 1868.	5 49	5 55	267	98
25		Th	Lucknow Day (1857). Loos, '15. Champagne, '15.	5 51	5 52	268	97
26		F	*St. Cyprian.* King of Denmark born, 1870.	5 52	5 50	269	96
27		S	Hindenburg Cambrai line broken, 1918.	5 54	5 48	270	95
28		S	15th Sunday aft. Trinity. Capture of Kut, 1915.	5 55	5 45	271	94
29		M	St. Michael & All Angels. Quarter Day.	5 57	5 43	272	93
30		Tu	F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832; d. 14 Nov. '14.	5 59	5 41	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	2d.	2h.	22m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	10	3	54	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	16	9	32	Afternoon.
● New Moon	24	4	34	Morning.

Apogee 1d. 10h. M. 251,200 miles.
Perigee 13d. 8h. M. 227,500 „
Apogee 29d. 6h. M. 251,800 „

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, in 63 years, 1841–1903, was 2·160 inches on 12·3 days.

See note on page 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescriptio or other error in County or Burgess Lists to b delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of th Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to churc doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon clos time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

3. First day on which Revising Barristers ma hold Revision Courts. 15. Edinburgh Autum Holiday. 24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in

25. Jewish New Year (5680).

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 93.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
0 13	0·77	10 38 37	9·08	8 34 31n	54·2	10 38 24	13 19 25
Subt.	0·79	10 42 15	9·07	8 12 47	54·5	10 42 21	13 15 29
0 24	0·80	10 45 53	9·05	7 50 55	54·8	10 46 17	13 11 33
0 44	0·81	10 49 30	9·04	7 28 56	55·1	10 50 14	13 7 37
1 3	0·82	10 53 7	9·03	7 6 49	55·4	10 54 10	13 3 41
1 23	0·83	10 56 44	9·02	6 44 36	55·7	10 58 7	12 59 45
1 43	0·84	11 0 20	9·01	6 22 16	55·9	11 2 3	12 55 49
2 4	0·85	11 3 56	9·00	5 59 49	56·2	11 6 0	12 51 53
2 24	0·86	11 7 32	9·00	5 37 17	56·4	11 9 56	12 47 57
2 45	0·87	11 11 8	8·99	5 14 39	56·7	11 13 53	12 44 2
3 6	0·87	11 14 44	8·98	4 51 56	56·9	11 17 49	12 40 6
3 27	0·88	11 18 19	8·98	4 29 7	57·1	11 21 46	12 36 10
3 48	0·88	11 21 55	8·98	4 6 14	57·3	11 25 43	12 32 14
4 9	0·88	11 25 30	8·97	3 43 17	57·5	11 29 39	12 28 18
4 30	0·88	11 29 6	8·97	3 20 15	57·6	11 33 36	12 24 22
4 51	0·88	11 32 41	8·97	2 57 9	57·8	11 37 32	12 20 26
5 13	0·88	11 36 16	8·97	2 34 0	57·9	11 41 29	12 16 30
5 34	0·88	11 39 52	8·97	2 10 48	58·1	11 45 25	12 12 34
5 55	0·88	11 43 27	8·97	1 47 33	58·2	11 49 22	12 8 38
6 16	0·88	11 47 2	8·97	1 24 16	58·3	11 53 18	12 4 43
6 37	0·88	11 50 38	8·98	1 0 57	58·3	11 57 15	12 0 47
6 58	0·87	11 54 13	8·98	0 37 36	58·4	12 1 12	11 56 51
7 19	0·87	11 57 49	8·98	0 14 13n	58·4	12 5 8	11 52 55
7 40	0·86	12 1 25	8·99	0 9 10s	58·5	12 9 5	11 48 59
8 1	0·86	12 5 0	9·00	0 32 34	58·5	12 13 1	11 45 3
8 21	0·85	12 8 36	9·00	0 55 59	58·5	12 16 58	11 41 7
8 42	0·85	12 12 13	9·01	1 19 23	58·5	12 20 54	11 37 11
9 2	0·84	12 15 49	9·02	1 42 47	58·5	12 24 51	11 33 15
9 22	0·83	12 19 25	9·03	2 6 10	58·4	12 28 47	11 29 19
9 42	0·82	12 23 2	9·03	2 29 31	58·4	12 32 44	11 25 23

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR SEPTEMBER.

TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years	yr.	Lowest in 65 years.	yr.	RAINFALL, 1841-1903. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE. Total Possible.
°	°	°	°		°		inch.	h. m.
70·5	51·3	59·8	87·7	86	37·1	90	·074	13 32
70·3	51·2	59·7	82·5	80	41·1	79	·062	13 28
70·2	51·0	59·6	85·0	80	41·7	47	·062	13 25
70·1	50·9	59·5	87·2	80	40·4	00	·083	13 22
70·0	50·9	59·4	87·3	99	38·4	92	·069	13 18
69·9	50·8	59·2	86·5	68	36·6	41	·054	13 14
69·6	50·7	59·0	92·1	68	38·9	47	·080	13 10
69·3	50·5	58·8	92·1	98	37·7	55	·088	13 6
69·1	50·3	58·6	89·8	98	41·6	83, 92	·051	13 2
68·8	50·1	58·4	81·9	91	37·6	51	·096	12 58
68·5	49·8	58·1	81·8	89	37·7	60	·079	12 54
68·3	49·6	58·0	83·8	58	35·7	60	·039	12 50
68·2	49·5	57·8	83·1	58	33·2	48	·053	12 46
68·0	49·4	57·7	81·0	58	39·1	51	·069	12 42
67·8	49·4	57·6	84·5	65	36·7	82	·042	12 39
67·6	49·3	57·5	85·3	65	38·8	70	·049	12 34
67·3	49·0	57·2	89·9	98	35·7	89	·074	12 30
66·9	48·7	56·9	81·0	75	35·6	48	·076	12 28
66·5	48·4	56·5	80·0	75	36·6	48	·044	12 24
66·0	48·2	56·2	81·2	65	37·1	02	·048	12 19
65·6	48·0	55·9	75·0	55	37·6	72	·066	12 14
65·3	47·8	55·6	80·5	48	34·8	72	·062	12 11
65·0	47·7	55·4	80·8	95	34·5	72	·088	12 8
64·9	47·7	55·3	87·3	95	33·4	45	·113	12 4
64·7	47·5	55·2	84·0	95	33·3	77	·103	12 0
64·6	47·5	55·2	84·2	95	35·8	85	·052	11 56
64·5	47·4	55·1	83·2	95	30·6	85	·082	11 52
64·2	47·3	54·9	80·5	95	33·1	47	·082	11 49
63·9	47·1	54·7	77·6	95	33·6	87	·126	11 44
63·5	46·9	54·4	78·0	95	34·8	44	·092	11 40
th 67·3	49·1	57·2	—		—		—	—

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).

1.		(8.17)
2.		(8.15)
3.		(8.13)
4.		(8.10)
5.		(8.8)
6.		(8.6)
7.	☽	(8.4)
8.		(8.1)
9.		(7.59)
10.		(7.57)
11.		(7.55)
12.		(7.52)
13.		(7.50)
14.	☽	(7.48)
15.		(7.45)
16.		(7.43)
17.		(7.41)
18.		(7.39)
19.		(7.36)
20.		(7.34)
21.	☽	(7.32)
22.		(7.29)
23.		(7.27)
24.		(7.25)
25.		(7.22)
26.		(7.20)
27.		(7.18)
28.	☽	(7.15)
29.		(7.13)
30.		(7.11)

THE MOON.

[See Note, p. 22.]

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 45m. A.M.
	Aft.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	12 47	5 6	9 23	15 34 51	19 28·7	54	14 14	6 20	4 2 ○ 3 ●
2	1 43	5 54	10 4	16 25 2	20 48·2	54	20 14	7 20	4 2 1 ○ 3
3	2 34	6 43	10 53	17 16 9	21 12·4	54	36 14	8 20	4 ○ 1 2 3
4	3 19	7 33	11 50	18 7 54	20 38·2	55	2 15	1 9 20	4 1 ○ 3 2
5	3 57	8 23	0 54	18 59 57	19 4·8	55	37 15	11 10 20	4 3 2 ○ 1
6	4 30	9 12	2 3	19 52 2	16 33·9	56	18 15	22 11 20	3 1 4 2 ○
7	4 58	10 2	3 15	20 43 58	13 10·0	57	3 15	34 12 20	3 ○ 1 4 2
8	5 24	10 52	4 31	21 35 48	9 1·0	57	49 15	47 13 20	1 ○ 3 4 ☽
9	5 48	11 41	5 48	22 27 47	4 17·9	58	32 15	59 14 20	☽ 2 ○ 3 4
10	6 11	0 32	7 8	23 20 20	0 44·8	59	8 16	8 15 20	○ 1 2 3 4
11	6 36	1 25	8 28	0 13 56	5 50·2	59	35 16	16 16 20	1 ○ 3 2 4
12	7 4	2 19	9 48	1 9 4	10 39·0	59	50 16	20 17 20	2 3 ○ 1 4
13	7 36	3 15	11 7	2 6 5	14 51·4	59	53 16	21 18 20	3 1 2 ○ 4
		aft.							
14	8 15	4 13	12 20	3 4 57	18 8·8	59	47 16	19 19 20	3 ○ 1 4 2
15	9 3	5 12	1 24	4 5 10	20 16·3	59	32 16	15 20 20	● 1 4 ○ 2
16	10 0	6 11	2 18	5 5 50	21 5·2	59	11 16	9 21 20	4 2 ○ 1 3
17	11 5	7 8	3 2	6 5 49	20 34·2	58	45 16	2 22 20	4 ○ 2 1 3
18	.....	mrn.	aft.	7 4 3	18 49·0	58	18 15	55 23 20	4 1 ○ 3 2
19	0 15	8 2	3 38	7 59 55	16 1·1	57	49 15	47 24 20	4 2 3 ○ 1
20	1 28	8 54	4 6	8 53 12	12 24·6	57	19 15	39 25 20	4 3 2 1 ○
21	2 41	9 43	4 31	9 44 9	8 14·6	56	50 15	31 26 20	4 3 ○ 1 2
22	3 53	10 29	4 53	10 33 13	3 45·7	56	20 15	23 27 20	4 1 3 ○ 2
23	5 3	11 15	5 14	11 21 0	0 48·7	55	51 15	15 28 20	2 4 ○ 1 3
24	6 12	11 59	5 35	12 8 6	5 16·4	55	23 15	7 0 7	● ● ○ 4 3
		aft.							
25	7 20	12 43	5 57	12 55 6	9 26·5	54	57 15	0 1 7	1 ○ 2 3 4
26	8 27	1 28	6 21	13 42 26	13 9·3	54	35 14	54 2 7	2 3 ○ 1 4
27	9 32	2 14	6 49	14 30 27	16 16·3	54	19 14	50 3 7	3 2 1 ○ 4
28	10 34	3 0	7 22	15 19 20	18 40·2	54	9 14	47 4 7	3 ○ 1 2 4
29	11 32	3 48	8 1	16 9 5	20 15·1	54	7 14	46 5 7	3 1 ○ 2 4
30	12 25	4 36	8 46	16 59 33	20 56·6	54	14 14	48 6 7	2 ○ 1 3 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	9 37 41	14 26·7 N	11 27 22	5 19·0 S	8 39 30	19 31·4 N
8	10 6 2	12 58·7	11 17 15	4 44·7	8 52 28	18 43·6
13	10 39 36	10 19·2	11 6 2	3 40·7	9 5 15	17 52·9
18	11 14 28	6 52·3	10 55 30	2 16·6	9 17 51	16 59·6
23	11 48 33	3 2·2 N	10 47 17	0 45·5 S	9 30 16	16 3·9
28	12 21 12	0 53·7 S.	10 42 25	0 40·2 N	9 42 30	15 6·1 N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	8 37 31	18 57·6 N	10 21 1	11 48·5 N	22 6 49	12 27·5 S
8	8 41 38	18 42·8	10 23 25	11 35·2	22 6 5	12 31·6
13	8 45 37	18 28·2	10 25 48	11 22·1	22 5 22	12 35·5
18	8 49 28	18 13·8	10 28 9	11 9·1	22 4 41	12 39 1
23	8 53 12	17 59·7	10 30 27	10 56·3	22 4 2	12 42·5
28	8 56 46	17 45·9 N	10 32 43	10 43·8 N	22 3 26	12 45·7 S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·7	8·6	30·0	3·7	1·5	0·9	15 53	3·3	28·6	2·0	15·0	7·5
15	8·8	7·0	31·0	3·8	1·5	0·9	15 56	2·7	29·6	2·0	15·3	7·5
25	8·8	6·4	29·0	3·9	1·5	0·9	15 59	2·4	27·7	2·1	15·6	7·6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 238° 49′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 6*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at 7*h.* 45*m. aft.* Night begins. 8*h.* 55*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 35*m.*

Sept. 1, 8*h. aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation (18° 8′) West.

Sept. 2, 9*h.* 20*m. morn.* Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♂ 0° 41′ N

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 6, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite IV., in eclipse. See p. 79.

Sept. 10, *aft.* Occultation of Piscium and 22 Piscium: magnitudes 4·6 and 5·8 respectively. See p. 80.

Sept. 11, 8*h.* 18*m. morn.* Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ☿ 0° 7′ N

Sept. 12, *aft.* Occultation of Piscium; magnitude 5·6. See p. 80.

Sept. 13, 3*h. morn.* Venus in Inferior Conjunction.

Sept. 20. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 58*m. morn.* ♃ 5° 34′ N

Sept. 21. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 33*m. morn.* ♂ 6° 35′ N

Sept. 22, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Sept. 22. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 23*m. morn.* ♄ 6° 55′ N

Sept. 23, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Sept. 24. Sun enters the sign Libra, 2*h.* 36*m. morn.* (Autumn Equinox).

Sept. 27, 8*h. morn.* Mercury in Superior Conjunction.

Uranus rises Sept. 1, 6*h.* 28*m. aft.* Sept 30, 4*h.* 32*m. aft.*

In this month the Morning decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoon 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Piscis.

The Harvest Moon.—It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise is only about 24 minutes near Full Moon in this month (Sept. 10), which is a less interval than in other parts of the column. This Full Moon is called the Harvest Moon.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South about 50 minutes later night by night. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night this amount, but the time of rising (except at places on the Equator) is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. A North latitude she rises earlier with north declination. There is a certain period in each lunation

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	5 34	5 42	2 51	3 11	10 48	11 6	9 54	10 15	3 44	4 6	6 25	6 49	3 8	3 31
2	Tu	6 11	6 25	3 32	3 56	11 21	11 45	10 36	10 57	4 21	4 46	7 9	7 36	3 57	4 27
3	W	6 56	7 18	4 27	4 56	...	0 8	11 24	11 46	5 11	5 44	8 3	8 34	5 0	5 35
4	Th	7 52	8 29	5 36	6 10	0 45	1 23	...	0 30	6 19	6 59	9 11	9 50	6 12	6 51
5	F	9 14	10 3	6 59	7 34	2 15	3 0	1 6	2 13	7 42	8 22	10 33	11 9	7 30	8 6
6	S	10 45	11 26	8 20	8 46	3 49	4 23	2 45	3 43	9 2	9 31	11 48	...	8 38	9 5
7	S	11 52	...	9 20	9 35	4 57	5 20	3 53	4 39	10 1	10 22	0 14	0 45	9 28	9 48
8	M	0 23	0 40	10 4	10 15	5 47	6 7	4 37	5 20	10 48	11 4	1 1	1 27	10 7	10 26
9	Tu	1 8	1 19	10 41	10 51	6 30	6 48	5 14	5 57	11 31	11 46	1 40	2 5	10 44	11 2
10	W	1 46	*1 54	11 16	11 28	7 9	7 27	5 52	6 34	...	0 13	2 17	2 42	11 19	11 36
11	Th	*2 23	*2 30	11 52	...	7 46	8 5	6 33	7 12	0 25	0 54	2 55	3 21	11 53	...
12	F	*3 1	*3 8	0 8	0 31	8 24	8 44	7 15	7 49	1 6	1 34	3 37	4 3	0 12	0 32
13	S	*3 39	*3 50	0 48	1 11	9 5	9 26	7 56	8 26	1 50	2 17	4 22	4 48	0 53	1 15
14	S	4 19	*4 30	1 31	1 53	9 43	10 4	8 36	9 2	2 32	2 57	5 5	5 30	1 38	2 2
15	M	4 57	5 12	2 14	2 37	10 22	10 44	9 21	9 46	3 14	3 39	5 51	6 18	2 28	2 56
16	Tu	5 40	6 2	3 2	3 27	11 1	11 27	10 11	10 37	4 1	4 29	6 43	7 13	3 27	4 1
17	W	6 31	7 3	4 0	4 35	11 51	...	11 9	11 36	4 58	5 33	7 45	8 22	4 39	5 19
18	Th	7 39	8 23	5 22	6 3	0 33	1 15	...	0 24	6 13	6 54	9 5	9 45	6 2	6 45
19	F	9 6	9 58	6 54	7 30	2 9	2 55	1 2	2 9	7 38	8 17	10 27	11 2	7 26	8 4
20	S	10 39	11 23	8 14	8 41	3 46	4 18	2 41	3 39	8 59	9 30	11 43	...	8 36	9 1
21	S	11 50	...	9 18	9 36	4 57	5 21	3 52	4 40	10 3	10 25	0 12	0 45	9 27	9 50
22	M	0 25	0 41	10 7	10 19	5 51	6 11	4 41	5 23	10 54	11 10	1 4	1 31	10 10	10 28
23	Tu	1 13	1 21	10 46	10 57	6 37	6 54	5 20	6 1	11 38	11 49	1 45	2 9	10 45	11 2
24	W	1 51	*1 57	11 20	11 31	7 14	7 29	5 58	6 35	...	0 16	2 20	2 43	11 18	11 34
25	Th	*2 26	*2 30	11 53	...	7 47	8 2	6 35	7 7	0 26	0 51	2 54	3 18	11 51	...
26	F	*2 57	*3 3	0 5	0 24	8 18	8 34	7 11	7 38	1 0	1 24	3 31	3 53	0 7	0 23
27	S	3 28	*3 36	0 39	0 56	8 50	9 5	7 44	8 5	1 35	1 57	4 7	4 28	0 39	0 56
28	S	3 58	4 7	1 12	1 27	9 19	9 36	8 14	8 32	2 7	2 26	4 41	5 0	1 13	1 31
29	M	4 27	4 38	1 44	1 59	9 49	10 5	8 46	9 2	2 38	2 57	5 15	5 34	1 50	2 10
30	Tu	4 56	5 11	2 18	2 33	10 16	10 35	9 21	9 37	3 12	3 32	5 51	6 11	2 31	2 53

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	3 31M	10 55M	6 11A	7 5M	12 41A	6 17A	2 3M	9 53M	5 43A	2 6M	9 52M	5 37A	4 31M	11 35M	6 39A
10	3 57M	11 5M	6 11A	6 19M	11 59M	5 39A	2 1M	9 44M	5 26A	1 46M	9 30M	5 13A	4 8M	11 11M	6 13A
17	4 42M	11 26M	6 9A	5 30M	11 16M	5 3A	1 58M	9 34M	5 9A	1 26M	9 8M	4 49A	3 46M	10 46M	5 47A
24	5 29M	11 46M	6 1A	4 38M	10 37M	4 38A	1 56M	9 24M	4 51A	1 6M	8 45M	4 25A	3 23M	10 22M	5 21A

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, and may be seen in the E.N.E. in the early days of the month.

♀ Venus sets before the Sun in the first part of the month. After Inferior Conjunction on the 13th it is a morning star, rising almost due E., but hardly visible until the end of the month.

♂ ♃ Mars and Jupiter are morning stars in the same part of the sky, and rise N.E. by E. about two hours after midnight. Mars is to the left of Jupiter and much the fainter object. Mars, +2·0; Jupiter, −1·4. Jupiter remains in Cancer; Mars moves from that constellation into Leo.

♄ Saturn, in Leo, is a morning star, rising E.N.E. Magnitude, +1·0.

when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this causes an acceleration which modifies the 50 minutes' retardation in the time of rising already mentioned, and in a high latitude she will rise nearly at the same time for several nights in succession. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September lunation it happens when the Moon is full, and then the Moon, full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. This phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The precise details vary in different years according to certain circumstances (see p. 87), and two Full Moons may have nearly equal claims (compare October 5-9), but the term is always applied to the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. See note, p. 87.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

	R.A.			Decl. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	32	39	88	52	23
10	1	32	46	88	52	26
19	1	32	52	88	52	29
28	1	32	57	88	52	32

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♍ 24*d.* 11*h.* M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		W	*St. Remigius.* Pheasant shooting begins.	6 0	5 39	274	91
2		Th	Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, 1878.	6 2	5 36	275	90
3		F	John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, d. 1592.	6 4	5 34	276	89
4		S	Abdication of K. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, 1918.	6 5	5 32	277	88
5		S	16th S. aft. Trinity. Landing at Salonika, 1915.	6 7	5 30	278	87
6		M	*St. Faith.* Austro-Germans invd. Serbia, 1915.	6 9	5 27	279	86
7		Tu	Lepanto, 1571. Prof. Skeat, philologist, d. 1912.	6 10	5 25	280	85
8		W	Henry Fielding died, 1754; b. 22 April, 1707.	6 12	5 23	281	84
9		Th	*St. Denis.* Cambrai retaken, 1918.	6 14	5 21	282	83
10		F	Fall of Antwerp, '14. Panama Canal comp. '13.	6 15	5 18	283	82
11		S	Camperdown, 1797. Fall of Belgrade, 1915.	6 17	5 16	284	81
12		S	17th S. a. Tr. Old Mich. D. Nurse Cavell (13th)' 15	6 19	5 14	285	80
13		M	*Tr. Edward the Conf.* MICH. LAW SITS. BEGIN.	6 20	5 12	286	79
14		Tu	Hastings, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806.	6 22	5 10	287	78
15		W	The Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 24	5 7	288	77
16		Th	Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain born, 1863.	6 25	5 5	289	76
17		F	Fall of Ostend, Lille, and Douai, 1918.	6 27	5 3	290	75
18		S	St. Luke, Evang. Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 29	5 1	291	74
19		S	18th Sunday after Trinity. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	4 59	292	73
20		M	Navarino, 1827. Ypres I. began, 1914.	6 32	4 57	293	72
21		Tu	TRAFALGAR DAY; death of Lord Nelson, 1805.	6 34	4 55	294	71
22		W	Madame Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845.	6 36	4 53	295	70
23		Th	Edgehill, 1642. Viscount St. Aldwyn b. 1837.	6 38	4 51	296	69
24		F	French victory at Verdun, 1916.	6 39	4 49	297	68
25		S	*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 41	4 47	298	67
26		S	19th Sunday after Trinity. Aleppo taken, 1918.	6 43	4 45	299	66
27		M	Metz, 1870. Austria sued for peace, 1918.	6 45	4 43	300	65
28		Tu	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke d. 1704.	6 46	4 41	301	64
29		W	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 48	4 39	302	63
30		Th	Armistice with Turkey, 1918.	6 50	4 37	303	62
31		F	Hallowmas Eve. Beersheba captured, 1917.	6 52	4 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 2*d.* 8*h.* 37*m.* Morning.
○ Full Moon 9 1 39 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 16 5 5 Morning.
● New Moon 23 8 40 Afternoon.
Perigee 11*d.* 5*h.* M. 224,300 miles.
Apogee 26*d.* 9*h.* A. 252,400 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN OCTOBER,

in 63 years, 1841-1903, was 2·821 inches on 15·1 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
13. Quarter Sessions begin.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

Day.	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon.): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 33.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 1	0·81	12 26 39	9·05	2 52 52S	58·3	12 36 41	11 21 28
2	10 21	0·80	12 30 16	9·06	3 16 10	58·2	12 40 37	11 17 32
3	10 40	0·79	12 33 54	9·07	3 39 26	58·1	12 44 34	11 13 36
4	10 58	0·77	12 37 32	9·08	4 2 40	58·0	12 48 30	11 9 40
5	11 17	0·76	12 41 10	9·09	4 25 51	57·9	12 52 27	11 5 44
6	11 35	0·75	12 44 48	9·11	4 48 58	57·7	12 56 23	11 1 48
7	11 53	0·73	12 48 27	9·12	5 12 2	57·6	13 0 20	10 57 52
8	12 10	0·71	12 52 6	9·14	5 35 2	57·4	13 4 16	10 53 56
9	12 27	0·70	12 55 46	9·16	5 57 57	57·2	13 8 13	10 50 0
10	12 43	0·68	12 59 26	9·18	6 20 48	57·0	13 12 10	10 46 4
11	12 59	0·66	13 3 7	9·20	6 43 34	56·8	13 16 6	10 42 8
12	13 15	0·64	13 6 48	9·22	7 6 15	56·6	13 20 3	10 38 13
13	13 30	0·62	13 10 29	9·24	7 28 50	56·3	13 23 59	10 34 17
14	13 45	0·59	13 14 11	9·26	7 51 19	56·1	13 27 56	10 30 21
15	13 59	0·57	13 17 54	9·28	8 13 41	55·8	13 31 52	10 26 25
16	14 12	0·55	13 21 37	9·31	8 35 57	55·5	13 35 49	10 22 29
17	14 25	0·52	13 25 21	9·33	8 58 5	55·2	13 39 45	10 18 33
18	14 37	0·50	13 29 5	9·36	9 20 6	54·9	13 43 42	10 14 37
19	14 49	0·47	13 32 50	9·38	9 41 58	54·5	13 47 38	10 10 41
20	15 0	0·45	13 36 35	9·41	10 3 43	54·2	13 51 35	10 6 45
21	15 10	0·42	13 40 22	9·44	10 25 18	53·8	13 55 32	10 2 49
22	15 20	0·39	13 44 8	9·47	10 46 45	53·4	13 59 28	9 58 53
23	15 29	0·36	13 47 56	9·49	11 8 1	53·0	14 3 25	9 54 58
24	15 37	0·33	13 51 44	9·52	11 29 8	52·6	14 7 21	9 51 2
25	15 45	0·30	13 55 33	9·55	11 50 4	52·1	14 11 18	9 47 6
26	15 52	0·28	13 59 23	9·58	12 10 50	51·7	14 15 14	9 43 10
27	15 58	0·25	14 3 13	9·61	12 31 24	51·2	14 19 11	9 39 14
28	16 3	0·22	14 7 4	9·64	12 51 46	50·7	14 23 7	9 35 18
29	16 8	0·18	14 10 56	9·67	13 11 57	50·2	14 27 4	9 31 22
30	16 12	0·15	14 14 48	9·70	13 31 54	49·7	14 31 1	9 27 26
31	16 15	0·12	14 18 42	9·74	13 51 39	49·1	14 34 57	9 23 30

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.9)
2. (6.6)
3. (6.4)
4. (6.2)
5. (6.0)
6. (5.57)
7. (5.55)
8. (5.53)
9. (5.51)
10. (5.48)
11. (5.46)
12. (5.44)
13. (5.42)
14. (5.40)
15. (5.37)
16. (5.35)
17. (5.33)
18. (5.31)
19. (5.29)
20. (5.27)
21. (5.25)
22. (5.23)
23. (5.21)
24. (5.19)
25. (5.17)
26. (5.15)
27. (5.13)
28. (5.11)
29. (5.9)
30. (5.7)
31. (5.5)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR OCTOBER.

Day.	Temperature, 1841-1905: Mean Max	Mean Min	Mean Temp	Highest in 65 years.		Lowest in 65 years.		Rainfall 1841-1905. Daily Average	Sunshine. Total Possible.
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	h. m.
1	63·0	46·6	54·1	77·7	86	35·3	88	·063	11 36
2	62·5	46·3	53·7	73·6	73	35·0	88	·076	11 32
3	62·0	46·1	53·3	75·1	73	30·5	88	·045	11 29
4	61·5	45·9	53·0	81·0	59	31·0	77	·100	11 24
5	61·1	45·8	52·8	77·0	86	29·7	88	·070	11 20
6	60·7	45·6	52·5	73·6	48	31·0	88	·124	11 16
7	60·4	45·4	52·3	73·2	48	32·5	88, 99	·092	11 12
8	60·0	45·1	52·0	75·6	61	27·9	88	·077	11 8
9	59·6	44·7	51·6	74·2	00	32·2	04	·095	11 4
10	59·2	44·4	51·3	73·1	69	31·5	49	·093	11 0
11	58·8	44·0	50·9	71·0	61	31·2	67	·113	10 56
12	58·4	43·7	50·6	74·4	47	30·0	87	·083	10 52
13	58·1	43·4	50·3	68·0	61	25·3	87	·040	10 48
14	57·8	43·2	50·1	74·3	61	29·1	72	·053	10 44
15	57·6	43·1	49·9	71·6	61	31·0	43	·106	10 40
16	57·3	43·0	49·8	69·0	58	28·3	05	·109	10 37
17	57·0	42·9	49·6	69·0	76	26·1	05	·058	10 34
18	56·7	42·8	49·3	68·9	49	28·2	77	·111	10 30
19	56·3	42·6	49·1	69·7	49	28·5	43	·095	10 28
20	56·0	42·4	48·8	67·3	49	28·9	42, 43	·089	10 24
21	55·6	42·1	48·6	65·9	93	28·3	42	·069	10 20
22	55·3	41·9	48·3	66·2	56	26·8	87	·152	10 15
23	55·0	41·6	48·1	64·0	98	28·6	59	·095	10 10
24	54·7	41·4	47·9	65·7	49	26·5	59	·080	10 6
25	54·5	41·2	47·7	64·0	60, 61	26·8	59	·099	10 3
26	54·3	41·0	47·6	67·0	53	25·9	87	·132	10 0
27	54·1	41·0	47·5	68·4	88	29·4	95	·085	9 56
28	54·0	41·0	47·4	68·5	60	24·7	90	·097	9 52
29	53·8	41·0	47·3	65·0	97	26·7	73	·093	9 50
30	53·7	41·0	47·2	66·0	60	27·0	73	·141	9 46
31	53·5	41·0	47·1	68·6	54	26·9	81	·090	9 42
M'th	57·5	43·3	50·0	—		—		—	—

THE MOON.

[See Note, p. 22.]

Day of M.	Rises	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 30m. A.M.
	Aft.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	1 12A	5 24	9 39	17 50 28	20 42·1S	54 32·1	53 7	7	12○43
2	1 52A	6 13	10 39	18 41 35	19 30·6	54 59·1	55 0	8	7 4○23
3	2 27A	7 2	11 44	19 32 39	17 23·6	55 36·1	55 11	9	7 42○1
4	2 56A	7 51	0 53	20 23 38	14 24·2	56 21·1	55 23	10	7 4321○
5	3 23A	8 39	2 6	21 14 38	10 37·9	57 13·1	55 37·1	7	43○21
6	3 47A	9 28	3 22	22 5 57	6 12·9	58 7·1	55 52·1	7	413○2
7	4 11A	10 19	4 40	22 58 3	1 20·3S	59 0·1	56 6·1	7	43○31
8	4 36A	11 11	6 1	23 51 31	3 45·1N	59 46·1	56 19·1	7	421○3
9	5 3A	0 6	7 24	0 46 55	8 44·7	60 21·1	56 28·1	7	4○123
10	5 34A	1 3	8 45	1 44 37	13 17·2	60 41·1	56 34·1	7	●○3○2
11	6 11A	2 2	10 4	2 44 40	17 0·4	60 44·1	56 34·1	7	321○4
12	6 57A	3 3	11 14	3 46 29	19 35·0	60 32·1	56 31·1	8	7 3○214
			aft.						
13	7 53A	4 4	12 13	4 48 59	20 48·3	60 6·1	56 24·1	9	7 31○24
14	8 57A	5 3	1 1	5 50 45	20 37·3	59 31·1	56 15·1	10	7 2○314
15	10 7A	5 59	1 39	6 50 28	19 7·8	58 50·1	56 4·1	7	21○34
16	11 20A	6 51	2 9	7 47 21	16 32·5	58 8·1	55 52·1	7	○1234
17	[illegible]	mrn.	aft.	8 41 12	13 6·9	57 27·1	55 41·1	23	7 ●○234
18	0 32M	7 40	2 35	9 32 18	9 6·5	56 48·1	55 30·1	24	7 231○4
19	1 43M	8 27	2 58	10 21 14	4 45·6	56 13·1	55 21·1	25	7 34○1●
20	2 53M	9 12	3 19	11 8 42	0 16·9N	55 42·1	55 12·1	26	7 431○2
21	4 2M	9 56	3 40	11 55 24	4 8.3S	55 14·1	55 5·1	27	7 42○1●
22	5 9M	10 40	4 1	12 41 58	8 19·7	54 51·1	54 58·1	28	7 421○3
23	6 15M	11 24	4 25	13 28 55	12 7·8	54 31·1	54 53·1	29	7 4○123
		aft.							
24	7 21M	12 10	4 52	14 16 37	15 23·4	54 16·1	54 49·1	0	15 41○23
25	8 24M	12 56	5 22	15 5 15	17 58·7	54 5·1	54 46·1	1	15 423○
26	9 24M	1 43	5 59	15 54 47	19 46·9	53 59·1	54 44·1	2	15 ●34○1
27	10 18M	2 31	6 42	16 45 0	20 42·9	54 0·1	54 44·1	3	15 31○42
28	11 7M	3 19	7 32	17 35 35	20 43·9	54 9·1	54 47·1	4	15 ●2○14
29	11 49M	4 7	8 29	18 26 9	19 49·3	54 26·1	54 51·1	5	15 21○34
30	12 25A	4 55	9 30	19 16 25	18 0·8	54 52·1	54 58·1	6	15 ○1234
31	12 56A	5 42	10 36	20 6 19	15 21·8S	55 27·1	55 8·1	7	15 1○234

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 7*m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at 6*h.* 33*m. aft.* Night begins, 7*h.* 33*m.* The length of the Day is 11*h.* 38*m.*

Oct. 1, *aft.* Occultation of μ Sagittarii; magnitude 4·0. See p. 80.

Oct. 2, 10*h. morn.* Venus at a stationary point.

Oct. 5. Mean time taken by the Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Oct. 8, *morn.* Occultation of 16 Piscium; magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

Oct. 9, *morn.* Occultation of 51 Piscium; magnitude 5·6. See p. 80.

Oct. 18. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 54*m. morn.* ♃ 5° 56′ N.

Oct. 19. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 38*m. aft.* ♂ 7° 0′ N.

Oct. 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 14*m. aft.* ♄ 7° 3′ N.

Oct. 20, 4*h. morn.* Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Oct. 20. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 4*m. morn.* ♀ 2° 27′ N.

Oct. 24, *noon.* Mars and Saturn in conjunction. ♂ 0° 5′ S.

Oct. 25. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 11*m. morn.* ☿ 1° 3′ S

Oct. 28, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Uranus sets Oct. 1, 2*h.* 26*m. morn.*; Oct. 31, 0*h.* 25*m. morn.*

In this month the Morning decrease 52*m.*, and the Afternoon 1*h.* 4*m.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the first and last weeks of this month, when they will be no moonlight.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	12 52 30	4 45·2S	10 41 20	1 51·3N	9 54 32	14 6·4N
8	13 22 46	8 26·2	10 43 59	2 42·6	10 6 24	13 5·1
13	13 52 20	11 52·8	10 50 1	3 32·0	10 18 6	12 2·5
18	14 21 30	15 2·3	10 58 57	3 19·6	10 29 39	10 58·6
23	14 50 27	17 52·1	11 10 16	3 6·9	10 41 2	9 53·8
28	15 19 11	20 19·4S	11 23 31	2 35·7N	10 52 15	8 48·3N

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	9 0 10	17 32·5N	10 34 54	10 31·7N	22 2 53	12 48·5S
8	9 3 23	17 19·8	10 37 2	10 19·9	22 2 24	12 51·1
13	9 6 25	17 7·6	10 39 5	10 8·6	22 1 58	12 53·2
18	9 9 14	16 56·2	10 41 3	9 57·9	22 1 37	12 55 0
23	9 11 50	16 45·7	10 42 55	9 47·6	22 1 19	12 56·3
28	9 14 13	16 36·1N	10 44 42	9 38·0N	22 1 6	12 57·3S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·8	6·2	25·6	4·0	1·5	0·9	16 1	2·4	24·4	2·1	15·9	7·6
15	8·8	6·4	22·0	4·1	1·6	0·9	16 4	2·4	20·9	2·2	16·3	7·7
25	8·9	6·8	18·8	4·3	1·6	0·9	16 7	2·6	18·0	2·3	16·7	7·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 237°13′ ♍.

Sirius—The Dog Star.—For reasons which are given in another place (p. 82), the stars of the night sky change continuously during the year, and the winter stars are a different set to the summer stars. Well-recognised winter stars are those of the constellation Orion and a circle of bright stars which surround them — Capella, the Pleiades, Aldebaran, Castor and Pollux, with Procyon and Sirius the bright stars of the constellations Little Dog and Great Dog respectively. These winter stars come into view above the eastern horizon in October. The Pleiades

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 31	5 52	2 57	3 15	10 47	11 10	10 2	10 17	3 51	4 12	6 34	6 56	3 18	3 45
2	Th	6 14	6 42	3 47	4 13	11 28	...	10 51	11 7	4 37	5 3	7 25	7 52	4 16	4 51
3	F	7 8	7 47	4 53	5 24	0 4	0 34	11 51	...	5 38	6 13	8 30	9 4	5 30	6 10
4	S	8 23	9 15	6 13	6 49	1 24	2 8	0 14	1 19	6 58	7 35	9 50	10 24	6 50	7 28
5	S	9 53	10 44	7 36	8 5	3 0	3 39	1 52	2 59	8 20	8 49	11 7	11 34	8 1	8 29
6	M	11 10	11 48	8 44	9 2	4 18	4 42	3 13	4 5	9 24	9 44	...	0 9	8 53	9 14
7	Tu	...	0 2	9 30	9 45	5 11	5 33	4 6	4 47	10 16	10 31	0 26	0 56	9 34	9 53
8	W	0 37	0 45	10 10	10 24	5 58	6 18	4 47	5 23	11 1	11 14	1 9	1 36	10 11	10 30
9	Th	1 19	*1 25	10 46	11 2	6 39	6 59	5 28	6 1	11 43	11 57	1 49	2 14	10 49	11 8
10	F	*1 56	*2 5	11 25	11 43	7 20	7 40	6 11	6 40	...	0 25	2 28	2 53	11 28	11 49
11	S	*2 34	*2 48	...	0 6	8 0	8 23	6 54	7 20	0 42	1 10	3 12	3 39	...	0 10
12	S	*3 14	*3 32	0 27	0 49	8 42	9 5	7 39	8 1	1 29	1 55	4 1	4 25	0 32	0 55
13	M	3 54	*4 15	1 12	1 32	9 23	9 48	8 22	8 43	2 14	2 38	4 48	5 11	1 19	1 46
14	Tu	4 36	5 2	1 58	2 19	10 5	10 31	9 9	9 27	2 59	3 24	5 38	6 3	2 15	2 45
15	W	5 22	5 53	2 50	3 12	10 48	11 17	10 3	10 20	3 50	4 17	6 34	7 0	3 17	3 52
16	Th	6 16	6 57	3 52	4 23	11 39	...	11 5	11 18	4 48	5 20	7 37	8 8	4 30	5 9
17	F	7 24	8 15	5 13	5 47	0 21	0 59	...	0 16	6 0	6 37	8 53	9 27	5 49	6 29
18	S	8 47	9 44	6 41	7 10	1 54	2 35	0 38	1 53	7 21	7 55	10 13	10 41	7 8	7 45
19	S	10 11	11 5	7 56	8 18	3 24	3 56	2 12	3 20	8 36	9 3	11 23	11 47	8 16	8 41
20	M	11 21	...	8 57	9 12	4 32	4 57	3 24	4 19	9 39	9 58	...	0 24	9 4	9 25
21	Tu	0 5	0 14	9 43	9 56	5 27	5 47	4 16	4 59	10 29	10 42	0 40	1 8	9 45	10 3
22	W	0 49	0 56	10 21	10 32	6 9	6 27	4 57	5 34	11 10	11 22	1 21	1 45	10 20	10 36
23	Th	1 27	1 34	10 54	11 7	6 48	7 5	5 35	6 7	11 49	11 59	1 57	2 18	10 52	11 8
24	F	2 1	2 8	11 27	11 41	7 22	7 38	6 12	6 40	...	0 25	2 30	2 50	11 24	11 40
25	S	2 32	2 40	11 58	...	7 53	8 9	6 47	7 9	0 34	0 57	3 5	3 24	11 56	...
26	S	3 1	3 14	0 13	0 29	8 23	8 41	7 21	7 37	1 8	1 30	3 41	3 58	0 12	0 29
27	M	3 30	3 45	0 46	1 0	8 54	9 13	7 52	8 6	1 41	2 1	4 15	4 31	0 46	1 3
28	Tu	4 0	4 18	1 19	1 32	9 24	9 43	8 24	8 34	2 14	2 33	4 50	5 6	1 22	1 43
29	W	4 30	4 52	1 54	2 6	9 54	10 14	9 0	9 6	2 48	3 7	5 27	5 42	2 3	2 26
30	Th	5 3	5 31	2 32	2 45	10 24	10 47	9 40	9 45	3 24	3 44	6 8	6 25	2 50	3 16
31	F	5 42	6 17	3 17	3 36	11 1	11 32	10 28	10 33	4 8	4 32	6 56	7 17	3 44	4 15

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 15M	12 34	5 51A	3 56M	10 5M	4 15A	1 53M	9 13M	4 32A	0 45M	8 23M	4 0A	3 0M	9 58M	4 55A
8	6 58M	12 18A	5 39A	3 24M	9 40M	3 57A	1 50M	9 2M	4 13A	0 24M	8 0M	3 35A	2 37M	9 33M	4 29A
15	7 36M	12 32A	5 27A	3 2M	9 22M	3 41A	1 47M	8 51M	3 54A	0 2M	7 36M	3 10A	2 14M	9 8M	4 3A
22	8 13M	12 45A	5 17A	2 49M	9 8M	3 28A	1 44M	8 39M	3 34A	11 37A	7 8M	2 42A	1 50M	8 44M	3 37A
29	8 47M	12 58A	5 8A	2 43M	8 59M	3 15A	1 40M	8 28M	3 15A	11 14A	6 45M	2 16A	1 27M	8 19M	3 11A

☿ Mercury is technically an evening star, but sets very soon after the Sun. W. by S. at the beginning of the month, and S.W. by W. at the end.

♀ Venus, at greatest brilliancy on the 20th (magnitude, −4·3), rises more than an hour before daybreak. Venus is in the following part of Leo.

♂ ♄ Mars is in the preceding part of Leo, and also a morning star. On the 7th is about a degree distant from Regulus. Saturn is also in the constellation Leo, midway between Venus and Mars at the beginning of the month. Mars and Saturn will be close together on the mornings of the 24th and 25th, rising E. by N. Magnitude of Mars, +1·8; of Saturn, +1·1.

♃ Jupiter is in Cancer, and rises before midnight after the middle of the month, N.E. by E. Magnitude, −1·5 to −1·7.

are fairly high at ten o'clock at the beginning of the month, and Sirius rises at midnight at the end. Somewhat paradoxically, Sirius, a winter star, gave the name to the Dog days—the hot days of July and August—the association being that this star rose heliacally, *i.e.*, at the same time as the Sun, at that period of the year. Sirius is the brightest star in the sky, and has a faint companion, or satellite, which is eleven magnitudes fainter than the primary, but is believed to be only about a half its mass or weight. Recent observations have confirmed the previously determined period of fifty years as the time in which the satellite makes a complete revolution.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	32	58	88	52	33
10	1	33	1	88	52	37
19	1	33	3	88	52	40
28	1	33	4	88	52	43

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 240° 1 23d. 8h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		S	All Saints. Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914.	6 53	4 33	305	60
2		S	20th Sunday after Trinity. All Souls' Day.	6 55	4 31	306	59
3		M	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded, 1914.	6 57	4 30	307	58
4		Tu	Admiral John Benbow died, 1702.	6 59	4 28	308	57
5		W	Inkermann, 1854. War with Turkey, 1914.	7 1	4 26	309	56
6		Th	*St. Leonard.* Expy. Force landed Mesopotamia,	7 2	4 24	310	55
7		F	Sir Martin Frobisher, navigator, d. 1594. [1914.	7 4	4 23	311	54
8		S	John Milton d. 1674. Madame Roland d. 1793.	7 6	4 21	312	53
9		S	21st Sun. aft. Trinity. *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 8	4 19	313	52
10		M	British at Mons: Flight of Kaiser, 1918.	7 9	4 18	314	51
11		Tu	*St. Martin.* Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 11	4 16	315	50
12		W	First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., elected, 1842.	7 13	4 15	316	49
13		Th	*St. Brice.* Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 15	4 13	317	48
14		F	Beaucourt, '16. Earl of Elgin (Marbles), d. 1841.	7 16	4 12	318	47
15		S	*St. Machutus.* Colenso, 1899.	7 18	4 10	319	46
16		S	22nd S. after Trinity. Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 20	4 9	320	45
17		M	*St. Hugh.* First War Loan (£350,000,000), '14.	7 22	4 8	321	44
18		Tu	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude died, 1917.	7 23	4 6	322	43
19		W	Ferdinand de Lesseps b. 1805; d. 7 Dec. 1894.	7 25	4 5	323	42
20		Th	*St. Edmund.* Ypres I. ended, 1914.	7 27	4 4	324	41
21		F	Cambrai, 1914. H. Purcell, musician, d. 1695.	7 28	4 3	325	40
22		S	*St. Cecilia.* Basrah, 1914. Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 30	4 2	326	39
23		S	23rd Sunday after Trinity. *St. Clement.*	7 32	4 0	327	38
24		M	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 33	3 59	328	37
25		Tu	*St. Catherine.* Sir Robert Ball d., '13; b. 1840.	7 35	3 58	329	36
26		W	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869.	7 36	3 57	330	35
27		Th	William Cowper, poet, b. 1731; d. 25 Apr. 1800.	7 38	3 57	331	34
28		F	Mandalay occupied, 1885.	7 40	3 56	332	33
29		S	Sir Francis Cowley Burnand born, 1836.	7 41	3 55	333	32
30		S	1st Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew.	7 43	3 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	1d.	1h.	43m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	7	11	35	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	14	3	41	Afternoon.
● New Moon	22	3	20	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	30	4	47	Afternoon.

Perigee 8d. 2h. A. 222,100 miles.
Apogee 23d. 2h. M. 252,700 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER,

in 63 years, 1841-1903, was 2·220 inches on 14·0 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.

– Fox-hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 95.
	m. s.	s.	h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
1	16 18	0·09	14 22 36	9·77	14 11 11S	48·5	14 38 54	9 19 34
2	16 20	0·06	14 26 31	9·80	14 30 29	48·0	14 42 50	9 15 39
3	16 21	0·02	14 30 26	9·83	14 49 33	47·4	14 46 47	9 11 43
4	16 21	0·01	14 34 23	9·87	15 8 22	46·8	14 50 43	9 7 47
5	16 20	0·04	14 38 20	9·90	15 26 57	46·1	14 54 40	9 3 51
6	16 19	0·08	14 42 18	9·93	15 45 16	45·5	14 58 36	8 59 55
7	16 16	0·11	14 46 17	9·97	16 3 19	44·8	15 2 33	8 55 59
8	16 13	0·15	14 50 16	10·00	16 21 7	44·1	15 6 30	8 52 3
9	16 9	0·18	14 54 17	10·04	16 38 38	43·5	15 10 26	8 48 7
10	16 5	0·22	14 58 18	10·07	16 55 52	42·7	15 14 23	8 44 11
11	15 59	0·25	15 2 20	10·11	17 12 49	42·0	15 18 19	8 40 15
12	15 52	0·29	15 6 23	10·15	17 29 28	41·3	15 22 16	8 36 19
13	15 45	0·33	15 10 27	10·18	17 45 49	40·5	15 26 12	8 32 24
14	15 37	0·36	15 14 32	10·22	18 1 52	39·7	15 30 9	8 28 28
15	15 28	0·41	15 18 38	10·26	18 17 36	39·0	15 34 5	8 24 32
16	15 18	0·43	15 22 44	10·29	18 33 1	38·1	15 38 2	8 20 36
17	15 7	0·47	15 26 52	10·33	18 48 6	37·3	15 41 59	8 16 40
18	14 55	0·51	15 31 0	10·36	19 2 51	36·5	15 45 55	8 12 44
19	14 43	0·54	15 35 9	10·40	19 17 16	35·6	15 49 52	8 8 48
20	14 29	0·58	15 39 19	10·43	19 31 20	34·7	15 53 48	8 4 52
21	14 15	0·61	15 43 30	10·47	19 45 2	33·8	15 57 45	8 0 56
22	14 0	0·64	15 47 41	10·50	19 58 23	32·9	16 1 41	7 57 0
23	13 44	0·68	15 51 54	10·53	20 11 23	32·0	16 5 38	7 53 4
24	13 28	0·71	15 56 7	10·57	20 24 0	31·1	16 9 34	7 49 8
25	13 10	0·74	16 0 21	10·60	20 36 14	30·1	16 13 31	7 45 13
26	12 52	0·77	16 4 36	10·63	20 48 5	29·2	16 17 28	7 41 17
27	12 33	0·80	16 8 51	10·66	20 59 33	28·2	16 21 24	7 37 21
28	12 14	0·83	16 13 7	10·69	21 10 38	27·2	16 25 21	7 33 25
29	11 53	0·86	16 17 24	10·72	21 21 18	26·2	16 29 17	7 29 29
30	11 32	0·89	16 21 42	10·75	21 31 34S	25·2	16 33 14	7 25 33

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.3)
2. ☾ (5.1)
3. (5.0)
4. (4.58)
5. (4.56)
6. (4.54)
7. (4.53)
8. (4.51)
9. ☾ (4.49)
10. (4.48)
11. (4.46)
12. (4.45)
13. (4.43)
14. (4.42)
15. (4.40)
16. ☾ (4.39)
17. (4.38)
18. (4.36)
19. (4.35)
20. (4.34)
21. (4.33)
22. (4.32)
23. ☾ (4.30)
24. (4.29)
25. (4.28)
26. (4.27)
27. (4.27)
28. (4.26)
29. 4.25)
30. ☾ (4.24)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR NOVEMBER.

Day.	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1935. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years		Lowest in 65 years.		RAINFALL 1841-1903. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE Total possible.
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	h. m.
1	53·3	40·9	47·0	64·9	94	27·4	93	·056	9 38
2	53·1	40·7	46·8	63·0	47	25·0	80	·094	9 34
3	52·9	40·5	46·6	64·3	57	28·5	60	·077	9 30
4	52·6	40·3	46·4	62·0	99	26·6	45	·058	9 26
5	52·3	40·0	46·1	63·8	52	25·9	48	·066	9 22
6	51·9	39·7	45·8	62·6	74	26·1	68	·084	9 19
7	51·5	39·4	45·4	61·0	84	27·2	68	·062	6 16
8	51·0	39·1	45·0	67·3	47	28·2	05	·060	9 12
9	50·5	38·8	44·6	60·7	52	26·5	80	·045	9 9
10	50·1	38·5	44·3	59·5	49,99	25·5	76	·072	9 6
11	49·8	38·3	44·0	61·7	49	26·4	71	·076	9 4
12	49·5	38·1	43·7	59·5	81	25·8	71	·093	9 0
13	49·2	37·9	43·5	60·9	81	25·5	62	·065	8 57
14	48·9	37·6	43·3	63·3	76	24·9	62	·097	8 54
15	48·6	37·4	43·1	61·1	89	23·1	79	·078	8 50
16	48·2	37·2	42·8	64·0	95	21·0	79	·062	8 48
17	47·9	37·0	42·6	59·3	93	20·6	01	·052	8 44
18	47·7	36·9	42·4	58·9	97	23·5	61	·060	8 42
19	47·5	36·8	42·3	57·2	46	20·3	71	·048	8 39
20	47·4	36·7	42·2	57·3	81	24·5	47	·037	8 36
21	47·2	36·6	42·1	57·3	48	23·2	05	·075	8 34
22	47·1	36·6	42·1	58·3	81	23·1	05	·088	8 30
23	47·0	36·6	42·0	58·2	90	21·0	58	·045	8 28
24	46·8	36·6	42·0	59·4	46	20·5	58	·108	8 25
25	46·7	36·6	41·9	57·0	63	24·5	84	·079	8 22
26	46·6	36·6	41·8	58·0	58	23·2	04	·120	8 20
27	46·3	36·5	41·7	55·7	43	21·8	90	·091	8 17
28	46·1	36·3	41·5	57·1	85	18·3	90	·086	8 14
29	45·8	36·0	41·2	58·3	41	20·6	90	·081	8 12
30	45·6	35·7	41·0	58·2	85	19·4	56	·100	8 10
Mth	49·0	37·9	43·5	—	—	—	—	—	—

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 0m. A.M.
	Aft.	Aft.	Aft.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	h. m. 1 23A	h. m. 6 29	h. m. 11 46	20 55 57	11 57·2S	56 11.1S	15 20	8 15	23○24
2	1 47A	7 17	0 58	21 45 40	7 53·6	57 3.1S	34 9	15	32○4●
3	2 11A	8 5	2 12	22 36 0	3 19·4S	58 1.1S	50 10	15	31○24
4	2 34A	8 55	3 31	23 27 39	1 34·4N	58 59.1S	6 11	15	☽3○4I
5	2 59A	9 48	4 51	0 21 21	6 33·1	59 54.1S	21 12	15	24I○3
6	3 28A	10 44	6 14	1 17 46	11 17·9	60 39.1S	33 13	15	4○2I3
7	4 3A	11 43	7 36	2 17 15	15 26·3	61 9.1S	42 14	15	41○23
8	4 46A	0 45	8 52	3 19 35	18 35·2	61 21.1S	45 15	15	☽42○I
9	5 38A	1 48	10 0	4 23 47	20 25·2	61 13.1S	42 16	15	●432○
10	6 41A	2 51	10 54	5 28 10	20 46·2	60 46.1S	35 17	15	☽43○2
11	7 52A	3 50	11 37	6 30 56	19 40·0	60 5.1S	24 18	15	43○I☽
			aft.						
12	9 6A	4 45	12 11	7 30 44	17 28·9	59 15.1S	10 19	15	24I○3
13	10 21A	5 37	12 39	8 26 57	14 0·6	58 21.1S	56 20	15	○24I3
14	11 34A	6 25	1 3	9 19 45	10 3·4	57 28.1S	41 21	15	I○234
15	.....	mrn.	aft.	10 9 42	5 43·9	56 40.1S	28 22	15	2○314
16	0 45M	7 11	1 25	10 57 37	1 15·8N	55 57.1S	16 23	15	32I○4
17	1 53M	7 55	1 46	11 44 20	3 9·8S	55 21.1S	6 24	15	3○24☽
18	3 1M	8 39	2 7	12 30 36	7 23·1	54 52.1S	58 25	15	3○I24
19	4 7M	9 23	2 29	13 17 5	11 15·2	54 29.1S	52 26	15	2I○34
20	5 12M	10 7	2 55	14 4 17	14 37·9	54 13.1S	48 27	15	○I43●
21	6 16M	10 53	3 24	14 52 29	17 23·0	54 2.1S	45 28	15	☽I○23
22	7 17M	11 39	3 58	15 41 44	19 23·4	53 57.1S	43 29	15	42○3I
		aft.							
23	8 13M	12 27	4 39	16 31 52	20 33·1	53 56.1S	43 0	2I	43I○
24	9 4M	1 15	5 27	17 22 30	20 48·2	54 1.1S	45 1	2I	43○I2
25	9 48M	2 4	6 22	18 13 8	20 7·8	54 11.1S	47 2	2I	43○●
26	10 26M	2 51	7 22	19 3 23	18 33·1	54 28.1S	52 3	2I	42I○3
27	10 58M	3 38	8 26	19 52 59	16 8·2	54 52.1S	58 4	2I	●4○I3
28	11 26M	4 25	9 33	20 41 55	12 58·6	55 23.1S	7 5	2I	41○23
29	11 50M	5 11	10 41	21 30 28	9 11·0	56 2.1S	18 6	2I	42○3I
30	12 13A	5 57	11 52	22 19 6	4 53·4S	56 49.1S	30 7	2I	23I○4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	15 47 28	22 21·2S	11 38 20	1 48·0N	11 3 20	7 42·4N
7	16 14 35	23 53·6	11 54 24	0 45·9N	11 14 15	6 36·2
12	16 39 6	24 52·2	12 11 31	0 28·6S	11 25 3	5 30·0
17	16 58 15	25 11·7	12 29 31	1 53·5	11 35 42	4 23·9
22	17 7 12	24 44·5	12 48 16	3 26·7	11 46 12	3 18·3
27	16 59 46	23 19·7S	13 7 39	5 6·1S	11 56 34	2 13·3N
	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	9 16 20	16 27·5N	10 46 21	9 29·1N	22 0 59	12 57·8S
7	9 18 12	16 20·1	10 47 53	9 21·0	22 0 56	12 57·9
12	9 19 47	16 13·9	10 49 18	9 13·6	22 0 57	12 57·6
17	9 21 5	16 9·1	10 50 34	9 7·1	22 1 3	12 56·8
22	9 22 5	16 5·6	10 41 42	9 1·5	22 1 15	12 55·6
27	9 22 46	16 3·6N	10 52 41	8 56 8N	22 1 32	12 53·98

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·9	7·6	16·1	4·4	1·7	0·9	16 10	2·9	15·4	2·4	17·3	7·9
15	8·9	9·1	14·2	4·6	1·7	0·9	16 12	3·5	13·5	2·5	17·8	8·1
25	8·9	11·7	12·6	4·8	1·8	0·9	16 14	4·4	12·1	2·6	18·4	8·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 235° 35′ ♏

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at *4h. 59m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at *5h. 31m. aft.* Night begins, *6h. 29m.* The length of the Day is *9h. 40m.*

Nov. 4, *aft.* Occultation of 22 Piscium ; magnitude 5·8. See p. 80.

Nov. 6, *aft.* Occultation of π Piscium ; magnitude 5·6. See p. 80.

Nov. 7, *aft.* The Moon partially eclipsed. Visible at Greenwich. See p. 79.

Nov. 10. Occultation of l Tauri, magnitude 5·2 (*morn.*) ; and of 57 and 64 Orionis, magnitudes 5·8 and 5·1 (*aft.*). See p. 80.

Nov. 12, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Nov. 12, *9h. aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation (22° 48′) East.

Nov. 14. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, *12h. 17m. aft.* ♃ 6° 11′ N.

Nov. 14, *morn.* Occultation of κ Cancri ; magnitude 5·1. See p. 80.

Nov. 16. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, *8h. 17m. morn.* ♄ 7° 11′ N.

Nov. 17. Mars in conjunction with ☽, *7h. 19m. morn.* ♂ 6° 45′ N.

Nov. 18. Venus in conjunction with ☽, *1h. 29m. aft.* ♀ 5° 25′ N.

Nov. 22. Annular Eclipse of the Sun, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 79.

Nov. 23, *10h. aft.* Venus at greatest elongation (46° 44′) West.

Nov. 29, *morn.* Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Uranus sets Nov. 1, *0h. 21m. morn.* ; Nov. 30, *10h. 24m. aft.*

In this month the Mornings decrease *49m.*, and the Afternoons *39m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. : Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Planetary Conjunctions. — The assemblage of the four bright planets in the morning sky this autumn is noteworthy. Jupiter makes the complete circuit of the stars in about twelve years, Saturn in about thirty, and from this it can be easily calculated that these two planets are in the same neighbourhood at intervals of twenty years. The last actual conjunction of these two planets was on 27 Nov., 1901, the next will be on 14 Sept., 1921. They are now getting together, and will be in the same neighbourhood for some years. Conjunctions of Mars and Jupiter, or of Mars and Saturn are less rare, the interval between consecutive conjunctions of either pair being about 800 days, and it naturally follows that Jupiter and Saturn will be joined by Mars at some time during the period when they are in propinquity. Venus visits the two distant planets at shorter

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 31	7 15	4 20	4 43	11 55	...	11 24	11 29	5 4	5 33	7 56	8 21	4 50	5 30
2	S	7 35	8 32	5 33	6 0	0 40	1 16	...	0 31	6 15	6 47	9 7	9 35	6 8	6 43
3	M	8 56	9 55	6 51	7 17	2 7	2 44	0 50	2 2	7 31	7 58	10 21	10 45	7 17	7 47
4	Tu	10 16	11 6	7 59	8 20	3 28	3 57	2 21	3 17	8 39	8 59	11 24	11 44	8 14	8 38
5	W	11 19	...	8 52	9 9	4 29	4 53	3 26	4 8	9 37	9 53	...	0 17	9 0	9 21
6	Th	0 0	0 11	9 36	9 53	5 21	5 43	4 16	4 50	10 26	10 42	0 35	1 4	9 42	10 3
7	F	0 45	*0 56	10 17	10 36	6 7	6 31	5 1	5 29	11 14	11 32	1 21	1 46	10 24	10 45
8	S	*1 22	*1 42	10 59	11 22	6 55	7 18	5 49	6 14	...	0 3	2 5	2 30	11 6	11 28
9	S	*2 9	*2 29	11 45	...	7 40	8 5	6 38	7 1	0 21	0 51	2 53	3 18	11 51	...
10	M	*2 54	*3 17	0 10	0 32	8 27	8 52	7 27	7 43	1 12	1 40	3 45	4 9	0 15	0 40
11	Tu	3 39	*4 5	0 58	1 18	9 11	9 38	8 14	8 25	2 1	2 28	4 36	4 59	1 6	1 33
12	W	4 23	4 53	1 47	2 6	9 37	10 24	9 5	9 13	2 52	3 17	5 29	5 51	2 2	2 32
13	Th	5 12	5 48	2 42	3 2	10 41	11 9	10 1	10 4	3 43	4 7	6 25	6 48	3 4	3 37
14	F	6 5	6 45	3 43	4 4	11 26	...	10 58	10 57	4 37	5 2	7 25	7 48	4 11	4 47
15	S	7 3	7 50	4 54	5 18	0 1	0 31	11 58	11 59	5 38	6 6	8 30	8 55	5 26	6 2
16	S	8 11	9 7	6 9	6 34	1 17	1 56	...	1 12	6 48	7 16	9 40	10 4	6 36	7 8
17	M	9 31	10 25	7 22	7 42	2 42	3 16	1 27	2 38	8 0	8 23	10 46	11 9	7 39	8 7
18	Tu	10 44	11 28	8 23	8 41	3 54	4 21	2 47	3 47	9 4	9 22	11 47	...	8 33	8 56
19	W	11 43	...	9 13	9 29	4 51	5 14	3 47	4 30	9 57	10 10	0 7	0 37	9 17	9 37
20	Th	0 19	0 29	9 54	10 8	5 39	5 59	4 33	5 5	10 40	10 53	0 54	1 18	9 56	10 14
21	F	0 58	1 10	10 29	10 44	6 19	6 38	5 12	5 39	11 21	11 34	1 33	1 52	10 31	10 48
22	S	1 33	1 47	11 2	11 20	6 57	7 16	5 51	6 12	...	0 0	2 9	2 26	11 5	11 21
23	S	2 6	2 23	11 37	11 55	7 31	7 50	6 29	6 46	0 13	0 36	2 44	3 0	11 36	11 52
24	M	2 38	2 58	...	0 9	8 5	8 24	7 4	7 18	0 49	1 10	3 20	3 35	...	0 8
25	Tu	3 10	3 31	0 29	0 40	8 36	8 56	7 40	7 45	1 24	1 42	3 57	4 10	0 25	0 43
26	W	3 40	4 3	1 3	1 11	9 7	9 28	8 14	8 12	1 58	2 15	4 33	4 45	1 1	1 20
27	Th	4 10	4 38	1 38	1 46	9 39	10 1	8 51	8 43	2 34	2 50	5 11	5 22	1 40	2 2
28	F	4 44	5 16	2 17	2 23	10 12	10 36	9 31	9 20	3 12	3 27	5 51	6 2	2 25	2 49
29	S	5 51	5 58	3 0	3 6	10 45	11 12	10 14	10 3	3 52	4 8	6 35	6 51	3 15	3 44
30	S	6 5	6 49	3 50	4 5	11 26	...	11 2	10 55	4 40	4 59	7 28	7 47	4 25	4 47

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	9 15M	1 9A	5 3A	2 43M	8 53M	3 3A	1 36M	8 15M	2 54A	10 50A	6 20M	1 50A	1 2M	7 53M	2 44A
12	9 35M	1 17A	4 59A	2 48M	8 49M	2 50A	1 32M	8 3M	2 34A	10 26A	5 55M	1 24A	0 38M	7 28M	2 18A
19	9 33M	1 13A	4 54A	2 55M	8 47M	2 38A	1 27M	7 50M	2 13A	10 1A	5 29M	0 57A	0 13M	7 3M	1 51A
26	8 56M	12 45A	4 35A	3 6M	8 46M	2 26A	1 21M	7 37M	1 53A	9 35A	5 3M	0 32A	11 44A	6 32M	1 20A

☿ Mercury continues to be an evening star, setting soon after the Sun nearly in the S.W.

♀ Venus is still a bright object in the morning sky throughout the month. Magnitude, −4·2 to −4·0. It moves from Leo into Virgo.

♂ Mars also passes into Virgo. Magnitude, +1·7 to +1·5.

♃ Jupiter, in the constellation Cancer, not far from Leo, rises in the late evening E.N.E. Magnitude, −1·8.

♄ Saturn rises E. by N. The four planets Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Venus, rise at the times given in the above table, and at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning will range, with the star Regulus between the first two, at almost equal intervals, in the order named, from south to east across the eastern sky.

intervals, but of course, not necessarily at the same time as Mars. When Jupiter and Saturn come into view next year Mars and Venus will be in a far distant part of the sky. The actual conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in September 1921 will happen when the planets are not in the night-sky, but later in that year these planets will be seen congregated in a smaller area of the morning sky than they are now.

It may be noted that the occurrence of heavy type figures in the tables of risings and settings on this page, as now arranged, readily shows the limits of the period during which the planet may be conveniently observed, or the Apparition as it is often termed.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

	R.A.			Decl. N.		
D.	h.	m.	s.			
1	1	33	3	88	52	45
10	1	31	2	88	52	4
19	1	32	58	88	52	1
28	1	32	54	88	52	54

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22d. 9h. A.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.		The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		M	Her Majesty Queen Alexandra born, 1844.	7 44	3 53	335	30
2		Tu	Austerlitz, 1805. Mercator, geographer, d. 1594.	7 45	3 53	336	29
3		W	Hohenlinden, 1800. Mauritius capitulated, 1810.	7 47	3 52	337	28
4		Th	Robert Louis Stevenson d. 1894; b. 13 Nov. 1850.	7 48	3 52	338	27
5		F	Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., b. 1859.	7 49	3 51	339	26
6		S	*St. Nicholas.* Richd. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788.	7 51	3 51	340	25
7		S	2nd Sun. in Advent. Sir George Darwin d. 1912.	7 52	3 50	341	24
8		M	German squadron destroy'd off Falklands, 1914.	7 53	3 50	342	23
9		Tu	Jerusalem occupied by British, 1917.	7 54	3 50	343	22
10		W	Stormberg, 1899. R. Academy instituted, 1768.	7 55	3 49	344	21
11		Th	Magersfontein, 1899. R. Doyle, caricat., d. 1883.	7 57	3 49	345	20
12		F	Plevna, 1877. Robt. Browning died, 1889.	7 58	3 49	346	19
13		S	*St. Lucy.* Dr. Samuel Johnson died, 1784.	7 59	3 49	347	18
14		S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Prince Albert b. 1895.	8 0	3 49	348	17
15		M	Colenso, 1899. Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 0	3 49	349	16
16		Tu	Bombardmt. of Scarboro', Whitby, Hartlepool,	8 1	3 49	350	15
17		W	Ember Day. Lord Kelvin died, 1907. [1914.	8 2	3 49	351	14
18		Th	Egypt proclaimed British Protectorate, 1914.	8 3	3 49	352	13
19		F	Ember Day. Slavery abolished in U.S.A. 1865.	8 4	3 50	353	12
20		S	Ember Day. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 4	3 50	354	11
21		S	4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.	8 5	3 51	355	10
22		M	"George Eliot," novelist, died, 1880.	8 5	3 51	356	9
23		Tu	Sir R. Arkwright (invented sping. frame) b. 1732.	8 6	3 52	357	8
24		W	W. M. Thackeray d. 1863. Visct. Morley b. 1838.	8 6	3 52	358	7
25		Th	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	3 53	359	6
26		F	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	3 53	360	5
27		S	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 7	3 54	361	4
28		S	1st Sun. a. Christ. Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 8	3 55	362	3
29		M	W. E. Gladstone b. 1809; d. 19 May, 1898.	8 8	3 56	363	2
30		Tu	Rudyard Kipling b. 1865. Macaulay d. 1859.	8 8	3 57	364	1
31		W	*St. Silvester.* Léon Gambetta died, 1882.	8 8	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	7d.	10h.	4m.	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	14	6	2	Morning.
● New Moon	22	10	55	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	30	5	25	Morning.

Perigee 7d. 3h. M. 221,700 miles.
Apogee 20d. 4h. M. 252,500 ,,

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, in 63 years, 1841-1903, was 1·829 inches on 14·2 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th. 31. Various Licences expire.

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p 93.
	M. S.	S.	H. M S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 11	0·92	16 26 0	10·77	21 41 26S	24·1	16 37 10	7 21 37
2	10 48	0·94	16 30 19	10·80	21 50 52	23·1	16 41 7	7 17 41
3	10 25	0·97	16 34 38	10·83	21 59 54	22·1	16 45 3	7 13 45
4	10 2	0·99	16 38 58	10·85	22 8 30	21·0	16 49 0	7 9 49
5	9 38	1·02	16 43 19	10·87	22 16 40	19·9	16 52 57	7 5 53
6	9 12	1·04	16 47 40	10·90	22 24 25	18·8	16 56 53	7 1 58
7	8 48	1·06	16 52 2	10·92	22 31 43	17·7	17 0 50	6 58 2
8	8 22	1·08	16 56 24	10·94	22 38 35	16·6	17 4 46	6 54 6
9	7 56	1·10	17 0 47	10·96	22 45 0	15·5	17 8 43	6 50 10
10	7 29	1·12	17 5 10	10·98	22 50 59	14·4	17 12 39	6 46 14
11	7 2	1·14	17 9 34	11·00	22 56 30	13·3	17 16 36	6 42 18
12	6 35	1·16	17 13 58	11·02	23 1 34	12·1	17 20 32	6 38 22
13	6 7	1·17	17 18 22	11·03	23 6 11	11·0	17 24 29	6 34 26
14	5 39	1·19	17 22 47	11·05	23 10 20	9·8	17 28 26	6 30 30
15	5 10	1·20	17 27 12	11·06	23 14 2	8·7	17 32 22	6 26 34
16	4 41	1·21	17 31 38	11·07	23 17 16	7·5	17 36 19	6 22 38
17	4 12	1·22	17 36 3	11·08	23 20 2	6·3	17 40 15	6 18 43
18	3 42	1·23	17 40 29	11·09	23 22 20	5·2	17 44 12	6 14 47
19	3 13	1·24	17 44 56	11·10	23 24 10	4·0	17 48 8	6 10 51
20	2 43	1·24	17 49 22	11·10	23 25 31	2·8	17 52 5	6 6 55
21	2 13	1·25	17 53 48	11·11	23 26 25	1·6	17 56 1	6 2 59
22	1 43	1·25	17 58 15	11·11	23 26 50	0·5	17 59 58	5 59 3
23	1 13	1·25	18 2 42	11·11	23 26 47	0·7	18 3 55	5 55 7
24	0 43	1·25	18 7 8	11·11	23 26 16	1·9	18 7 51	5 51 11
25	0 13	1·25	18 11 35	11·11	23 25 16	3·1	18 11 48	5 47 15
26	*Add* 0 17	1·24	18 16 1	11·11	23 23 48	4·3	18 15 44	5 43 19
27	0 47	1·24	18 20 28	11·10	23 21 52	5·4	18 19 41	5 39 23
28	1 16	1·23	18 24 54	11·10	23 19 28	6·6	18 23 37	5 35 28
29	1 46	1·23	18 29 20	11·09	23 16 35	7·8	18 27 34	5 31 32
30	2 15	1·22	18 33 46	11·08	23 13 15	8·9	18 31 31	5 27 36
31	2 44	1·21	18 38 11	11·07	23 9 27S	10·1	18 35 27	5 23 40

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4.23)
2. (4.23)
3. (4.22)
4. (4.22)
5. (4.21)
6. (4.21)
7. ☽ (4.20)
8. (4.20)
9. (4.20)
10. (4.19)
11. (4.19)
12. (4.19)
13. (4.19)
14. ☾ (4.19)
15. (4.19)
16. (4.19)
17. (4.19)
18. (4.19)
19. (4.20)
20. (4.20)
21. ☽ (4.21)
22. (4.21)
23. (4.22)
24. (4.22)
25. (4.23)
26. (4.23)
27. (4.24)
28. ☾ .25)
29. (4.26)
30. (4.27)
31. (4.28)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR DECEMBER.

Day	TEMPERATURE, 1841-1905. Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Highest in 65 years.		Lowest in 65 years.		RAINFALL, 1841-1905. Daily Average.	SUNSHINE. Total Possible.
	°	°	°	°	yr.	°	yr.	inch.	hrs. min.
1	45·4	35·6	40·9	56·0	76	22·8	56	·068	8 9
2	45·5	35·6	40·9	56·4	57	14·1	79	·060	8 7
3	45·6	35·9	41·1	56·2	47, 76	18·0	79	·056	8 4
4	45·8	36·2	41·3	57·8	98	23·1	79	·061	8 3
5	45·9	36·5	41·5	58·1	88	23·1	79	·081	8 2
6	45·9	36·6	41·5	57·8	68	18·4	79	·065	8 0
7	45·6	36·4	41·3	58·9	56	13·7	79	·091	7 58
8	45·3	36·0	41·0	58·4	56	18·6	71	·084	7 56
9	44·9	35·6	40·6	58·8	56	21·2	67	·048	7 55
10	44·7	35·4	40·4	62·4	48	22·0	67	·048	7 54
11	44·6	35·2	40·2	57·1	52	20·0	79	·042	7 53
12	44·7	35·3	40·3	56·0	42	22·9	44, 82	·063	7 51
13	44·9	35·6	40·5	58·6	48	20·6	78	·049	7 50
14	45·0	35·8	40·7	57·4	70	17·1	90	·066	7 49
15	45·1	35·9	40·8	56·5	50	18·8	46	·064	7 48
16	44·9	35·8	40·7	56·3	73	19·3	99	·071	7 47
17	44·6	35·6	40·4	57·0	57	15·5	59	·048	7 46
18	44·2	35·2	40·0	55·8	69	17·3	64	·063	7 46
19	43·7	34·7	39·5	53·1	51, 98	14·0	59	·045	7 46
20	43·2	34·3	39·0	56·0	52	16·7	90	·079	7 46
21	42·9	33·9	38·7	54·3	68	17·0	55	·045	7 46
22	42·6	33·6	38·4	55·4	72	13·4	90	·046	7 46
23	42·5	33·4	38·2	55·4	57	17·6	70	·034	7 46
24	42·5	33·4	38·2	54·0	52	13·4	78	·055	7 46
25	42·6	33·6	38·4	55·9	52	8·0	60	·042	7 46
26	42·8	33·8	38·6	53·8	72	20·0	53	·063	7 47
27	43·0	34·0	38·8	56·9	82	17·6	92	·070	7 47
28	43·2	34·2	38·9	55·1	82	18·5	56	·054	7 48
29	43·2	34·2	39·0	55·7	04	10·0	60	·055	7 49
30	43·1	34·1	38·9	55·5	45	19·0	70	·085	7 50
31	43·0	33·9	38·7	56·5	59	15·8	70	·039	7 50
Mth	44·3	35·0	39·9						

[See Note, p. 22.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Aft.	Souths Aft.	Sets Mrn.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 15m. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	12 36A	6 44	1 6	23 8 31	0 14·8S	57 41	15 45	8 21	3○124
2	12 59A	7 34	2 23	23 59 30	4 33·5	58 37	16 0	9 21	3I○24
3	1 25A	8 26	3 42	0 52 55	9 17·0	59 32	16 15	10 21	☽●2○4
4	1 55A	9 22	5 1	1 49 29	13 37·7	60 32	16 29	11 21	2○134
5	2 32A	10 22	6 23	2 49 33	17 13·8	61 1	16 39	12 21	2○I34
6	3 19A	11 25	7 36	3 52 45	19 43·2	61 23	16 45	13 21	1○134
7	4 16A	0 29	8 39	4 57 51	20 48·1	61 26	16 46	14 21	213○4
8	5 26A	1 32	9 29	6 2 56	20 21·2	61 7	16 41	15 21	34○21
9	6 42A	2 32	10 9	7 6 2	18 27·9	60 31	16 31	16 21	34I○2
10	8 0A	3 27	10 40	8 5 48	15 24·5	59 42	16 18	17 21	●42○I
11	9 17A	4 19	11 7	9 1 50	11 31·6	58 45	16 2	18 21	42○13
12	10 31A	5 7	11 30	9 54 22	7 9·6	57 46	15 46	19 21	41○23
13	11 42A	5 53	11 51	10 44 9	2 35·7n	56 50	15 31	20 21	4○I3 ☽
14	.....	mrn.	aft.	11 32 1	1 56·7S	56 0	15 17	21 21	42I3○
15	0 51M	6 37	5 3	12 18 52	6 17·0	55 19	15 6	22 21	34○21
16	1 58M	7 21	12 35	1 3 5	10 16·6	54 46	14 57	23 21	●3I○2
17	3 3M	8 5	12 59	1 53 52	13 52·3	54 22	14 50	24 21	23○14
18	4 7M	8 50	1 27	2 43 14	16 43·2	54 7	14 46	25 21	●2○34
19	5 9M	9 36	1 59	3 29 0	18 56·0	53 59	14 44	26 21	1○234
20	6 7M	10 24	2 38	4 10 18	20 20·0	53 58	14 44	27 21	0○1234
21	7 1M	11 12	3 23	17 9 28	20 50·6	54 3	14 45	28 21	213○4
		aft.							
22	7 48M	12 0	4 16	18 0 23	20 25·3	54 13	14 48	0 1	3○14●
23	8 28M	12 49	5 14	18 51 5	19 4·6	54 27	14 52	1 1	3I○24
24	9 2M	1 36	6 17	19 41 12	16 51·9	54 46	14 57	2 1	32○14
25	9 31M	2 23	7 24	20 30 30	13 52·7	55 9	15 3	3 1	241○3
26	9 56M	3 9	8 32	21 19 5	10 14·7	55 37	15 11	4 1	☽4○23
27	10 19M	3 55	9 41	22 7 15	6 6·4	56 9	15 20	5 1	4○I23
28	10 41M	4 41	10 52	22 55 35	1 37·3S	56 47	15 30	6 1	421○☽
29	11 3M	5 28	0 5	23 44 47	3 2·2n	57 29	15 41	7 1	●43○1
30	11 27M	6 17	1 20	0 35 40	7 39·8	58 15	15 54	8 1	431○2
31	11 54M	7 9	2 38	1 29 2	12 1·1n	59 1·6	7	9 1	432○1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	16 35 47	20 57·9S	13 27 39	6 49·9S	12 6 47	1 9·1n
7	16 10 41	18 8·5	13 48 13	8 36·0	12 16 52	0 6·0n
12	16 1 3	17 46·2	14 9 22	10 22·8	12 26 47	0 56·0S
17	16 8 3	18 19·6	14 31 5	12 8·1	12 36 33	1 56·5
22	16 26 0	19 37·7	14 53 23	13 50·2	12 46 9	2 55·3
27	16 50 19	21 6·1S	15 16 14	15 27·2S	12 55 33	3 52·3S

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	9 23 9	16 3·0n	10 53 30	8 53·2n	8 55 38	17 19·0n
7	9 23 12	16 4·0	10 54 10	8 50·5	8 55 25	17 20·0
12	9 22 55	16 6·5	10 54 39	8 48·8	8 55 15	17 21·2
17	9 22 20	16 10·5	10 54 59	8 48·3	8 54 49	17 22·5
22	9 21 24	16 16·0	10 55 8	8 48·8	8 54 27	17 24·1
27	9 20 11	16 22·8n	10 55 6	8 50·3n	8 54 2	17 25·8n

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·9	12·8	11·4	5·1	1·8	1·0	16 16	4·8	10·9	2·7	18·9	8·3
15	8·9	10·1	10·4	5·4	1·9	1·0	16 17	3·8	9·9	2·9	19·5	8·5
25	8·9	8·1	9·6	5·7	1·9	1·0	16 17	3·1	9·1	3·0	20·0	8·6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 233° 59′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at *5h. 40m. morn.* Civil twilight ends at *5h. 16m. aft.* Night begins, *5h. 57m.* The length of the Day is *8h. 9m.* On *Dec.* 19 the length of the Day is *7h. 46m.*

Dec. 2, *aft.* Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Dec. 2, *morn.* Occultation of 16 Piscium; magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

Dec. 5, *aft.* Jupiter at a stationary point.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by the Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, *17m.* 10·3*s.*

Dec. 9–10. Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse. See p. 79.

Dec. 11, *morn.* Occultation of A^1 and A^2 Cancri; magnitudes 5·5 and 5·7. See p. 80.

Dec. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, *9h. 29m. aft.* ♃ 6° 16′ N.

Dec. 13. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, *5h. 15m. aft.* ♄ 7° 13′ N.

Dec. 15. Mars in conjunction with ☽, *7h. 26m. aft.* ♂ 5° 58′ N.

Dec. 18. Venus in conjunction with ☽, *9h. 27m. morn.* ♀ 4° 0′ N.

Dec. 20. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, *11h. 29m. morn.* ☿ 1° 15′ N.

Dec. 21, *aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation (21° 47′) West.

Dec. 22, *9h. 27m. aft.* Sun enters the sign Capricornus (Winter Solstice).

Neptune rises Dec. 1, *8h. 41m. aft.*; Dec. 31, *6h. 40m. aft.*

In this month the Mornings decrease *24m.*, the decrease continuing throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease *4m.* up to the 13th, and then increase *9m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

The Duration of Moonlight.—A star crosses the sky from east to west in the same diurnal path at all times, the altitude when due south being fixed for each star. With the Moon and planets this is not the case, for they move among the stars in paths which are inclined to the Equator, and are sometimes high, sometimes low in the sky when they attain the greatest altitude of the day. In the case of the planets this change is slow, but the Moon goes through much change of altitude in the course of a month or lunation. The high altitude occurs at different periods of the different lunations, and this is the immediate cause of a difference in the amount of moonlight we enjoy at different times of the year. In the summer the Full Moon is low, and the New Moon high. Hence we see little of the Full Moon, for low altitude necessarily implies a shortened duration between rising

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 58	7 49	4 54	5 15	0 1	0 28	11 57	11 58	5 37	5 58	8 27	8 52	5 21	5 56
2	Tu	8 6	9 0	6 4	6 29	1 12	1 48	...	1 1	6 42	7 7	9 34	10 0	6 30	7 2
3	W	9 23	10 13	7 14	7 36	2 32	3 6	1 19	2 23	7 50	8 14	10 37	11 2	7 33	8 2
4	Th	10 37	11 18	8 13	8 35	3 44	4 14	2 43	3 29	8 54	9 18	11 37	...	8 28	8 53
5	F	11 40	...	9 5	9 27	4 44	5 12	3 47	4 19	9 53	10 15	0 2	0 34	9 17	9 41
6	S	0 12	0 36	9 52	10 15	5 40	6 8	4 41	5 6	10 47	11 11	0 57	1 24	10 4	10 27
7	S	1 1	*1 27	10 39	11 7	6 33	7 1	5 31	5 55	11 42	...	1 47	2 12	10 51	11 16
8	M	*1 49	*2 18	11 28	11 59	7 25	7 53	6 24	6 44	0 7	0 35	2 38	3 2	11 40	...
9	Tu	*2 38	*3 10	...	0 17	8 14	8 42	7 19	7 29	1 2	1 27	3 31	3 55	0 4	0 29
10	W	*3 26	*3 59	0 50	1 4	9 2	9 30	8 10	8 12	1 53	2 14	4 25	4 46	0 55	1 21
11	Th	4 11	*4 46	1 40	1 53	9 47	10 15	8 59	8 56	2 42	3 1	5 17	5 37	1 48	2 15
12	F	4 56	5 35	2 31	2 41	10 30	10 57	9 50	9 42	3 31	3 48	6 9	6 27	2 43	3 12
13	S	5 44	6 26	3 23	3 35	11 11	11 38	10 41	10 33	4 20	4 36	7 3	7 21	3 42	4 14
14	S	6 34	7 20	4 21	4 38	11 58	...	11 31	11 25	5 11	5 27	8 0	8 18	4 45	5 15
15	M	7 29	8 18	5 27	5 47	0 32	1 0	...	0 21	6 5	6 24	8 55	9 16	5 47	6 20
16	Tu	8 32	9 24	6 31	6 52	1 39	2 13	0 24	1 23	7 3	7 28	9 54	10 19	6 52	7 23
17	W	9 45	10 35	7 33	7 56	2 54	3 30	1 47	2 44	8 11	8 37	10 57	11 23	7 53	8 21
18	Th	10 58	11 37	8 33	8 54	4 6	4 35	3 6	3 47	9 14	9 36	11 57	...	8 47	9 10
19	F	11 59	...	9 24	9 44	5 2	5 28	4 8	4 35	10 7	10 27	0 22	0 49	9 31	9 51
20	S	0 26	0 49	10 6	10 25	5 52	6 15	4 55	5 14	10 54	11 12	1 10	1 30	10 10	10 29
21	S	1 8	1 30	10 42	11 2	6 33	6 55	5 33	5 48	11 34	11 53	1 50	2 6	10 47	11 4
22	M	1 44	2 7	11 16	11 39	7 12	7 33	6 13	6 21	...	0 13	2 26	2 40	11 21	11 38
23	Tu	2 17	2 43	11 49	...	7 46	8 8	6 53	6 53	0 33	0 49	3 2	3 16	11 54	...
24	W	2 50	3 19	0 16	0 23	8 21	8 43	7 33	7 24	1 11	1 25	3 41	3 54	0 10	0 27
25	Th	3 23	3 55	0 51	0 56	8 54	9 16	8 9	7 54	1 48	1 59	4 20	4 30	0 45	1 3
26	F	3 55	4 28	1 27	1 29	9 26	9 48	8 41	8 25	2 22	2 31	4 56	5 4	1 21	1 41
27	S	4 27	5 4	2 0	2 6	9 59	10 23	9 15	9 4	2 58	3 7	5 33	5 43	2 2	2 25
28	S	5 2	5 41	2 39	2 49	10 35	10 58	9 53	9 47	3 37	3 48	6 14	6 28	2 49	3 15
29	M	5 43	6 24	3 21	3 35	11 13	11 37	10 34	10 36	4 18	4 33	7 0	7 17	3 42	4 10
30	Tu	6 32	7 14	4 12	4 36	11 55	...	11 20	11 30	5 6	5 25	7 51	8 14	4 39	5 9
31	W	7 27	8 9	5 15	5 44	0 25	0 54	...	0 10	5 59	6 24	8 50	9 17	5 42	6 17

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3-7	35M	11 45M	3 57A	3 19M	8 47M	2 14A	1 16M	7 24M	1 32A	9 8A	4 35M	12 3M	11 18A	6 6M	12 54A
6	23M	10 50M	3 18A	3 33M	8 48M	2 3A	1 10M	7 11M	1 11A	8 40A	4 8M	11 36M	10 51A	5 39M	12 27A
7 6	2M	10 28M	2 53A	3 49M	8 51M	1 52A	1 3M	6 57M	12 50A	8 11A	3 39M	11 8M	10 24A	5 12M	11 59M
6	13M	10 27M	2 41A	4 6M	8 55M	1 43A	0 54M	6 42M	12 30A	7 41A	3 11M	10 40M	9 56A	4 45M	11 33M
6	35M	10 37M	2 39A	4 23M	9 0M	1 35A	0 48M	6 28M	12 8A	7 11A	2 41M	10 11M	9 29A	4 17M	11 5M

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury being in inferior conjunction on the 2nd is a morning star, and in the middle of the month rises two hours before the Sun, S.E. by E.

♀ Venus rises two hours before daybreak nearly E.S.E. throughout the month. Magnitude, − 4·0

☽ − 3·8. It moves into Libra about the 20th.

♂ ♃ ♄ The configuration of Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, and Venus is similar to that of last month. These four planets are ranged across the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and rise in the order named, the first two before midnight. With Neptune and Mercury, there will be six major planets above the horizon at sunrise. Magnitudes; Jupiter — 2·0, Saturn + 1·0, Mars + 1·5 to + 1·2.

Old setting. In the winter, on the contrary, the Full Moon is high and she remains above the horizon through the long night. In the spring months the Moon is high between the First Quarter and Full, and as she then souths during the evening the large share of moonlight is very evident, whereas in autumn months the high Moon happens between Full and Last Quarter, and the long duration of moonlight occurs largely in non-waking hours.

The Full Moon is estimated to give nearly ten times as much light as she does at the quarters, and we receive twice as much light from a high Full Moon as from a low one.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

	R.A.			Decl. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	32	52	88	52	55
10	1	32	46	88	52	58
19	1	32	38	88	52	59
28	1	32	29	88	53	1

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.	FASTS & FESTIVALS. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21d. 8h. M.	THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Morn. H. M.	HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. Aft. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		Th	Circumcision. New Year's Day.	8 8	3 59	8 33	9 21	1	365
2		F	Sir George Biddell Airy d. '92, b.'01.	8 8	4 0	9 55	10 37	2	364
3		S	*Earth in Perihelion* 91,338,000 m.	8 8	4 1	11 13	11 47	3	363
4		S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	4 2	.....	0 19	4	362
5		M		8 7	4 3	0 46	1 16	5	361
6		Tu	Epiphany.	8 7	4 4	1 38	2 9	6	360
7		W		8 7	4 5	2 28	3 0	7	359
8		Th	Sir Frank W. Dyson, *Astronomer*	8 6	4 7	3 16	3 48	8	358
9		F	[*Royal*, born 1868.	8 6	4 8	4 0	4 32	9	357
10		S		8 5	4 9	4 40	5 13	10	356
11		S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 5	4 11	5 21	5 53	11	355
12		M		8 4	4 12	6 3	6 33	12	354
13		Tu	*St. Hilary.*	8 4	4 14	6 47	7 17	13	353
14		W		8 3	4 15	7 37	8 11	14	352
15		Th	Daylight Comet seen (S.A.) 1910.	8 2	4 17	8 40	9 21	15	351
16		F		8 1	4 18	10 0	10 42	16	350
17		S	*St. Antony.*	8 0	4 20	11 19	11 51	17	349
18		S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 0	4 21	.....	0 23	18	348
19		M		7 59	4 23	0 45	1 11	19	347
20		Tu	Miss Agnes Clerke d. 1907, b. 1842.	7 58	4 25	1 26	1 51	20	346
21		W	*St. Agnes.* J. Couch Adams, *Astro-*	7 57	4 26	2 2	2 27	21	345
22		Th	[*nomer*, d. '92, b.'19.	7 55	4 28	2 35	3 2	22	344
23		F		7 54	4 30	3 8	3 37	23	343
24		S	Sir David Gill died 1914, b. 1843.	7 53	4 31	3 41	4 11	24	342
25		S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 52	4 33	4 13	4 44	25	341
26		M		7 51	4 35	4 48	5 19	26	340
27		Tu		7 49	4 37	5 26	5 56	27	339
28		W	Lord Rosse measd. Lunar Heat in Eclipse. 1888.	7 48	4 38	6 7	6 39	28	338
29		Th	Sir Charles Todd died 1910, b. 1826.	7 47	4 40	6 56	7 31	29	337
30		F	Orion nebula photographed by Common, 1883. [(Clark).	7 45	4 42	7 56	8 38	30	336
31		S	*St. Ignatius.* Sirius' Companion dised. 1862	7 44	4 44	9 17	10 7	31	335

MOON'S PHASES IN 1920.

January.

Full Moon 5d. 9h. 5m. Aft.
Lst. Quart 13 9 Morn.
New Moon 21 5 27 Morn.
Fst Quart 28 3 38 Aft.

February.

Full Moon 4d. 8h. 42m. Morn.
Lst. Quart 11 8 49 Aft.
New Moon 19 9 35 Aft.
Fst. Quart 26 11 50 Aft.

March.

Full Moon 4d. 9h. 13m. Aft.
Lst. Quart 12 5 57 Aft
New Moon 20 10 56 Morn.
Fst. Quart 27 6 45 Morn.

April.

Full Moon 3d. 10h. 55m Morn.
Lst. Quart 11 1 24 Aft.
New Moon 18 9 43 Aft.
Fst. Quart 25 1 28 Aft

May.

Full Moon 3d 1h 47m Morn
Lst. Quart 11 5 51 Morn
New Moon 18 6 25 Morn.
Fst. Quart 24 9 7 Aft.

June.

Full Moon 1d. 5h. 18m. Aft.
Lst. Quart 9 6 59 Aft.
New Moon 16 1 41 Aft.
Fst. Quart 23 6 50 Morn.

July.

Full Moon 1d. 8h. 41m. Morn.
Lst. Quart 9 5 6 Morn
New Moon 15 8 25 Aft.
Fst. Quart 22 7 20 Aft.
Full Moon 30 11 19 Aft.

August.

Lst. Quart 7d. 12h 53m. Aft
New Moon 14 3 44 Morn.
Fst Quart 21 10 52 Morn.
Full Moon 29 1 3 Aft.

September.

Lst. Quart 5d. 7h. 5m. Aft.
New Moon 12 12 52 Aft.
Fst. Quart 20 4 55 Morn.
Full Moon 28 1 57 Morn.

October.

Lst. Quart 5d. 0h. 54m. Morn.
New Moon 12 0 50 Morn.
Fst. Quart 20 0 29 Morn.
Full Moon 27 2 9 Aft.

November.

Lst. Quart 3d. 7h. 35m. Morn.
New Moon 10 4 5 Aft.
Fst Quart 18 8 13 Aft.
Full Moon 26 1 42 Morn.

December

Lst. Quart 2d. 4h. 29m. Aft.
New Moon 10 10 4 Morn.
Fst. Quart 18 ♓ 40 Aft.
Full Moon 25 12 39 Aft.

Day.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 93.	[See Note, p. 22.] Rises	Souths	Sets	The Moon. At Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. 0m. A.M.
						Aft.	Aft.	Morn.				
	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	D. H.	
1	3 13	18 42 37 23	5 11S	18 39 24	5 19 44	12 26A	8 5	3 55	2 25 31	15 48·8n	10 1	W. E.
2	3 41	18 47 2 23	0 28	18 43 20	5 15 48	1 6A	9 4	5 10	3 25 22	18 43·6	11 1	○1♃3
3	4 10	18 51 26 22	55 17	18 47 17	5 11 52	1 57A	10 6	6 17	4 28 3	20 26·8	12 1	○1♃3●
4	4 37	18 55 51 22	49 38	18 51 13	5 7 56	2 59A	11 9	7 14	5 32 19	20 44·6	13 1	2I○34
5	5 5	18 59 0 15	22 43 33	18 55 10	5 4 0	4 11A	0 11	8 0	6 36 20	19 33·6	14 1	3I○14
6	5 32	19 4 38 22	37 0	18 59 6	5 0 4	5 29A	1 10	8 37	7 38 24	17 1·8	15 1	3I○24
7	5 58	19 9 1 22	30 0	19 3 3	4 56 8	6 49A	2 5	9 7	8 37 21	13 26·8	16 1	○1♃3 1♃4
8	6 24	19 13 24 22	22 34	19 7 0	4 52 12	8 7A	2 57	9 32	9 32 55	9 9·8	17 1	2I○34
9	6 50	19 17 46 22	14 42	19 10 56	4 48 17	9 22A	3 45	9 55	10 25 24	4 31·5n	18 1	○1243
10	7 15	19 22 7 22	6 23	19 14 53	4 44 21	10 34A	4 31	10 17	11 15 27	0 10 6S	19 1	●○23♃
11	7 39	19 26 29 21	57 38	19 18 49	4 40 25	11 43A	5 17	10 40	12 3 53	4 43·0	20 1	♃42○3
12	8 3	19 30 49 21	48 27	19 22 46	4 36 29	.....	mrn.	mrn.	12 51 28	8 55·3	21 1	432○1
13	8 27	19 35 9 21	38 51	19 26 42	4 32 33	0 51M	6 1	11 3	13 38 54	12 39·1	22 1	431○2
14	8 50	19 39 28 21	28 50	19 30 39	4 28 37	1 56M	6 46	11 30	14 26 44	15 47·7	23 1	43○1♃
15	9 12	19 43 37 21	18 24	19 34 35	4 24 41	2 59M	7 32	12 0	15 15 20	18 14·6	24 1	421○●
								aft.				
16	9 33	19 48 5 21	7 33	19 38 32	4 20 45	3 59M	8 19	12 37	16 4 51	19 54·3	25 1	4○213
17	9 54	19 52 23 20	56 17	19 42 29	4 16 49	4 54M	9 7	1 19	16 55 11	20 42·0	26 1	41○23
18	10 14	19 56 39 20	44 38	19 46 25	4 12 53	5 43M	9 56	2 9	17 46 3	20 34·8	27 1	24○34
19	10 34	20 0 56 20	32 35	19 50 22	4 8 57	6 26M	10 44	3 5	18 37 1	19 31·6	28 1	32○14
20	10 53	20 5 11 20	20 9	19 54 18	4 5 2	7 3M	11 33	4 8	19 27 42	17 34·4	29 1	31○24
							aft.					
21	11 11	20 9 25 20	7 20	19 58 15	4 1 6	7 34M	12 20	5 14	20 17 48	14 47·7	0 6	3○214
22	11 28	20 13 39 19	54 8	20 2 11	3 57 10	8 2M	1 7	6 22	21 7 12	11 18·6	1 6	●2I○4
23	11 45	20 17 52 19	40 34	20 6 8	3 53 14	8 26M	1 54	7 32	21 56 5	7 16·0	2 6	○2134
24	12 0	20 22 5 19	26 39	20 10 4	3 49 18	8 48M	2 40	8 43	22 44 49	2 50·4S	3 6	1○234
25	12 15	20 26 16 19	12 21	20 14 1	3 45 22	9 11M	3 26	9 55	23 33 55	1 45·9n	4 6	2○134
26	12 29	20 30 27 18	57 43	20 17 58	3 41 26	9 34M	4 14	11 8	0 24 5	6 23·5	5 6	23○4●
27	12 43	20 34 37 18	42 44	20 21 54	3 37 30	9 59M	5 4	0 23	1 15 59	10 45·5	6 6	341○2
28	12 55	20 38 46 18	27 25	20 25 51	3 33 34	10 28M	5 57	1 39	2 10 14	14 38·0	7 6	43′21
29	13 7	20 42 54 18	11 45	20 29 47	3 29 38	11 4M	6 53	2 52	3 7 13	17 44·7	8 6	4213○
30	13 18	20 47 1 17	55 46	20 33 44	3 25 42	11 48M	7 52	4 0	4 6 49	19 49·6	9 6	●4○13
31	13 28	20 51 8 17	39 28	20 37 40	3 21 47	12 43′	8 52	5 0	5 8 22	20 39·3n	10 6	41○23

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury. R.A. H. M. S.	☿ Mercury. Dec. ° ′ ″	♀ Venus. R.A. H. M. S.	♀ Venus. Dec. ° ′ ″	♂ Mars. R.A. H. M. S.	♂ Mars. Dec. ° ′ ″
1	17 18 26	22 25·1S	15 39 40	16 57·2S	13 4 45	4 47·2S
6	17 48 56	23 23·8	16 3 39	18 18·7	13 13 43	5 39·9
11	18 21 3	23 56·1	16 28 10	19 29·8	13 22 26	6 30·3
16	18 54 19	23 57·9	16 53 11	20 29·2	13 30 52	7 18·0
21	19 28 23	23 26·6	17 18 38	21 15·4	13 38 59	8 3·0
26	20 2 59	22 20·2	17 44 25	21 47·3	13 46 43	8 45·0
31	20 37 54	20 37·3S	18 10 27	22 4·0S	13 54 3	9 23·8S

D.	♃ Jupiter. R.A. H. M. S.	♃ Jupiter. Dec. ° ′ ″	♄ Saturn. R.A. H. M. S.	♄ Saturn. Dec. ° ′ ″	♅ Neptune. R.A. H. M. S.	♅ Neptune. Dec. ° ′ ″
1	9 18 39	16 31·0n	10 54 54	8 52·9n	8 53 35	17 27·7n
6	9 16 52	16 40·2	10 54 32	8 56·5	8 53 7	17 29·7
11	9 14 50	16 50·4	10 54 0	9 1·1	8 52 36	17 31·8
16	9 12 35	17 1·5	10 53 19	9 6·6	8 52 4	17 34·0
21	9 10 10	17 13·1	10 52 28	9 12·9	8 51 31	17 36·3
26	9 7 37	17 25·0	10 51 30	9 20·1	8 50 58	17 38·6
31	9 4 59	17 37·1n	10 50 23	9 27·9n	8 50 24	17 40·9n

Jan. 8. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 4h. 37m. morn. ♌ 6° 12′ N.

Jan. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 42m. morn. ♄ 7° 9′ N.

Jan. 13. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 5h. 9m. morn. ♂ 4° 52′ N.

Jan. 17. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1h. 37m. aft. ♀ 0° 3′ N.

Jan. 31. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth; 2,700,700,000 miles.

Venus is a morning star, rising S.E. by E. Mars, in Virgo, near the star Spica, rises in the hour after midnight. Jupiter, between Cancer and Leo, and Saturn, in the southern part of Leo, both rise during the evening. Jupiter will be in Opposition on Feb. 3, and Saturn on Feb. 28.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	☿ Mercury. Rises	Souths	Sets	♀ Venus. Rises	Souths	Sets	♂ Mars. Rises	Souths	Sets	♃ Jupiter. Rises	Souths	Sets	♄ Saturn. Rises	Souths	Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 38M	10 39M	2 39A	4 25M	9 0M	1 34A	0 46M	6 26M	12 5A	7 6A	2 37M	10 7M	9 25A	4 13M	11 1M
8	7 3M	10 55M	2 46A	4 43M	9 6M	1 30A	0 38M	6 11M	11 44M	6 35A	2 6M	9 38M	8 56A	3 45M	10 33M
15	7 24M	11 13M	3 2A	4 59M	9 13M	1 27A	0 28M	5 55M	11 22M	6 3A	1 36M	9 9M	8 25A	3 16M	10 5M
22	7 39M	11 33M	3 28A	5 14M	9 21M	1 28A	0 17M	5 39M	11 1M	5 30A	1 5M	8 40M	7 58A	2 48M	9 37M
29	7 47M	11 54M	4 2A	5 27M	9 30M	1 33A	0 5M	5 22M	10 39M	4 58A	0 34M	8 10M	7 28A	2 19M	9 9M

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865*	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4*	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												

LEAF YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week H.M. the King was born (June 3, 1865), in the table of years look for 1865, and in a parallel line, under June, is fig. 4, which directs to col. 4, in which it will be seen that June 3 fell on Saturday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).

1	2	3	4*	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday* 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	*sub.* 0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.* 5 45	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add* 5 55	14¼	10
Air Point (R. Dee)	*sub.* 2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub.* 3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*add* 4 57	17¾	12¾
Alloa	*add* 1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub.* 3 26	20	15½
Antwerp	*add* 1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add* 4 17	23	16½
Arasaig	*add* 4 15	13½	10
Arbroath	*sub.* 0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	*sub.* 1 43	9	7½
Ardrossan	*sub.* 1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub.* 1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub.* 1 49	8¾	7¾
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	*sub.* 2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add* 5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add* 3 28	12	9½
Banff	*sub.* 1 20	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add* 2 27	10	7½
Bardsey Island	*sub.* 5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub.* 5 56	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add* 4 46	10½	
Barrow Pier (Piel)	*sub.* 2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add* 4 53	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*sub.* 2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.* 3 12	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.* 2 51	9½	8
Berwick	*add* 0 28	15	11½
Bideford	*add* 4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add* 4 48	8½	4½
Blyth	*add* 1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add* 4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add* 3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*sub.* 2 42	25¾	19¾
Brest	*add* 2 6	19¾	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add* 5 4	35	26½
Bridlington	*add* 2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add* 4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*add* 1 5	5	
Brighton	*sub.* 2 42	19¾	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Broughty Ferry	*add* 0 35	14½	11
Budehaven	*add* 4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*add* 0 39	16½	12¾
Burryport	*add* 4 22	26¼	19¼
Caen	*sub.* 3 0		
Calais	*sub.* 2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	*sub.* 1 51	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall	*add* 3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*add* 5 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*add* 5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add* 4 29	8½	
Carmarthen Bar	*add* 4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*sub.* 4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*sub.* 1 20	18	14
Chelsea	*add* 0 8		
Chepstow	*add* 5 43	38	28½
Cherbourg	*sub.* 5 56	17¾	13
Chester	*sub.* 1 30	10	
Chesilton, West Bay	*add* 4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub.* 2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.* 4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.* 3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub.* 1 46	14	11

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Cromer	*add* 4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add* 4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.* 2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add* 4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.* 2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add* 2 34	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*add* 3 53	11½	8½
Douglas	*sub.* 2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.* 2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub.* 1 20	10¼	
Dumfries	*sub.* 1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add* 0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sub.* 3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add* 0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.* 3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.* 1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*add* 4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add* 0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add* 3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.* 2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add* 0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add* 2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add* 5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add* 2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.* 2 34	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.* 0 52	15¼	11
Folkestone	*sub.* 2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*sub.* 3 11	25½	19
Fowey	*add* 3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*sub.* 1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add* 3 13	14¾	11
Glasgow	*sub.* 0 33	11¼	9¼
Glasson Dock	*sub.* 2 31	20	14
Goole	*add* 5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add* 0 35	16½	12¾
Granville	*add* 4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.* 0 55	18½	15
Greenock	*sub.* 1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub.* 0 15	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*add* 3 46	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool	*add* 1 35	15	11¾
Harwich	*sub.* 2 7	12¾	10½
Hastings	*sub.* 3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*add* 5 4	7¾	2½
Havre	*sub.* 4 49	22	17¾
Helbre Island	*sub.* 2 45	26½	22
Holyhead	*sub.* 3 29	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.* 4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add* 0 15	6½	5½
Hull	*add* 4 32	20¾	16¼
Hurst Camber	*sub.* 3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire)	*sub.* 2 42	13¼	9¾
Ilfracombe	*add* 4 0	27¼	21½
Immingham	*add* 3 56	19¼	15½
Invefary	*sub.* 1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub.* 1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*add* 0 23		
Kingsbridge	*add* 4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.* 2 21	11¾	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add* 3 19	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.* 2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.* 3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub.* 1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.* 2 31	8½	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.* 2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add* 0 37	17¼	14½

Port or Place.	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.* 2 48	5¾	4½
Limerick	*add* 4 47	18¾	13½
Littlehampton Bar	*sub.* 2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub.* 2 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add* 3 23	14¼	10¾
Llanelly Bar	*add* 4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub.* 1 46	12	9
Looe	*add* 3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub.* 1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub.* 4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add* 4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add* 4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add* 4 1	23¾	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.* 2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*sub.* 2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add* 3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	12¾
Milford Haven Entrance	*add* 4 29	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*add* 4 40	32¾	24½
Montrose	*add* 0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.* 2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add* 4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub.* 2 13	12½	10
Neath	*add* 4 33	13½	
Needles Point	*sub.* 4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add* 1 22	14¾	11½
Newhaven	*sub.* 2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add* 5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add* 5 22	12	9
Newquay (Towan)	*add* 3 4	21½	15¼
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add* 5 49	13	
Nore Light	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
North Shields	*add* 1 6	14½	11
North Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11½
Oban	*add* 3 52	13	9½
Orfordness	*sub.* 2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add* 3 35	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22½	17
Penzance	*add* 2 54	16¾	12½
Peterhead	*sub.* 1 17	11½	9¾
Plymouth Breakwater	*add* 3 56	15½	12
Poole	*sub.* 5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*sub.* 1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	*sub.* 2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*add* 5 54	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*sub.* 2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add* 4 20	29	18¾
Portishead	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*add* 4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*add* 5 13	6¾	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.* 2 13	13½	10¾
Preston	*sub.* 2 27	17	10
Putney Bridge	*add* 0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*sub.* 5 49	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add* 3 33	12	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 29	20¾	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.* 2 20	15	12

Port or Place.	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Renfrew	*sub.* 0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.* 2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add* 4 57	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.* 2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add* 4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add* 4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add* 4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15¼	12½
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.* 2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.* 5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.* 1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.* 2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*sub.* 2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.* 3 22	13	9½
Southend	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
Southwold	*sub.* 3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*sub.* 0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13½	9½
Strauraer	*sub.* 1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add* 4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.* 5 30	6½	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add* 4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add* 1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add* 0 19	16	13½
Teddington Lock	*add* 1 27		
Teignmouth	*add* 4 16	13	9¾
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.* 5 16	13½	9½
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14¼	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.* 1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add* 1 11	13¾	10½
Tshant	*add* 2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*add* 2 27	11¼	8
Waterford Harbour	*add* 4 36	13½	10¾
Weston-super-Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add* 5 49	5	3½
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11½
Whitehaven	*sub.* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.* 2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add* 5 31	15¼	11¾
Woolwich	*sub.* 0 18	20½	17¼
Workington	*sub.* 2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.* 4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.* 3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add* 1 4	5¾	5¼
Youghal	*add* 3 37	12½	9½

Example 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 7th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge *4h. 49m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen .... 3 59 Morn.

Example 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge *6h. 17m.* Morn.
Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 8 32 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

Example 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 14th aft.*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on *January 15th* + 12 hours ..... *12h. 42m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 14th* 11 52 After.

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Jan.	1 *Circumcision.....	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans ..2, v. 17	Deuteron. 10, v. 12	.....	Coloss. 2, v. 8 to v. 18
..	5 II. S. after Xmas	Isaiah 42	Matt. ..4, to v. 23	Isaiah 43	*Or* Isaiah 44	Acts 3
..	6 *Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24	.....	John ..2, to v. 12
..	12 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 61	Matt. ..... 7, v. 7	Isaiah 52, v. 13, & 53	*Or* Isaiah 54	Acts 7, v. 35 to 8, v. 5
..	19 II. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. 11	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah 62	Acts 11
..	25 *Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jerem 1, to v. 11	.....	Acts ..26, to v. 21
..	26 III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt. .....14, v. 13	Isaiah 65	*Or* Isaiah 66	Acts 15, v. 30, to 16, v. 16
Feb.	2 IV. S. aft. Epiph.	Job 27	Mat. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 13	Job 28	*Or* Job 29	Acts ..20, to v. 17
..	2 *Purification	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mat. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 13	Haggai 2, to v. 10	.....	Acts ..20, to v. 17
..	9 V. S. after Epiph.	Proverbs 1	Mat. 22, v. 15 to v. 41	Proverbs 3	*Or* Proverbs 8	Acts 24
..	16 Septuagesima	Gen. 1, & 2, to v. 4	Rev. ..21, to v. 9	Genesis ..2, v. 4	*Or* Job 38	Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 6
..	23 Sexagesima	Genesis 3	Mark 1, to v. 21	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis 8	Romans 7
..	24 *St. Matthias ...	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to v. 36	Mark ..1, v. 21	Isaiah ..22, v. 15	.....	Romans 8, to v. 18
Mar.	2 Quinquagesima ...	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Mark ..5, v. 21	Genesis 12	*Or* Genesis 13	Romans 11, v. 25
..	5 *Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	.....	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
..	*Proper Psalms*	Psalms 6, 32, 38		Ps. 102, 130, 143		
..	9 I. Sun. in Lent..	Gen. 19, to v. 30	Mark 9, v. 2 to v. 30	Genesis 22, to v. 20	*Or* Genesis 23	1 Cor. 1, v. 26, & 2
..	10 II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mark 12, v. 35, to 13, v. 14	Genesis 28	*Or* Genesis 32	1 Corinth. 8
..	23 III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37	Luke ..1, to v. 26	Genesis 39	*Or* Genesis 40	1 Cor. 14, to v. 20
..	25 *Annunciation ..	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke ..1, v. 26	Isaiah 52, v. 7 to v. 13	.....	1 Cor. ..15, to v. 35
..	30 IV. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis 42	Luke ..... 4, v. 16	Genesis 43	*Or* Genesis 45	2 Cor. 2, v. 14, & 3
April	6 V. Sun. in Lent..	Exodus 3	Luke ..8. to v. 26	Exodus 5	*Or* Exod. 6, to v. 14	2 Corinth. 10
..	13 Palm Sunday....	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus 10	*Or* Exodus 12	Luke 19, v. 28, *or* to v. 40
..	14 Mon. before East.	Lam. ..1, to v. 15	John ..14, to v. 15	Lam. ..... 2, v. 13	.....	John ..... 14, v. 15
..	15 Tues. before East.	Lam. ..3, to v. 34	John ..15, to v. 14	Lam. ..... 3, v. 34	.....	John ..... 15, v. 14
..	16 Wed. before East.	Lam. ..4, to v. 21	John ..16, to v. 16	Daniel ..9, v. 20	.....	John ..... 16, v. 16
..	17 Thur. before East.	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	.....	John ..13, to v. 36
..	18 *Good Friday	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 18	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	.....	1 Peter 2
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 22, 40, 54		Psalms ..69, 88		
..	19 Easter Eve.....	Zechariah 9	Luke ..... 23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8, to 6, v. 4	.....	Romans 6, to v. 14
..	20 *Easter Day ..	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exod. 12, v. 29, *or* 14	.....	John 20, v. 11 to v. 19, *or* Rev. 5
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111		Ps. 113, 114, 118		
..	21 Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 14, to v. 22	Luke ..24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	.....	Matt. 28, to v. 10
..	22 Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John ..21, to v. 15	Ezek. ..37, to v. 15	.....	John ..... 21, v. 15
..	25 *St. Mark	Isaiah ..... 62, v. 6	Luke 8, v. 22 to v. 40	Ezekiel 1, to v. 25	.....	Philippians 2
..	27 Low Sunday	Num. ..16, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Num. 16, v. 36, *or* 17, to v. 12	.....	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
May	1 *SS. Philip & Jas.	Isaiah 61	John ..... 1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	.....	Coloss. ..... 3, to v. 18
..	4 II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke ..... 22, v. 54	Num. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 10	*Or* Num. 21, v. 10	1 Thessalonians 1
..	6 King's Accession	The following may be used in morning and evening :—		Joshua 1, to v. 10	*Or* Prov. 8, to v. 17	Rom. 13, to v. 11, *or* Rev. 21, v. 22 to 22, v. 6
..	11 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	John 2	*Proper Psalms*	Ps. 20, 101, 121	
..	18 IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. ..4, to v. 23	John ..6, to v. 22	Numbers 23	*Or* Numbers 24	2 Thessalonians 3
..	25 Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy ..6	John ..9, to v. 39	Deut. 4, v. 23 to 24	*Or* Deuteron. ..5	2 Timothy 1
..	29 *Ascension Day ..	Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 15	Luke ..... 24, v. 44	Deuteronomy ..9	*Or* Deuteron. ..10	Philemon.
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 27		2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....	Hebrews 4
June	1 S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy ..30	John ..13, to v. 21	Ps. 24, 47, 108		
..	8 *Whit Sunday ..	Deut. ..16, to v. 18	Romans 8, to v. 18	Deuteronomy ..34	*Or* Joshua 1	Hebrews 8
..	11 *St. Barnabas....	Deut. ..33, to v. 12	Acts ..... 4, v. 31	Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. ..36, v. 25	Gal. 5, to v. 16, *or* Acts 18, v. 24, to 19, v. 21
..	15 *Trinity Sunday	Isaiah ..6, to v. 11	Rev. ..... 1, to v. 9	Nahum 1	.....	Acts ..... 14, v. 8
..	22 I. S. after Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	Acts ..... 5, v. 17	Genesis 18	*Or* Gen. 18, & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4, to v. 17, *or* Matthew 3
..	24 *St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	*Or* Joshua 24	2 Peter 2
..	29 *St. Peter	Ezek. 3, to v. 15	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Malachi 4	.....	Matt. ..14, to v. 23
..	29 II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Zechariah 3	.....	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
July	6 III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. ..2, to v. 27	Acts ..13, to v. 26	Judges 5	*Or* Judges ..6, v. 11	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
..	13 IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Acts ..... 17, v. 16	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, to v. 19	Matthew ..2, v. 18
..	20 V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts 21, v. 27 to v. 37	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth 1	Matt. ..6, to v. 19
..	25 *St. James	2 Kings 1, to v. 14	Luke 9, v. 51 to 56	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel ..17	Matt. 10, to v. 24
..	27 VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1	Acts 26	Jer. 26, v. 8 to v. 16	.....	Matt. 13, to v. 24
				2 Sam. 12, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Samuel ..18	Matt. 13, v. 53, to 14, v. 13
Aug.	3 VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles ..21	Romans 3	1 Chronicles ..22	*Or* 1 Chr. 28, to v. 21	Matt. 18, to v. 21
..	10 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chr. 29, v. 9 to v. 29	Romans 9, to v. 19	2 Chronicles ..1	*Or* 2 Kings 3	Matt. 22, to v. 15
..	17 IX. Sun. af. Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Rom. 14 & 15 to v. 8	1 Kings 11, v. 15	*Or* 1 Kings 12, v. 25	Matthew 25, v. 31
..	24 *St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18,	1 Cor. 4, v. 28, & 5	Deuteron. 28, v. 15	.....	Matthew 28
..	24 X. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 17	1 Cor. 4, v. 28, & 5	1 Kings 23	*Or* 1 Kings ..17	Matthew 26
..	31 XI. Sun. af. Trin.	1 Kings 18,	1 Cor. 11, v. 2 to v. 17	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings 21	Mark 4, v. 35 to 5, v. 21
Sept.	7 XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22 to v. 42	1 Cor. ..15, v. 35	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	*Or* 2 Kgs. 4, to v. 38	Mark 8, v. 10, to v. 32
..	14 XIII. S. af. Trin.	2 Kings 5,	2 Cor. ..6, & 7, v. 1	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Kings 7	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23
..	21 *St. Matthew	1 Kings ..19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	.....	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
..	21 XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	*Or* 2 Kings ..13	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
..	28 XV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 18	Galatians 5	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2 Kgs. 23, to v. 31	Luke ..4, to v. 16
..	29 *St. Mich. All An.	Genesis 28	Acts 12, v. 5 to v. 18	Daniel ..... 10, v. 4	.....	Revelation 24, v. 14
Oct.	5 XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles ..36	Ephes. 5, v. 22 to 6, v. 10	Neh. 1, & 2, to v. 9	*Or* Nehemiah ..8	Luke ..7, to v. 24
..	12 XVII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Col. 1, v. 21, to 2, v. 8	Jeremiah 22	*Or* Jeremiah ..35	Luke ..... 10, v. 17
..	18 *St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Ecclus. 38, to v. 15	.....	Luke ..... 13, v. 18
..	19 XVIII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah 36	2 Thessalonians 4	Ezekiel 2	*Or* Ezek. 13, to v. 17	Luke ..14, to v. 25
..	26 XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	1 Timothy 3	Ezekiel 28	*Or* Ezek. 34, v. 23	Luke 18, v. 31, to 19, v. 11

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.	Morning Prayer. First Lesson.	Morning Prayer. Second Lesson.	Evening Prayer. First Lesson.	Evening Prayer. Second Lesson.
Oct. 28 *SS. Simon & Jude	Isa. 28, *v.* 9 to *v.* 27	2 Timothy.....5	Jer. 3, *v.* 12 to *v.* 19	Luke ....19, *v.* 28
Nov. 1 *All Saints*	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 12, *v.* 33, & 13, to *v.* 7	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	Rev. ...19, to *v.* 17
,, 2 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....34	2 Timothy.....3	Ezekiel 37	*Or* Daniel 1	Luke...22, to *v.* 31
,, 9 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 3	Heb. 2, & 3, to *v.* 7	Daniel 4	*Or* Daniel 5	John...8, to *v.* 29
,, 16 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 6	Heb...10, to *v.* 29	Daniel....7, *v.* 9	*Or* Daniel 12	John...5, to *v.* 24
,, 23 XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Eccles. ...11 & 12	James 2	Haggai ..2, to *v.* 10	*Or* Malachi .3 & 4	John...8, to *v.* 31
,, 30 *St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35 to *v.* 43	Isaiah 65, to *v.* 17	.....	John 12, *v.* 20 to *v.* 42
,, 30 Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	John 1, *v.* 35 to *v.* 43	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah...4, *v.* 2	John 12, *v.* 20 to *v.* 42
Dec. 7 II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5, 1	John 1	Isaiah .11, to *v.* 11	*Or* Isaiah 24	John...16, to *v.* 16
,, 14 III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	2 John	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to *v.* 19	John...20, to *v.* 19
,, 21 *St. Thomas.....	Job ... 42, to *v.* 7	John 20, *v.* 19 to *v.* 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ...14, to *v.* 8
,, 21 IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	John 20, *v.* 19 to *v.* 29	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to *v.* 23	John ...14, to *v.* 8
,, 25 *Christmas Day	Isaiah ..9, to *v.* 8	Luke ..2, to *v.* 15	Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to *v.* 17	.....	Titus 3, *v.* 4 to *v.* 9
Proper Psalms	Psalms 19, 45, 85		Ps. 89, 110, 132,		
,, 26 *St. Stephen.....	Genesis 4, to *v.* 11	Acts.....6	2 Chr. 24, *v.* 15 to *v.* 23	.....	Acts ..8, to *v.* 9
,, 27 *St. John	Exodus....33, *v.* 9	John 13, *v.* 23 to *v.* 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Revelation 1
,, 28 *Holy Innocents..	Jer. ..31, to *v.* 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to *v.* 31	.....	Revelation 11
,, 28 I. Sun. aft. Xmas	Isaiah 35	Revelation 16	Isaiah 38	*Or* Isaiah.....40	Revelation 18

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters

FOR THE YEARS 1500 to 2000.

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800-1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	**1668**	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e ,, 23	1505-**16**	**1600**	**1788**	1845-**56**	1913	e ,, 23
f ,, 24		1611-95	1706-99		**1940**	f ,, 24
g ,, 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-**44**	1883-94	1951	g ,, 25
A ,, 26	1559-70-81-**92**	1654-65-**76**	1749-58-69-**80**	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A ,, 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-**24**-97	**1608**-87-**92**	1785-**96**	1842-53-**64**	1910-21-**32**	b Mar. 27
c ,, 28	1529-35-**40**	1619-**24**-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-**80**	1937-**48**	c ,, 28
d ,, 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52*	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d ,, 29
e ,, 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-**84**	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e ,, 30
f ,, 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-**16**-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-**72**	1907-18-29-91	f ,, 31
g April 1	1526-37-**48**	1621-**32**	1711-**16**	**1804**-66-77-88	1923-34-45-**56**	g April 1
A ,, 2	1553-**64**	1643-**48**	1727-38-**52**†-..	1809-**20**-93-99	1961-**72**	A ,, 2
b ,, 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	**1904**-83-88-94	b ,, 3
c ,, 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	**1708**-79-90	1847-58	1915-**20**-26-99	c ,, 4
d ,, 5	1523-34-45-**56**	1607-18-29-**40**	1702-13-**24**-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d ,, 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-**72**	1634-45-**56**	1729-35-**40**-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-**80**	e April 6
f ,, 7	**1504**-77-**88**	1667-**72**	1751-65-**76**	1822-33-**44**	1901-12-**85**-96	f ,, 7
g ,, 8	1509-15-**20**-99	**1604**-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-**28**	g ,, 8
A ,, 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-**44**-50	A ,, 9
b ,, 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-**64**	1726-37-**48**-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b ,, 10
c April 11	1501-**12**-63-74-85-**96**	1658-69-**80**	1762-73-**84**	1819-30-41-**52**	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d ,, 12	1506-17-**28**	1601-12-91-**96**	1789	1846-57-**68**	1903-14-25-**36**-98	d ,, 12
e ,, 13	1533-**44**	1623-**28**	1707-18	1800-73-79-**84**	1941-**52**	e ,, 13
f ,, 14	1555-**60**-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-**16**-95	1963-**68**-74	f ,, 14
g ,, 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-**88**	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g ,, 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-**36**-87-98	1609-**20**-82-93	**1704**-75-86-97	1843-54-65-**76**	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b ,, 17	1530-41-**52**	1625-**36**	1715-**20**	**1808**-70-81-**92**	1927-38-49-**60**	b ,, 17
c ,, 18	1557-**68**	1647-**52**	1731-42-**56**	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-**76**	c ,, 18
d ,, 19	**1500**-79-**84**-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-**72**-78	1829-35-**40**	**1908**-81-87-**92**	d ,, 19
e ,, 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-**12**-83-94	1851-62	1919-**24**-30	e ,, 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-**44**	1717-**28**	1807-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g ,, 22	1565-76	**1680**	1739-53-**64**	1810-21-32	1962-73-**84**	g ,, 22
A ,, 23	1508	1671		**1848**	**1905**-16-**2000**	A ,, 23
b ,, 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b ,, 24
c ,, 25	1546	1641	**1736**	1886	1943	c ,, 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only. Dates here printed in heavier type are leap-years. 1752 had E D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this.

* Old Style. † New Style.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 12*h*. will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. Whatever may be the legal definition of sunrise and sunset, the above has generally been adopted as a correct statement; but in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as the time when the

Declination.	LATITUDE.												
	1°	14°	20°	35	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	−11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

The second Table shows that on June 1 the Sun will set at about the same moment at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Belfast, and Killarney. Reference to a map will show that these four places lie on a line which is nearly straight. On the same day the Sun sets at Plymouth, Bristol, and Birmingham nearly at the same moment, and these three places similarly lie on an approximately straight line which is parallel to the former. This particular case is given as example, but examination of the Tables will show that lines of same sunset or same sunrise on any day are approximately straight and parallel, and in general inclined to the meridians, the inclination changing according to the period of the year.

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 2 36+	12 0	4 0	−0 54 18+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 17−	20 0	12 0	+1 2 36−	24 0
0 10	−1 3 42+	12 10	4 10	−0 52 28+	16 10	8 10	+0 11 13−	20 10			
0 20	−1 4 40+	12 20	4 20	−0 50 32+	16 20	8 20	+0 14 8−	20 20			
0 30	−1 5 31+	12 30	4 30	−0 48 30+	16 30	8 30	+0 17 2−	20 30			
0 40	−1 6 16+	12 40	4 40	−0 46 23+	16 40	8 40	+0 19 53−	20 40			
0 50	−1 6 52+	12 50	4 50	−0 44 10+	16 50	8 50	+0 22 42−	20 50			
1 0	−1 7 20+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 52+	17 0	9 0	+0 25 28−	21 0			
1 10	−1 7 41+	13 10	5 10	−0 39 29+	17 10	9 10	+0 28 12−	21 10			
1 20	−1 7 54+	13 20	5 20	−0 37 2+	17 20	9 20	+0 30 52−	21 20			
1 30	−1 8 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 31+	17 30	9 30	+0 33 29−	21 30			
1 40	−1 7 58+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 56+	17 40	9 40	+0 36 2−	21 40			
1 50	−1 7 47+	13 50	5 50	−0 29 16+	17 50	9 50	+0 38 31−	21 50			
2 0	−1 7 29+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 34+	18 0	10 0	+0 40 55−	22 0			
2 10	−1 7 4+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 49+	18 10	10 10	+0 43 15−	22 10			
2 20	−1 6 31+	14 20	6 20	−0 21 1+	18 20	10 20	+0 45 30−	22 20			
2 30	−1 5 50+	14 30	6 30	−0 18 10+	18 30	10 30	+0 47 40−	22 30			
2 40	−1 5 2+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 18+	18 40	10 40	+0 49 44−	22 40			
2 50	−1 4 6+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 23+	18 50	10 50	+0 51 42−	22 50			
3 0	−1 3 3+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 28+	19 0	11 0	+0 53 35−	23 0			
3 10	−1 1 53+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 31+	19 10	11 10	+0 55 22−	23 10			
3 20	−1 0 35+	15 20	7 20	−0 3 33+	19 20	11 20	+0 57 2−	23 20			
3 30	−0 59 11+	15 30	7 30	−0 0 35+	19 30	11 30	+0 58 35−	23 30			
3 40	−0 57 40+	15 40	7 40	+0 2 22−	19 40	11 40	+1 0 2−	23 40			
3 50	−0 56 2+	15 50	7 50	+0 5 20−	19 50	11 50	+1 1 23−	23 50			
4 0	−0 54 18+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 17−	20 0	12 0	+1 2 36−	24 0			

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time	Altitude.																Local Sidereal Time.
	0 to 5	0 to 10	0 to 15	0 to 20	0 to 25	0 to 30	0 to 35	0 to 40	0 to 45	0 to 50	0 to 55	0 to 60	0 to 65	0 to 70			
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	12 0	
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 7	12 30		
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 4	0 2	13 0		
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30		
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	14 0		
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 7	14 30		
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	15 0		
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 27	15 30	
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 40	16 0	
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	16 30	
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 54	1 9	17 0	
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 4	1 22	17 30	
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 13	1 34	18 0	
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 20	1 43	18 30	
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 9	1 25	1 49	19 0	
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 10	1 27	1 51	19 30	
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 9	1 25	1 49	20 0	
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 20	1 43	20 30	
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 13	1 34	21 0	
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 4	1 22	21 30	
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 54	1 9	22 0	
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	22 30	
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 40	23 0	
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 27	23 30	
12 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	24 0	

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1919.)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 32.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	1 39	1 37	1 31	1 20	1 13	1 9	1 10	1 16	1 26	1 37	1 48	1 57	1 59
2	1 45	1 48	1 45	1 36	1 27	1 19	1 15	1 16	1 22	1 31	1 43	1 52	1 59
4	1 38	1 45	1 47	1 42	1 33	1 24	1 16	1 12	1 11	1 16	1 25	1 34	1 44
6	1 22	1 31	1 35	1 37	1 31	1 23	1 12	1 4	0 58	0 57	1 1	1 6	1 17
8	0 59	1 8	1 16	1 22	1 21	1 15	1 6	0 56	0 45	0 39	0 36	0 37	0 45
10	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 5	1 4	0 58	0 48	0 36	0 26	0 18	0 14	0 17
12	0 21	0 23	0 29	0 40	0 47	0 51	0 50	0 44	0 34	0 23	0 12	0 3	0 1
14	0 15	0 18	0 15	0 24	0 33	0 41	0 45	0 44	0 38	0 29	0 17	0 8	0 1
16	0 22	0 15	0 13	0 18	0 27	0 36	0 44	0 48	0 49	0 44	0 35	0 26	0 16
18	0 38	0 29	0 25	0 23	0 29	0 37	0 48	0 56	1 2	1 3	0 59	0 54	0 43
20	1 1	0 52	0 44	0 38	0 39	0 45	0 54	1 4	1 15	1 21	1 24	1 23	1 25
22	1 24	1 17	1 8	0 59	0 55	0 56	1 2	1 12	1 24	1 34	1 42	1 46	1 43
24	1 39	1 37	1 31	1 20	1 13	1 9	1 10	1 16	1 26	1 37	1 48	1 57	1 59

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added; 1′ is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h*. 56*m*. 4·098*s*. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m*. 50·178*s*. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h*. 0*m*. 9·856*s*. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s*. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s*. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Accele-ration.	Argu-ment.	Retar-dation.	Accele-ration.	Argu-ment.	Retar-dation.	Accele-ration.	Argu-ment.	Retar-dation.	Argu-ment.	Accelera-tion or Retar-dation.	Argu-ment.	Accelera-tion or Retar-dation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9·86	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·61	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

For example *see* page 97.

ECLIPSES IN 1919.

In the year 1919 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun in the forenoon and afternoon of May 29. Entirely invisible at Greenwich. The path of the Moon's shadow from which a total eclipse may be seen crosses South America from Northern Chili to North-east Brazil, and then traverses the Atlantic. After skirting Liberia the path of the shadow strikes the West African Coast again, almost at the Equator, and ends its course off the East Coast at about 12° South latitude. Some of the places from which totality may be seen are Sobral in Brazil; St. Paul's Rocks in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil; Cape Palmas; Prince's or Principe Island; Libreville, the capital of French Congo; and Baudouinville, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika. The duration of totality at this eclipse will be unusually long, being only 10 or 15 seconds less than 7 minutes as seen from Mid-Atlantic, 5 minutes in Eastern Brazil and in the neighbourhood of Libreville, and about 4 minutes in Western Brazil and Central Africa. Central eclipse will begin half an hour before Greenwich noon at a place whose longitude is 75° 9′ West, latitude 19°.43′ South, and will end at $2h.\ 47m.$ p.m., G.M.T., in longitude 42° 27′ East, latitude 12° 25′ South. A partial eclipse will be seen from almost the whole of South America, and from nearly the whole of Africa. Morocco, North Algeria, and Northern Egypt being excepted. At Johannesburg, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, the fraction of the Sun's diameter that will be obscured is about a half, two-fifths, and one-sixth respectively; and the eclipse will begin at $1h.\ 38m.$, $1h.\ 42m.$, and $1h.\ 39m.$ p.m. by Greenwich time at the three places.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon will happen about midnight of November 7. Visible at Greenwich. Only a small portion of the lunar disc near the southern edge will be obscured, scarcely more than a sixth of the diameter being in eclipse at Greatest Phase.

Moon enters Penumbra 7d. 9h. 34m. aft.
" " Umbra 7 10 58 "
" leaves Umbra 8 0 30 morn.
" " Penumbra 8 1 55 "

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the afternoon of November 22. The Sun will be seen partially eclipsed from Greenwich and from places throughout the British Isles just before it sets. The track from which annularity may be seen begins its course in Texas, U.S.A., then crosses the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and comes to land on the West Coast of Africa, passing over the islands of Bissago, and ends its course in the Sahara. The greater part of the island of Cuba, the western part of Haiti, and the islands of Grenada and Tobago are within the limits of this shadow track, whilst the island of Barbados is outside its northern border. Central eclipse will begin at a place in longitude 102½° W., latitude 32° 41′ N., at $1h.\ 28m.$ p.m. by Greenwich time, and ends at a place in longitude 4° 11′ E., latitude 19° 11′ N., at $5h.\ 0m.$ p.m. The duration of annularity will be nearly 12 minutes at places precisely on the central line in the middle of the track, and about 8 minutes at the ends.

A partial eclipse will be seen from North America near sunrise and from the northern half of South America in the local forenoon. At Montreal an eclipse, two-fifths diameter at maximum, will be seen from $11h.\ 53m.$ p.m. to $3h.\ 22m.$ p.m., G.M.T. At Dublin, the magnitude of the eclipse is one-fifth; it will begin at $3h.\ 16m.$ p.m., Greatest Phase will be at $4h.\ 8m.$, and the Sun will set in eclipse. At Greenwich, first contact will take place at $3h.\ 20m.$ p.m. at 44° from the south point towards the west, and the Sun will set before Greatest Phase is reached.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table contains details of the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1919, with a few outside this limit added. (*Contd. next page.*)

Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.
Jan. H. M.		*Mar.* H. M.		*Apr.* H. M.		*Oct.* H. M.		*Dec.* H. M.	
4 3 45M	II. R.	1 2 25M	I. R.	27 9 10A	II. R.	1 3 40M	II. D.	10 10 46A	I. D.
7 0 0M	I. R.	2 0 20M	II. R.	*May*		1 3 55M	I. D.	11 5 39M	II. D.
7 5 3A	II. R.	2 8 54A	I. R.	1 8 37A	III. D.	17 2 10M	I. D.	17 3 53M	III. D.
8 6 29A	I. R.	5 9 14A	IV. D.	2 0 2M	III. R.	24 4 3M	I. D.	18 0 40M	I. D.
14 5 29A	IV. R.	6 0 12M	IV. R.	2 1 16M	I. R.	26 0 47M	II. D.	21 9 32A	II. D.
14 7 38A	II. R.	9 3 1M	II. R.	4 11 46A	II. R.	28 0 8M	III. D.	25 2 33M	I. D.
15 8 24A	I. R.	9 10 50A	I. R.	9 0 37M	III. D.	28 3 46M	III. R.	26 9 1A	I. D.
21 3 50M	I. R.	12 7 56A	III. R.	10 9 41A	I. R.	*Nov.*		29 0 7M	II. D.
21 10 13A	II. R.	17 0 45M	I. R.	11 9 27A	IV. D.	2 0 24M	I. D.	1920	
22 10 19A	I. R.	19 6 54A	II. R.	29 8 52A	II. R.	2 3 23M	II. D.	*Jan.*	
28 7 50A	III. R.	19 8 36A	III. D.	*June*		4 4 6M	III. D.	1 4 36M	I. D.
29 0 48M	II. R.	19 11 57A	III. R.	2 9 55A	I. R.	9 2 17M	I. D.	2 10 55A	I. D.
30 0 14M	I. R.	22 6 26A	IV. R.	6 8 6A	III. R.	12 3 38M	IV. D.	5 2 42M	II. D.
31 6 43A	I. R.	28 1 13A	I. R.	18 8 13A	I. R.	16 4 10M	I. D.	10 0 48M	I. D.
Feb.		Jupiter being				23 6 4M	I. D.	11 7 17A	I. D.
4 11 51A	III. R.	near the Sun, the				25 0 32M	I. D.	12 5 18M	II. D.
5 3 23M	II. R.	Satellites will now				27 0 28M	II. D.	14 7 45A	III. D.
6 2 10M	I. R.	not be visible.				28 9 37A	IV. D.	17 2 42M	I. D.
7 8 38M	I. R.	*Apr.*		*Aug.*		29 2 18M	IV. R.	18 3 37M	IV. D.
12 0 36M	III. D.	1 11 5A	I. R.	29 3 56	II. D.	*Dec.*		18 9 11A	I. D.
12 3 53M	III. R.	3 0 5M	II. R.	*Sept.*		2 2 25M	I. D.	21 11 44A	III. D.
14 10 34A	I. R.	9 1 1M	I. R.	6 3 39M	IV. D.	2 11 35A	III. R.	22 9 10A	II. D.
15 7 15A	II. R.	10 7 30A	I. R.	8 3 47M	I. D.	4 3 3M	II. D.	24 4 36M	I. D.
17 3 11M	IV. D.	17 9 25A	I. R.	22 4 18M	III. D.	9 4 18M	I. D.	25 11 5A	I. D.
22 0 29M	I. R.	24 8 2A	III. R.	23 2 5M	IV. R.	9 11 55A	III. D.	29 3 44M	III. D.
22 9 50A	II. R.	24 11 21A	I. R.	24 2 2M	I. D.	10 3 34M	III. R.	29 11 45A	II. D.

Day.	Name of Star.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from Vertex.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from Vertex.	Day	Name of Star.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from Vertex.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from Vertex.
Jan.		H. M.	°	H. M.	°	*July.*		H. M.		H. M.	°
12	51 Tauri	5 56a.	95	7 2a.	308	16	κ Aquarii.....	10 2a.	119	11 3a.	266
12	56 Tauri	6 53a.	48	7 27a.	344	18	16 Piscium ...	3 18m.	12	4 0m.	296
12–13	Piazzi IV. 82 ...	10 54a.	77	0 1m.	213	23	ω Tauri	2 32m.	65	3 5m.	355
13	*n* Tauri	5 43a.	84	6 30a.	348	*Aug.*					
13	o Tauri	9 43a.	99	10 58a.	252	21	χ^2 Orionis	2 29m.	168	3 16m.	276
17	29 Cancri	1 27m.	104	2 40m.	265	*Sept.*					
18	ω Leonis	6 17m.	59	7 14m.	270	10	λ Piscium ...	6 22a.	128	7 15a.	265
19	19 Sextantis...	4 11m.	155	4 49m.	212	10–11	22 Piscium ...	11 41a.	101	0 44m.	211
20	55 Leonis	0 28m.	137	1 44m.	324	12	π Piscium ...	8 44a.	83	9 35a.	315
21	Piazzi XI. 167...	7 24m.	84	...	...	17	χ^1 Orionis	4 38m.	133	5 50m.	258
22	*q* Virginis ...	5 30m.	108	6 50m.	271	*Oct.*					
Feb.						1	μ Sagittarii...	9 10a.	35	...	...
9	53 Tauri.....	1 51m.	54	2 42m.	234	8	16 Piscium ...	4 32m.	326	...	...
9	ι Tauri	6 13a.	182	6 38a.	215	9	51 Piscium ...	4 38m.	43	5 32m.	201
9	105 Tauri	8 34a.	112	9 37a.	209	14	Mayer 219	2 39m.	95	3 49m.	293
12	Piazzi VII. 261	6 49a.	121	7 55a.	337	16	W.B.(a)VII.685	2 3m.	94	2 52m.	359
12	5 Cancri	8 39a.	74	9 19a.	3	*Nov.*					
13–14	*a* Cancri	11 22a.	125	0 37m.	269	4	22 Piscium ...	8 43a.	129	9 16a.	177
14	κ Cancri	5 4m.	110	5 49m.	216	6	π Piscium ...	5 1a.	59	5 36a.	339
17	*e* Leonis	4 36m.	85	5 47m.	265	9	43 Tauri	5 20m.	48	6 17m.	228
26	36 Sagittarii ...	...	...	4 51m.	351	10	ι Tauri.....	2 18m.	76	3 29m.	251
26	ξ Sagittarii...	...	...	4 51m.	229	10	57 Orionis ...	6 57a.	132	7 46a.	298
Mar.						10	64 Orionis ...	10 14a.	159	11 10a.	283
6	45 Arietis	10 19a.	338	10 39a.	295	11	68 Orionis ...	2 15m.	88	3 25m.	285
6	ρ Arietis	10 15a.	56	11 6a.	212	13	B.F. 1146	1 54m.	127	3 4m.	321
12	1 Cancri	2 21m.	107	3 4m.	209	14	κ Cancri	3 20m.	97	4 17m.	350
12–13	A^1 Cancri	11 25a.	141	0 8m.	209	25	21 Sagittarii...	...	...	4 40a.	277
13	ω Leonis	8 21a.	202	8 55a.	247	26	*d* Sagittarii...	4 40a.	100	5 34a.	183
15	p^2 Leonis	8 13a.	168	9 22a.	302	*Dec.*					
25	Bradley 2332 ...	4 24m.	110	5 45m.	261	2	16 Piscium ...	0 11m.	355	0 57m.	248
Apr.						3	51 Piscium ...	1 43m.	52	...	...
4	W.B.(a) IV. 650	10 16a.	125	10 32a.	161	11	A^1 Cancri	1 6m.	58	1 21m.	32
5	ζ Tauri	9 3a.	31	9 57a.	262	11	A^2 Cancri	2 57m.	106	4 9m.	296
11	19 Sextantis...	1 39m.	82	2 41m.	249	1920					
11–12	55 Leonis	11 25a.	45	0 9m.	329	*Jan.*					
17–18	B.D.-20° 4285	11 22a.	126	0 42m.	299	3	43 Tauri	3 45m.	14	4 27m.	267
21	14 Sagittarii...	...	...	1 17m.	313	4	ζ Tauri	1 30m.	28	2 24m.	261
25	c^1 Capricorni ...	...	...	3 19m.	281	4	B.D. + 19° 1110	4 17a.	132	5 9a.	304
26	κ Aquarii.....	...	...	3 29m.	249	4	57 Orionis.....	5 19a.	164	6 5a.	275
May.						4	64 Orionis	9 42a.	170	9 50a.	243
5	B.F. 1146.....	8 55a.	100	9 51a.	224	4	χ^2 Orionis	9 21a.	59	9 55a.	354
10	*e* Leonis	0 1m.	51	1 0m.	287	5	68 Orionis	1 7m.	43	2 7m.	271
June						6	B.F. 1146.....	10 7a.	153	11 15a.	298
2	A^2 Cancri	9 42a.	48	10 33a.	273	7	κ Cancri	9 40a.	148	10 44a.	319
14–15	Bradley 2335 ...	11 56a.	88	1 18m.	261	9	19 Sextantis ...	4 36m.	151	5 18m.	217
July.						10	p^3 Leonis	4 2m.	139	5 12m.	259
8	B.D.-20° 4285	...	...	8 23a.	277	13	ι Virginis ...	2 42m.	195	3 28m.	268
15	c^1 Capricorni ...	...	...	9 51a.	298	25	22 Piscium ...	7 11a.	55	8 15a.	196
15	c^2 Capricorni	9 32a.	168	10 3a.	223	27	π Piscium ...	8 11a.	352	8 57a.	263

The above list contains the names of all the stars of the 6th magnitude and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The times of the occultations if seen from other places will be different—earlier in general, if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; but the exact position is shown by the figures in the fourth and sixth columns, which give the angle from the vertex, or highest point of the Moon's disc, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°.

The letters D. and R. in the second column signify respectively Disappearance and Reappearance.

From January to June the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the planet. During this period Satellites I. and II. do not disappear by eclipse, but pass behind the Western limb of the planet and reappear from the shadow on the East. This is true in some cases of Satellite III. From Aug. to January (1920), the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the planet, but Satellites I. and II. after disappearing into the shadow of the planet reappear at its Eastern limb, and similarly for Satellite III. in cases towards the end of the list. These changes in method occur at Conjunction and Opposition of Jupiter.

The local Mean Time of the Eclipse for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is *West*. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

Fixed Stars.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of One Hundred Fundamental Stars, visible at Greenwich, for January 1, 1919.

Name of Star. (See p. 82.)	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.	Name of Star. (See p. 82.)	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″			h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
α Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 11·8	3·09	+28 38 36	20·0	ζ¹ Urs. Maj.	2·4	13 20 40·0	2·41	+55 20 53	18·8
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 9 3·7	3·09	+24 44 0	20·0	ε Spica	1·2	13 20 55·4	3·16	−10 44 20	18·8
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 31·5	3·00	−18 25 52	19·7	ζ Virginis	3·4	13 30 33·9	3·07	− 0 10 56	18·5
θ Ceti	3·8	1 19 58·4	3·00	− 8 36 4	18·8	η Urs. Maj.	1·9	13 44 21·1	2·38	+49 43 2	18·0
η Piscium	3·7	1 27 8·7	3·20	+14 55 43	18·6	η Bootis	2·8	13 50 49·7	2·86	+18 48 12	17·7
Polaris	2·1	1 31 11·7	29·4	+88 52 21	18·5	Arcturus	0·2	14 11 58·0	2·81	+19 36 13	16·8
β Arietis	2·7	1 50 9·7	3·30	+20 24 45	17·8	ε Bootis	2·7	14 41 27·0	2·62	+27 24 54	15·3
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 36·2	3·36	+23 4 48	17·2	α Libræ	2·9	14 46 23·5	3·32	−15 42 22	15·0
γ Ceti	3·7	2 39 6·1	3·12	+ 2 53 42	15·4	β Urs. Min.	2·2	14 50 56·0	0·19	+74 29 12	14·7
α Ceti	2·8	2 58 2·6	3·13	+ 3 46 22	14·3	β Libræ	2·7	15 12 38·7	3·23	− 9 5 6	13·4
			+		−				+		−
α Persei	1·9	3 18 31·9	4·27	+49 34 26	13·0	γ² Urs. Min.	3·1	15 20 50·7	0·11	+72 7 20	12·8
δ Persei	3·1	3 37 9·0	4·26	+47 31 47	11·7	α Coronæ	2·3	15 31 15·5	2·53	+26 59 11	12·1
η Tauri	3·0	3 42 40·0	3·56	+23 51 20	11·3	α Serpentis	2·8	15 40 16·6	2·94	+ 6 40 47	11·5
ζ Persei	2·9	3 49 2·2	3·77	+31 38 39	10·8	β¹ Scorpii	2·9	16 0 43·4	3·49	−19 35 5	10·0
Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 16·2	3·44	+16 20 51	7·6	δ Ophiuchi	3·0	16 10 5·9	3·14	− 3 29 12	9·3
ι Aurigæ	2·9	4 51 43·0	3·90	+33 2 21	5·9	η Draconis	2·9	16 22 53·4	0·81	+61 41 50	8·2
Rigel	0·3	5 10 38·7	2·88	− 8 17 39	4·3	Antares	1·2	16 24 26·3	3·68	−26 15 12	8·1
Capella	0·2	5 10 42·2	4·42	+45 55 1	4·3	β Herculis	2·8	16 26 44·2	2·59	+21 39 55	7·9
γ Orionis	1·7	5 20 47·1	3·22	+ 6 16 38	3·4	ζ Herculis	3·0	16 38 13·9	2·30	+31 44 56	7·0
β Tauri	1·8	5 21 10·2	3·79	+28 32 25	3·4	Ophiuchi	3·4	16 53 50·0	2·86	+ 9 30 0	5·7
			+		−				+		−
δ Orionis	2·5	5 27 52·1	3·06	− 0 21 29	2·8	α¹ Herculis	var	17 10 57·2	2·74	+14 28 54	4·3
α Leporis	2·7	5 29 9·4	2·65	−17 52 46	2·7	β Draconis	3·0	17 28 36·1	1·36	+52 21 39	2·7
ε Orionis	1·7	5 32 6·2	3·04	− 1 15 10	2·4	α Ophiuchi	2·1	17 31 10·4	2·78	+12 37 5	2·5
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 36 0·3	3·03	− 1 59 4	2·0	β Ophiuchi	2·9	17 39 28·2	2·97	+ 4 36 0	1·8
Betelgeuse	var	5 50 47·2	3·25	+ 7 23 35	0·8	μ Herculis	3·5	17 43 17·2	2·37	+27 46 2	1·5
			−		−	γ Draconis	2·4	17 54 43·5	1·39	+51 29 52	0·5
μ Geminorum	3·2	6 18 3·6	3·63	+22 33 23	1·6	δ Urs. Min.	4·4	17 58 22·3	0·05	+86 36 51	0·1
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 33 2·0	3·45	+16 28 10	2·9						+
Sirius	−1·6	6 41 34·6	2·68	−16 36 16	3·6	Vega	0·1	18 34 11·7	2·01	+38 42 27	3·0
51 H. Cephei	5·3	7 3 2·3	2·29	+ 8 7 10	4·4	β¹ Lyræ	var	18 47 5·4	2·21	+33 16 4	4·1
δ Geminorum	3·5	7 15 17·2	3·59	+22 7 58	6·5	λ Urs. Min.	6·6	19 0 15·0	0·24	+89 1 13	5·2
			+		−				+		+
Castor	2·0	7 29 26·0	3·85	+32 4 4	7·6	ζ Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 41·2	2·76	+13 44 31	5·3
Procyon	0·5	7 35 3·7	3·19	+ 5 26 1	8·1	δ Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 24·9	3·01	+ 2 57 8	7·0
Pollux	1·2	7 40 21·7	3·72	+28 13 23	8·5	β Cygni	3·2	19 27 27·3	2·42	+27 47 19	7·5
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 29·3	3·19	+ 6 43 1	12·1	γ Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 24·5	2·85	+10 24 54	8·7
ι Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 53 40·2	4·16	+48 21 38	13·8	α Aquilæ	0·9	19 46 49·9	2·89	+ 8 39 13	9·0
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 36·5	2·95	− 8 18 25	15·6	β Aquilæ	3·9	19 51 20·1	2·94	+ 6 12 13	9·4
θ Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 27·0	4·13	+52 2 50	15·8	θ Aquilæ	3·4	20 7 6·6	3·09	− 1 3 46	10·6
ε Leonis	3·1	9 41 15·4	3·41	+24 8 52	16·5	α² Capricorni	3·8	20 13 33·7	3·33	− 12 47 48	11·0
Regulus	1·3	10 4 3·6	3·21	+12 21 49	17·5	γ Cygni	2·3	20 19 19·2	2·15	+39 59 48	11·4
γ¹ Leonis 1st.	2·6	10 15 30·6	3·29	+ 20 15 6	18·0	α Cygni	1·3	20 38 40·2	2·04	+44 59 25	12·8
			+		−				+		+
β Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 56 57·8	3·63	+56 49 1	19·3	ε Cygni	2·6	20 42 56·0	2·40	+33 39 58	13·1
α Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 58 44·5	3·71	+62 11 19	19·3	ζ Cygni	3·4	21 9 29·3	2·55	+29 53 38	14·7
δ Leonis	2·6	11 9 48·2	3·18	+ 20 58 4	19·6	α Cephei	2·6	21 16 38·8	1·41	+62 14 31	15·2
β Leonis	2·2	11 44 55·8	3·10	+ 15 1 30	20·0	ε Pegasi	2·5	21 40 12·5	2·94	+ 9 30 11	16·4
γ Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 49 34·6	2·16	+54 8 42	20·0	α Aquarii	3·2	22 1 37·5	3·08	− 0 42 50	17·4
γ Corvi	2·8	12 11 38·3	3·03	−17 5 32	20·0	η Pegasi	3·1	22 39 12·2	2·81	+ 29 47 50	18·8
η Virginis	4·0	12 15 45·7	3·07	− 0 13 0	20·0	Fomalhaut	1·3	22 53 10·7	3·29	− 30 3 7	19·2
γ Virg. (mean)	3·0	12 37 33·3	3·08	− 1 0 19	19·8	Markab	2·6	23 0 43·5	2·98	+ 14 46 9	10·4
ε Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 28·2	2·63	+56 23 57	19·6	γ Piscium	3·9	23 12 58·0	3·06	+ 2 50 22	19·6
12 Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 14·5	2·83	+38 45 20	19·5	ω Piscium	4·0	23 55 9·0	3·07	+ 6 24 53	20·0

Some Fundamental Stars Visible in the Southern Hemisphere.

	h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
β Hydri	2·9	0 21 31·0	2·50	−77 42 37	20·0	α Crucis	1·1	12 22 5·2	3·32	−62 39 2	20·0
Achernar	0·6	1 34 42·0	2·23	−57 38 53	18·4	β Centauri	0·9	13 53 5·6	4·21	−59 58 50	17·4
γ Hydri	3·2	3 48 28·7	0·07	−74 29 15	10·9	α Centauri	0·3	14 34	5·8	4·54	−60 30 1	15·7
					−	α Tri. Aust.	1·9	16 40	4·4	6 32	−68 52 51	6·9
Canopus	−0·9	6 22 9·2	1·33	−52 39 4	1·9						+
ι Argûs	2·3	9 14 55·3	1·61	−58 56 6	15·1	σ Octantis	5·5	13 30 50·8	93·7	− 89 13 13	7·7
η Argus	var	10 41 54·9	2·32	−59 15 30	18·9	α Pavonis	2·1	20 19 14·9	4·76	−56 59 45	11·4
β Chamæl.	4·4	12 13 33·9	3·47	−78 51 45	20·0	α Gruis	2·2	22 3 8·1	3·78	− 47 21 15	17·5

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, or the line joining the North and South Pole, is 7,900·1 miles; the diameter of the circle, which is the Equator, is 7,926·8 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Sun and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and it is this tilt which causes the Seasons, for the inclination is always in the same direction, and is such that the Northern hemisphere enjoys the heating and lighting effects of the Sun more in the period of the year we call our Summer than it does in the Winter months. The case is reversed for the Southern hemisphere. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the Sun appears to change its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. Because of the inclination of the Equator to the Ecliptic, the Sun is high in the sky in Summer and low in Winter. The dates when the Sun is at the exact mean or intermediate positions—*i.e.*, when it is at the points in the sky defined by the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic—are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p. 92). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity circles about the pole of figure at a distance of a few feet.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean have always been justly connected with the movements of the Moon, and it is certainly right to attribute them to the attractive influence of our Satellite on the water, modified by a similar influence of the Sun of less amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it might be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide is compiled and analysed, to show in a series of periodic terms the effects of the Moon and of the Sun, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes, one of these being the height of the barometer. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle, except in particular cases, is not the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is about fifty minutes of arc less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic

(*See page* 81.) Polaris = α Ursæ Minoris; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigæ; Betelgeuse = α Orionis; Sirius = α Canis Majoris; Castor = α Geminorum; Procyon = α Canis Minoris; Pollux = β Geminorum; Regulus = α Leonis; Spica = α Virginis; Arcturus = α Bootis; Antares = α Scorpii; Vega = α Lyræ; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis; α Aquilæ = Altair; α Pegasi = Markab; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = α Argûs.

The variation of light of Betelgeuse is irregular. α Herculis, the limits of magnitude are 3·1 and 3·9. η Argûs, the variation is irregular; the limits of magnitude are 7·1 and 7·4.

element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 70°, longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 73°, longitude 150° E. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table below. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south, but that it is inclined a certain amount east and west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the fifteenth century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1815 the declination at London reached its westward maximum, and since then it has been moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1918 are approximate.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·6
1911	15 33·0	·1855	66 52·1
1912	15 24·3	·1855	66 51·8
1913	15 15·2	·1853	66 50·5
1914	15 6·3	·1852	66 51·2
1915	14 56·5	·1851	66 51·8
1916	14 46·9	·1849	66 52·8
1917	14 37·0	·1848	66 53·6
1918	14 27·0	·1847	66 54·2

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10*h.* a.m., and again about 6*h.* p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2*h.* p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are in some way dependent on solar radiation, and it is suggested that the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting, may produce the effect.

EARTHQUAKES.

The rock formations which make up the crust of the Earth are in general highly elastic, and therefore of a nature to be set in vibratory motion by a jar, just as the metal of a bell vibrates when made to sound by a blow. Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are generally acknowledged to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. Whatever the nature of the impulse may be, it gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects, by setting up vibrations in the surface formations and in the buildings thereon. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above the centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and are recorded by seismologists by means of an instrument whose essential feature is known as a horizontal pendulum. This piece of mechanism is a slender rod supported near one end by two wires—one from above, the other from below—and any measurable movement will cause the further end of the rod to sway through a considerable arc. It has been described as a gate hanging on a post which is not upright. The gate in such a case will remain at rest in a certain position, but any further deflection of the supporting post will cause it to take up some other position, and a vibratory motion will cause an oscillation. Generally two waves of different types are recorded, the preliminary tremors being followed after an interval by the principal wave. It is believed that the preliminary tremors pass through the body of the Earth and that the principal wave travels along or parallel to the surface. From the interval of time between the records of these shown by the seismograph and the amplitude of the trace on the recording sheets, the direction, distance, and size of the originating disturbance may be inferred. The velocity of the preliminary wave increases with depth from 4½ miles per second at the Earth's surface to 6½ miles per second at a depth of 400 miles, and continuously increases to 8 miles per second at 1,000 miles. The surface wave travels at the rate of 2 or 3 miles per second.

These branches of science—Tides, Earth-Magnetism, and Earthquakes, with Geodesy, Geology, and Meteorology in some aspects—are included under the general title of Geophysics. A series of meetings was initiated in the year 1918 at which geophysical subjects were discussed, preliminary to the establishment of an organisation to develop the study of these sciences, which may take form as a branch of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The International Geodetic Association, whose headquarters were at Potsdam, came to an end in 1916. It is proposed to re-establish this Association in a manner such that Germany will have a less prominent position.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The study of accurate astronomy begins with the Solar or Planetary system, since its members are nearest to us. This system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus, are also members of the Solar system, but shine chiefly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 82) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, and on it black spots appear sporadically. The nature of these is not known with certainty, but it was formerly supposed that they are at a lower level than the surrounding surface, the photosphere, though some modern views assert that spots are due to a central uprush. They are signs of storms and whirling disturbances in the solar atmosphere, and it has been recently demonstrated by Prof. Hale, of the Solar Observatory at Mount Wilson, California, that they are centres of magnetic disturbance. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as the time of minimum approaches. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 8 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots since they cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days on account of the Sun's rotation, the time of passage being affected by the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a complete rotation in less than 25 days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. Sun-spots are of irregular shape, vary greatly in size, and consist of a nucleus apparently black, and a penumbra faintly dark.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1860·1	1810·6	1867·2
1816·4	1870·6	1823·3	1878·9
1829·9	1883·9	1833·9	1889·6
1837·2	1894·1	1843·5	1901·7
1848·1	1906·1	1856·0	1913·1

A Sun-spot maximum is now in progress. The spots of 1918 were not so large nor so numerous as those of 1917, but, judging by previous maxima, it cannot yet be said that the present maximum has passed.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's limb, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, sometimes to a height of nine or ten times the diameter of the Earth. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun, extending to an immense distance outside the chromosphere, is called the corona, and can at present only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun. The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes with dark spaces between. These plumes have sometimes been traced to twice the Sun's diameter. The corona does not appear to retain a constancy of form, but has been observed to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only total at certain places on the globe, and an eclipse is partial in localities off the line of totality, because the change in the observer's position places the Moon out of the direct line between him and the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are very rare in this country; there will be none till the year 1927, but an annular eclipse will be visible from a small region in the north of Ireland and Scotland in April, 1921.

The mean distance from Sun to Earth is about 93,000,000 miles. In comparing distances expressed in high numbers it is not easy to get a clear idea of their relation to each other, and for distances in the solar system astronomers take this distance as the unit and express all others in terms of it.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like

the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbours, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 3½ days from New. Such epochs will occur in the current year in August and October (*see* page 46).

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and it will not be at opposition, and therefore not very conspicuous, in the year 1919. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained, and there are besides white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely. The interesting statement has been made by a well-known observer of Mars that when the Sun-spots are numerous the melting of the Martian caps is accelerated, and when they are few it is retarded. The continents and seas, as the markings are called, have been charted and their positions accurately laid down. Many excellent photographs of Mars have also been obtained showing the white polar spots and other markings very plainly. Some of the markings have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered. Every year adds new discoveries to this very abundant class of objects, and up to the end of the year 1917 orbits had been computed for 949 of them. There must still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic varies considerably; in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35°, that of Juno being only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and thus affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, whose distance from the central body is 5·20 times that of the Earth, is the largest planet in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth, but the density is only ¼th of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be at once seen that the disc is not circular, and the polar diameter is known to be 84,778 miles and the equatorial 90,254 miles.

This form, of an oblate spheroid, is due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons, which shine by the light of the Sun, occur every Jovian lunation, their distance from Jupiter not being large enough to permit them to escape the shadow, as is the case with Satellite IV. in some circumstances.

The Great Red Spot on Jupiter.

This may be said to have formed the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. Though it has undergone marked changes it appears to have been visible since the Rev. W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. A curious bay or hollow on this belt has been visible since 1831; and if we accept this as identical with the one now visible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 84 years from 1831 to 1914 was $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 36^s.9^s.$ from 74,170 rotations.

On January 1, 1919, the red spot will probably be in zero longitude and coincide with the position of System II. of the ephemeris. But the motion of the spot being now more rapid than the rate adopted for the ephemeris it will soon precede the zero meridian of System II., the spot gaining 5 degrees per month. On September 1, 1919, the object will precede zero longitude by 40°, or about 66 minutes, and at the end of the year by 60°, or 100 minutes, and the spot must therefore be expected central at these intervals before the passage of the zero

meridian of System II. This conclusion is based on the rate of its rotation during the first eight months of 1918, which was $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 31^s.5$. The transits of the Z.M., System II., of Jupiter on various dates are as under in 1919 :—

	H. M.		H. M.
Jan. 1 ...	9 55 p.m.	Sept. 2 ...	4 31 a.m.
,, 11 ...	8 9 ,,	,, 14 ...	4 29 ,,
,, 28 ...	7 9 ,,	,, 26 ...	4 25 ,,
,, 30 ...	8 48 ,,	Oct. 11 ...	1 52 ,,
Feb. 13 ...	10 20 ,,	,, 28 ...	0 56 ,,
,, 28 ...	7 46 ,,	Nov. 6 ...	11 13 p.m.
Mar. 14 ...	9 21 ,,	,, 25 ...	11 54 ,,
,, 31 ...	8 28 ,,	Dec. 5 ...	10 9 ,,
Apr. 14 ...	10 5 ,,	,, 15 ...	8 24 ,,
May 1 ...	9 14 ,,	,, 24 ...	10 47 ,,

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40^s$.

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h.\ 50^m.\ 30^s$. System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40^s.63$.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of three bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle is the brightest. When the Earth is in the plane of the rings they are invisible except in the field of a good telescope, on account of their thinness. Also, on the rare occasions when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of their plane, the rings will be invisible to us. A remarkable observation of an occultation of a small star by Saturn's ring made in 1917 showed that the star could be seen through the outer ring. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings, some of which are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

URANUS.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. Very little is known about his surface markings, but a rotation period of 10 hours 49 minutes has been inferred from the observed variability of his light, which has been supposed to be due to some specially reflective spot coming into the Sun's rays. A determination of the rotation period by the spectroscopic method agrees with this. Uranus will be favourably situated for observations in the autumn months in 1919.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. He will occupy nearly a stationary position in Cancer, and may be observed with best effect in the early months of this year.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface, as she has no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. With a powerful telescope the Moon may be brought apparently within about 500 miles, so that any changes which might occur over large tracts of country could be easily distinguished: cities might be distinguished perhaps from cultivated fields. The Moon's surface shows signs of tremendous volcanic action; craters are abundantly found over it, which vary greatly in size and are crowded closely together. Only one side of the Moon is seen, and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

—	Mean Distance from Sun. Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Mean Distance from Sun. Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
			Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ′	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864,367	332,000	25 7 48
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,008	0·05	88 42 ½
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,701	0·82	23 21 ½
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂.....	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,216	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	90,254eq.	318	9 50
						84,778 *p.*		9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·0	29 167	378	2 30	76,455eq.	95	10 14½
						69,780 *p.*		
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 7	370	0 46	30,193	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·4	164 280	367½	1 47	34,823	17	?

she moves round the Earth. As there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day and 32′ 56″ per hour. Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is *27d. 7h. 43m. 11·5s.*, but the time from one New Moon to another is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The phases of the Moon occur because only a half of the lunar sphere is bright at any one time, and we on the Earth may, or may not, be in a position to see the whole of that bright hemisphere.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is this difference—that a lunar eclipse is visible to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a dark copper-coloured disc. From what has been said above, it will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 54 it is stated that the small daily retardation of moonrise, which is the essential characteristic of the Harvest Moon, occurs each month, though not always at the Full Moon. As this small retardation happens earlier, lunation by lunation, by 2 or 3 days only, in the lunations which precede and follow the Autumnal Equinox it happens when the Moon is not far from Full, and the three Full Moons at this period partake in some degree of the character of Harvest Moon. The position of the node of the Moon's orbit has an effect on this minimum retardation of rising, so that its amount is different in different years. The retardation depends essentially on the inclination of the lunar orbit to the horizon at time of moonrise, therefore in some degree it is a question of latitude; but apart from this, when the Ascending node of the Moon's orbit is *o/s.* the inclination, and therefore the daily retardation, is small. In the year 1913 the longitude of the node in September was 354°, and the difference between time of rising on consecutive days at Full Moon was 8 or 9 minutes only. The present position of the node does not give such a small minimum retardation as this, and it tends to make it occur at the Full Moon before that in September. Though there are these differences in the details of the phenomenon, the expression "Harvest Moon" is held to apply in all cases to the Full Moon which happens nearest the Autumn Equinox, whilst that which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huygens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a bright spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Copernicus.—N.E. of centre. Large crater, 56 m. in diameter, surrounded by a mountainous wall, and including a central hill with several peaks.

THE SATELLITES.

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary.	Period of Sidereal Revolution.		
		Miles.	D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	16
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	6½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	6½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	6	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	7	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	24
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	2	24
VIII. Unnamed	18	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary.	Period of Sidereal Revolution.		
		Miles.	D.	H.	M.
Saturn.					
Mimas	15	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	14	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	9	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iaperus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	17	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	15	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16	167,000	4	3	27
Titania	13	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

Gassendi.—Near E.S.E. limb. A conspicuous walled plain, 55 miles broad. Its highest point is nearly 10,000 feet above the interior.

Langrenus.—Near W. edge. A splendid object when the sun has just risen over it. Has a central hill and a multiple ring around it about 9,600 feet high.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

The various formations may be readily identified by reference to a lunar map and catalogue, many of which have been published, and are fairly comprehensive.

Other Satellites.

All the planets outside our own in the Solar system possess attendant moons; thus Jupiter has nine, and Saturn ten. Four of Jupiter's moons and one of Saturn's are visible in small telescopes, but the rest are nearly all very faint and require powerful instruments. In all 27 satellites are known within the Solar system, and of these seven have been discovered during the last 25 years. Satellites VIII. and IX. of Jupiter, Phœbe, the four satellites of Uranus, and the satellite of Neptune all have retrograde motion—*i.e.*, they circulate about their primary in the opposite direction to the motion of the other bodies of the Solar system. The satellites of Jupiter are generally known by their numbers, as shown by the Roman figures, which follow the order of discovery.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and the periodic times of those whose return has been observed ranges from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets. The following are the approximate months when some of the members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion in 1919 and 1920:—

Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery.
1919. August.....	6·640 ..	Kopff 1906
September.	6·857...	Holmes 1892
October ...	6·540...	Finlay 1886
1920. January ...	5·678...	Tempel-Swift 1869
April	6·400...	E. Swift 1894
June	6·583...	Giacobini 1900
July	5·279...	Tempel 1873

The comets of this class move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. Without exception they travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. On examination of the light of comets with the spectroscope, it appears to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. These materials exhibit themselves as bright bands. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. 1916 will be known as rather a notable year in this branch of astronomy, since it provided a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, having a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. On December 3, 1917, a meteor was observed from S.E. Scotland which came to earth in Perthshire in several pieces, one of which weighed as much as 22 lb. This is known as the Strathmore meteorite.

No.	Epoch 1919.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°		
1	January 2—4	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331	+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	February 20.....	263	+36	ρ Herculids.
4	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 13—24 ...	161	+58	β Ursids.
6	April 20—22.....	271	+33	Lyrids.
7	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
8	May 18—26	246	+29	ζ Herculids.
9	May 30—June 4	330	+28	η Pegasids.
10	June 28.....	213	+53	θ Bootids.
11	July 15—28	304	−12	α Capricornids.
12	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
13	August 10—12...	45	+57	Perseids.
14	August 15—25...	291	+60	ο Draconids.
15	August 29.....	106	+52	Lyncids.
16	September 27 ...	4	+28	α Andromedids.
17	October 11—24...	40	+20	ε Arietids.
18	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
19	November 5	61	+35	ε Perseids.
20	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
21	Nov. 14 25	64	+22	ε Taurids.
22	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
23	Dec. 1—12	119	+31	β Geminids.
24	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.

THE PERSEIDS.

This is the most regularly recurrent and long-continued display of the whole year. It begins to be visible early in July, and ends at about the close of August. The radiant shows a motion to the E.N.E., and its positions on eight nights are :—

July 8	9°+46°	Aug. 1	33°+55°
,, 14	14°+48°	,, 7	40°+56°
,, 20	20°+51°	,, 13	48°+57°
,, 26	26°+53°	,, 19	57°+58°

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon is one of the most uncertain as regards its occurrence and particular aspect, though it chiefly manifests itself at pretty regular intervals of about eleven years, and seems to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. There were conspicuous displays of auroræ on December 16, 1917, March 7, 1918, and on May 16, 1918. The northern sky should be scanned on clear nights in order to detect any undue luminosity there in the form of streamers, arches, or condensations, and it is desirable to record the varying phases and times of the features observed. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the height of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27⅓ days).

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is another little understood appearance in the skies, and as such merits further attentive study from observers. It shows as a band of faint light stretching up slantingly from the Sun chiefly on the mornings of October and evenings of March. Whether it is a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems is uncertain. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

The Stellar System.

Far beyond the confines of the Solar system are the Stars, apparently scattered about without any particular plan. To us they appear fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually they are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is one of the aims of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements.

THE CONSTELLATIONS.

In the earliest ages the stars were formed into groups named from some fanciful resemblance to men, animals, or mythological personages, and these names of the constellations have come down to us and still play a part in astronomical nomenclature. It has been said that the constellations were designed about five thousand years ago by a people living somewhere near the valley of the Euphrates, but the statement is necessarily conjectural. To some of the brightest stars names were given—the star Arcturus is mentioned in the Book of Job—and many of these names survive and are in general use. More commonly stars are distinguished by a method designed by Bayer in the early part of the seventeenth century, who assigned a Greek letter to the individual stars of each constellation, the brightest star of the configuration being generally, but not invariably, called α, the next brightest β, and so on. Arcturus, according to this scheme, is therefore known also as α Boötis. When the letters were insufficient in number for the stars of a constellation, the Roman alphabet was brought into use in continuation. There are said to be about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. The action of a faint light imperceptible to the eye makes an impression on the photographic plate when continued for a long time, and hence the number of stars recorded increases as the time of exposure is lengthened. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure. Stars are divided into classes according to their magnitude or brightness, the brightest being of zero magnitude, and stars of magnitude 9 being those just visible in a telescope with an object glass of 1 inch diameter. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE MILKY WAY.

It is believed that the great mass of the stars that we are considering are arranged in space in a form which may be likened, in homely simile, to that of a bun or lens. In other words, our stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, and the median plane is marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Our Sun is not precisely at the centre of the bun, but is probably not far distant from that point. Any estimate of the size of this Universe of stars can at present be little more than conjecture, but it may be considered that the radius of the section in the median plane is at least of the order of 2,000 light years (*see* page 91).

and that the height, or the radius at right angles to that plane is estimated to be a quarter or a third of this distance. This Universe is more densely populated in the region of its central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of it the stars lie thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases, until at the poles they are relatively few. Around the circumference of the bun is a huge ring or girdle made up of stars, generally very faint, because of their distance, clusters of stars which appear like stellar clouds, and nebulæ. These agglomerations of celestial matter make up the appearance we recognise as the Milky Way. Its distance from the centre of our stellar system, just described, is again a matter almost of conjecture, but it may not be far, as stellar distances go, from its outer limits; in fact, it has been reasoned that the stellar system and the nearest parts of the girdle commingle. It is suggested that within the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which is the immediate cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them. The spectral types are marked by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, and the order as written is supposed to indicate the order of evolution or growth of stars. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra the absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The spectra of the remaining classes, K to M, indicate a lowering of temperature, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars of this type.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Formerly the 6th magnitude star, No. 1830 in Groombridge's catalogue, which moves through 7″ a year, was known as the Runaway Star because of its rapid movement; but in 1916 Prof. Barnard found a faint star with an annual proper motion of rather more than 10″, which for the present is the largest known. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but the precise position of this point is not yet known. This movement of 19·5 kilometres per second being established, if by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement of a group of stars, the mean parallax, or distance of this group from us, follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distances of the stars.

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	8·7	48
Canopus	−0·9	52	F	466	55,000
α Centauri	0·1	21	G, K	4·3	3
Vega	0·1	21	A	35	160
Capella	0·2	19	G	50	300
Arcturus	0·2	19	K	43	230
Rigel	0·3	18	A	466	22,000
Procyon	0·5	15	F	10	10
Achernar	0·6	13	B	64	·350
Altair	0·9	10	A	14	12
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	109	1,400
β Centauri	0·9	10	B	88	280
α Crucis	1·1	8	B	59	210
Aldebaran	1·1	8	K	45	110
Spica	1·2	8	B	326	5,800

THE FIFTEEN NEAREST STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
α Centauri	0·1	G, K	4·3	2·6
Barnard's	10·0	M	6·5	·0003
Lalande 21185	7·6	M	8·2	·01
Sirius	−1·6	A	8·6	48·0
τ Ceti	3·6	K	10·0	0·5
Cape Z. 5h. 243	8·3	G–K	10·2	·01
Procyon	0·5	F	10·2	9·7
61 Cygni	5·6	K	10·5	0·1
ϵ Eridani	3·3	K	10·5	0·8
Lacaille 9352	7·4	M	11·2	·08
Struve 2164	8·8	K	11·2	·006
Groombridge 34	8·2	M	11·6	·01
ϵ Indi	4·7	K	11·6	0·25
O.A. (η) 17415	9·3	F	12·1	·004
Kruger 60	9·2	—	12·5	·005

The last column of each table shows the actual brightness compared with that of our Sun. The Sun is here taken to be a star of magnitude −26·1 on the Stellar scale. α Centauri.—The components of this binary are combined. Besides its two larger components there is a star near α Centauri which is perhaps a member of the same system and must be the least luminous star known.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The determination of a star's distance or stellar parallax is a matter of difficulty, and the distances of less than 1,000 stars have been found by the direct method, which consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star, as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit. Recently a more rapid method has been evolved for finding the distance of a star by examination of its spectrum, and already a list of the parallaxes of 500 stars determined in this way has been published. If a sphere be assumed round the Sun as centre with a radius of a hundred billion miles, there are within it, so far as is known, only 20 stars. The nearest of these is the bright star α Centauri and its companion. They are not all first magnitude stars, but all have large proper motion. The ordinary astronomical unit, or distance of the Sun from the Earth, is not sufficiently large to conveniently express the immense distances of the stars. A common unit is the "light year," or the distance that light travels in one year, which in miles is approximately a number formed by 6 followed by 12 zeros. A unit lately brought into use, the parsec (parallax of 1″), is 3¼ times this, or 2 followed by 13 zeros. The parallax of α Centauri has been found to be 0·76″, which would make its distance from the Earth 271,000 times that of the Sun, or about 25 million million miles. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of nearly the second magnitude, but at stated intervals of something less than three days it fades away to nearly the fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9 hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table below. The position of Algol is given by R.A. $3h.\ 2m.\ 46s.$, Declination 40° 28′ N.

Variable stars may be divided roughly into two classes, short-period variables such as Algol, and long-period variables, of which Mira Ceti may be taken as the type (*see* p. 50). There are other kinds of short-period variables besides those of the Algol type. The star β Lyræ, situated at R.A. $18h.\ 47m.$, Declination 33° 16′ N., passes from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, the range of brightness being about a magnitude, but the star is peculiar because it is not at the same brightness at all the minima. The alternate minima are equal, whilst the brightness is the same at all the maxima. The Cepheid variables form a type which take their name from δ Cephei, a star in R.A. $22h.\ 26m.$, Declination 57° 59′ N. The average period of variation of stars of this class is about 7 days, and their peculiarity is that the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. There are stars more capricious in their variation than any of these, of which SS Cygni is a good example, but want of space prevents any further description of the details of this subject, which is now followed by observers and mathematical investigators from various points of view.

THE VARIABLE STAR ALGOL (BETA PERSEI).

Approximate Times of Minima for 1919—max. 2¼, min. 3½ mag.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1 8 A	2 9 M	3 1 M	1 12 A	2 1 A	1 5 M	1 6 A	3 7 M
4 5 ,,	5 6 ,,	5 10 A	4 9 ,,	5 10 M	4 2 ,,	4 3 ,,	6 4 ,,
7 2 ,,	8 3 ,,	8 7 ,,	7 6 ,,	8 7 ,,	6 11 A	7 12 M	9 1 ,,
10 10 M	10 11 A	11 4 ,,	10 3 ,,	11 4 ,,	9 8 ,,	10 9 ,,	11 10 A
13 7 ,,	13 8 ,,	14 1 ,,	13 11 M	14 1 ,,	12 5 ,,	13 6 ,,	14 7 ,,
16 4 ,,	16 5 ,,	17 9 M	16 8 ,,	16 9 A.	15 2 ,,	16 2 ,,	17 3 ,,
19 1 ,,	19 2 ,,	20 6 ,,	19 5 ,,	19 6 ,,	18 10 M	18 11 A	20 11 M
21 10 A	22 11 M	23 3 ,,	22 2 ,,	22 3 ,,	21 7 ,,	21 8 ,,	23 9 ,,
24 7 ,,	25 7 ,,	25 11 A	24 11 A	25 11 M	24 4 ,,	24 5 ,,	26 6 ,,
27 3 ,,	28 4 ,,	28 8 ,,	27 8 ,,	28 9 ,,	27 1 ,,	27 2 ,,	29 3 ,,
30 11 M	...	31 5 ,,	30 4 ,,	...	29 10 A	30 11 M	31 11 A

The times are given to the nearest hour—M. signifies morning; A, afternoon.
The variation of the star shows a slight shortening of period.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The most notable celestial phenomenon of the year 1918 was the outburst of a new star in the early part of June. The exact date when it sprung to naked-eye visibility is not decisively known, but it was seen by several persons on the night of June 8, when it was nearly equal in brightness to Altair (α Aquilæ). Its light increased in intensity, and on the evening of June 9 the star exceeded Vega in brightness. From that date the brightness declined somewhat rapidly and the star was of magnitude 3½ at the end of the month. Except for some spasmodic increases the light declined with fair uniformity in the succeeding months, and the Nova appeared as a sixth magnitude star in November. The brightness of Nova Aquilæ in its early days was greater than that of any Nova since the year 1604, and it was decidedly more brilliant than the Nova which appeared in Perseus in February, 1901. Its position is given by R.A. $18h.\ 44m.\ 44s.$, Declination 0° 29′ 30″ N., so that it is in the S.W. of Aquila and in the region of the Milky Way, as these stars generally are.

In the spectroscope the star exhibited a continuous spectrum with dark lines during its rise to maximum brightness, and in its second stage the broad bright bands due to hydrogen, accompanied by absorption bands which is a typical feature of New stars. The lines of the spectrum which indicate transition to the nebula stage appeared at the end of June, and were strongly

marked in the middle of July. Nova Aquilæ has therefore followed the course usual with this class of object, though its spectrum has presented peculiarities to some observers, for which, at the present, no reason can be prudently given. The causes which operate to produce New stars cannot certainly be assigned, but various sensational theories have been advanced to account for them, such as a collision between remote planetary bodies or the clashing of vast meteoric streams; but a suggestion more probable than these is that the phenomenon is the result of an outburst in a hitherto faint object, or the ignition of a mass of gas surrounding it. This star was not entirely "new," for it had been catalogued in 1895 and photographed frequently since that date as a star, of about the 10th magnitude, with some evidence of variability. The general course for these Nov or Temporary Stars, of which more than twent that were visible to the naked eye are on recor is to sink to a very faint magnitude but n always to entirely disappear.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary sta we may notice groups of stars gathered clo together, sometimes easily separable into ind vidual stars, others that can only be separate in the most powerful telescopes, and some th appear as unresolvable patches of light; t latter are called nebulæ, and appear to consis in some instances, of an incandescent gas, a cording to the evidence of the spectroscope. short list of the more interesting of the various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h m	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked ey
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Ros
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked ey
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked ey
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visil to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked ey
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

Time.

Greenwich Mean Time.

Time, in the abstract, is measured by the distance described by a moving body, or machine, when the velocity of the same is sustained with perfect uniformity. Our rotating Earth is the moving body used to measure time, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with respect to the Sun. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but as it is here estimated with reference to the Sun, the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, the velocity of which is subject sometimes to a gradual acceleration, sometimes to a retardation, because of the ellipticity of its orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of that orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, on some chosen meridian. If the meridi chosen be that which passes through any pa ticular place, the time is called the Local Me Time of that place; but usually some standa meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chos for a whole country, and hence the expressi Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usual Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standa Time, p. 95).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is affected by t two causes mentioned, which make the leng of a solar day not uniform. This is call Apparent Solar Time, and differs from Me Solar Time by the Equation of Time which given in the second column of page 2 for ea month, and is to be used according to the p cept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins noon, and the hours following noon are numbe successively from 0 to 23. There is therefo no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in ast nomical tables, but January 1*d.* 22*h.* is t

equivalent of January *2d.* 10*h.* A.M. in ordinary parlance, and January *2d.* 9*h.* in astronomy is recognised as being January *2d.* 9*h.* P.M. of ordinary life. In some special astronomical tables, the day begins at Apparent noon, or at the moment when the True Sun is on the meridian, but the abbreviation G.M.T. always indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon.

The use of the astronomical day is of great antiquity, but proposals have frequently been made for its abolition and for the unification of astronomical and civil time. Such a proposal is again before the astronomical and nautical public. In 1918 views were exchanged and published on the question whether the astronomical data in the Nautical Almanac, and the time used for navigational purposes on board ship, should be based upon a day of 24 hours beginning at midnight. This system was adopted for military purposes during the year.

In this edition of this Almanack the day begins as hitherto, at midnight, and is divided into two periods, morning and afternoon, of 12 hours each. The hour which follows midnight is called 0, and that which follows noon is called 12. The only exception to this is in the ninth column of page 2 of each month, where the beginning of the sidereal day is given in astronomical time.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9·83 seconds of mean time. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (*see* p. 78). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, or are due south, and comparison of this with the known or calculated time of transit will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian. On the following page are given the times of transit, to the nearest minute of ten such stars on two days in each month. From these the time of transit on other days may be inferred.

As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (*see* page 78), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. 2 of each month.

"Summer" Time.

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as an advantage during the war the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr. William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." The second clause ordained the period during which the Act should be in force in 1916, and that His Majesty may in any subsequent year during the present war declare by Order in Council any period in which the Act shall be in force. A committee appointed to consider the working of the Act in 1916 reported in its favour, and Summer Time was again used in 1917 and 1918. The prescribed periods have been:—

1916.	May 21*d.* 2*h.* a.m. to Oct. 1*d.* 2*h.* a.m.	The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case.
1917.	April 8*d.* 2*h.* a.m. to Sept. 17*d.* 2*h.* a.m.	
1918.	Mar. 24*d.* 2*h.* a.m. to Sept. 30*d.* 2*h.* a.m.	

Astronomical Glossary.

Right Ascension, Declination.—The heavenly bodies appear to be affixed to the inner surface of a sphere of which the observer is the centre, and this celestial sphere is supposed to be marked with meridians and parallel circles just as is the terrestrial globe. The central of these circles is the extension of the Earth's Equator. On the celestial sphere Right Ascension is the counterpart of longitude on the Earth. Declination is the counterpart of terrestrial latitude.

The Ecliptic.—The extension of the plane of the Ecliptic (*see* p. 82) marks a circle round the celestial sphere called the Ecliptic. The position of the Ecliptic in the sky may be traced approximately in the sky by the moon and planets which always lie near it. The Sun is always in the Ecliptic.

The First Point of Aries.—The Ecliptic and Equator intersect in two points, the Sun being at one of these at the Spring Equinox. This point is called the First Point of Aries, and this is taken as the zero point from which Right Ascension is measured.

A similar system of circles parallel to the Ecliptic, with meridians at right-angles to them, is imagined, and the position of a heavenly body with reference to these is called its celestial latitude and longitude. Celestial longitude is also measured from the First Point of Aries, and does not differ greatly in amount from Right Ascension.

The R.A. and Dec. of a Star, except for small changes due to Precession and Proper Motion (*see* pp. 81 and 90) are constant. The R.A. and Dec. of a Planet change because of the movement of the Earth and Planet round the Sun. The Right Ascension of the Sun continually increases because of the Earth's movement.

Opposition.—Since the Earth and planets move round the Sun at different rates, the Earth will at certain times pass between the Sun and an exterior planet, and the latter is then said to be in Opposition. The longitude of the planet measured from the Earth differs from that of the Sun by 180°, and the planet is in the South at midnight.

Conjunction.—When the Earth and an Exterior Planet are in line with the Sun, the latter being between the two other bodies, the Planet is in Conjunction, and the Sun and the Planet have the same longitude. For Mercury and Venus, this configuration is called Superior Conjuction. When either of these planets is in line with the Sun and Earth and between these two bodies, it is said to be in Inferior Conjunction. A planet in either kind of Conjunction (*contd. on p. 97*)

Approximate Mean Time of Southing of Clock Stars.

Jan.	11	21	Feb.	10	20	March	12	22	April	11	21
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
β Androm.	3 44	5 5	Aldebaran	7 12	6 33	Rigel	5 53	5 14	Pollux	6 25	5 45
α Arietis...	6 42	6 2	Rigel	7 51	7 12	β Tauri ...	6 4	5 25	Regulus ...	8 48	8 9
α Ceti	7 37	6 58	δ Tauri ...	8 2	7 23	Betelgeuse	6 33	5 54	γ Leonis ...	8 50	8 10
η Tauri ...	8 22	7 42	Betelgeuse	8 31	7 52	Sirius	7 24	6 45	δ Leonis ...	9 54	9 14
Aldebaran	9 10	8 31	Sirius	9 22	8 43	Procyon ...	8 17	7 38	β Leonis ...	10 29	9 49
Rigel	9 49	9 10	Procyon ...	10 15	9 36	Pollux	8 23	7 43	γ Corvi ...	10 55	10 16
β Tauri ...	10 0	9 20	Pollux	10 21	9 41	ε Hydrae...	9 25	8 45	γ Virginis	11 21	10 42
Betelgeuse	10 29	9 50	ε Hydrae...	11 23	10 43	α Hydrae...	10 6	9 26	Spica	0 4	11 25
Sirius	11 20	10 41	α Hydrae...	0 4	11 24	Regulus ...	10 46	10 7	η Bootis ...	0 34	11 55
Pollux	0 19	11 39	Regulus ...	0 44	0 5	δ Leonis ...	11 52	11 12	Arcturus...	0 55	0 16

May	11	21	June	10	20	July	10	20	Aug.	9	19
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
Regulus ...	8 50	8 11	γ Virginis	7 25	6 46	η Bootis ...	6 40	6 1	α Ophiuchi	8 22	7 43
δ Leonis ...	7 56	7 16	Spica	8 8	7 29	Arcturus...	7 1	6 22	β Ophiuchi	8 30	7 51
β Leonis ...	8 31	7 51	η Bootis ...	8 38	7 59	α Librae ...	7 36	6 56	Vega.....	9 25	8 46
γ Corvi.....	8 57	8 18	Arcturus...	8 59	8 20	α Coronae .	8 20	7 41	ζ Aquilae ..	9 52	9 13
γ Virginis	9 23	8 44	α Librae ...	9 34	8 54	Antares ...	9 14	8 34	γ Aquilae..	10 33	9 54
Spica	10 6	9 27	α Coronae	10 28	9 39	α Ophiuchi	10 20	9 41	Altair	10 37	9 58
η Bootis ...	10 36	9 57	Antares ...	11 11	10 32	β Ophiuchi	10 28	9 49	α^2 Capric...	11 4	10 25
Arcturus...	10 57	10 18	α Ophiuchi	11 28	11 39	Vega.....	11 23	10 44	α Cygni	11 29	10 50
α Librae ...	11 32	10 52	Vega.....	11 21	0 42	ζ Aquilae..	11 50	11 11	ε Pegasi ...	0 31	11 52
α Coronae	0 16	11 37	Altair	0 33	0 54	Altair	0 35	11 56	α Aquarii ..	0 52	0 13

Sept.	8	18	Oct.	8	18	Nov.	7	17	Dec.	7	17
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
Vega.....	7 27	6 48	Vega.....	5 29	4 50	Altair	4 44	4 4	α Aquarii ..	5 0	4 21
ζ Aquilae ..	7 55	7 15	γ Aquilae..	6 37	5 58	α Cygni ...	5 35	4 56	Fomalhaut	5 51	5 12
γ Aquilae..	8 35	7 56	Altair	6 42	6 2	α Aquarii ..	6 58	6 19	α Androm.	7 2	6 23
Altair	8 40	8 0	α Cygni ...	7 33	6 54	Fomalhaut	7 49	7 10	β Androm.	8 3	7 24
α^2 Capric...	9 6	8 27	α Aquarii ..	8 56	8 17	α Pegasi ...	7 57	7 18	α Arietis ..	9 0	8 21
α Cygni ...	9 31	8 52	Fomalhaut	9 47	9 8	α Androm.	9 0	8 21	α Ceti	9 56	9 16
α Aquarii ..	10 54	10 15	α Pegasi ...	9 55	9 16	β Androm.	10 1	9 22	γ Tauri.....	10 40	10 1
Fomalhaut	11 45	11 6	α Androm..	10 58	10 19	α Arietis ...	10 58	10 19	Aldebaran.	11 29	10 49
α Pegasi ...	11 53	11 14	β Androm.	11 59	11 20	α Ceti	11 54	11 14	Rigel	0 8	11 29
α Androm..	0 56	0 17	α Arietis ...	0 56	0 17	η Tauri ...	0 38	11 59	Betelgeuse	0 48	0 9

The times are Evening hours, except 0, 1 and 2, which are after midnight of the day given in the heading. Details of these stars will be found on p. 82.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

John Flamsteed (a *protégé* of Sir Jonas Moore, the mathematician, and of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect) was appointed "Astronomical Observator" by Charles II., by royal warrant dated 4 March, 1675. A building designed by Wren to serve as an observatory and habitation for the observer, and "a little for pomp," as he said, was erected at a small cost on the site of an old tower or castle on a hill in Greenwich Park, which has since been supplemented by another and more commodious edifice.

British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh ..... Rev. W. F. A. Ellison.
Liverpool ..... W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Cambridge ... Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (*Solar Physics*) Prof. H. F. Newall, M.A., F.R.S.
Dunsink ..... Professor H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Royal Astronomer of Ireland).
Durham ..... Col. E. H. Hills, R.E., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Edinburgh (*Royal Observatory*), Prof. R. A. Sampson, M.A., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland).
(*Calton Hill*), Sir W. Peck.
Greenwich ... Sir Frank W. Dyson, M.A., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Oxford (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy).
,, (*Radcliffe*), Dr. A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Salcombe Regis (*Hill Observatory*), Sir J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.
South Kensington (*Imperial College*), Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.
Stonyhurst College, Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J.

Cape of Good Hope, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. (H.M. Astronomer at the Cape).
Kodaikanal and Madras, John Evershed, F.R.S.
Helwan Observatory, Egypt, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Dr. Otto Klotz.
Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Dr. J. S. Plaskett.
Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dodwell.
Melbourne, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, M.A., D.Sc.
Perth (W.A.), H. B. Curlewis.
Sydney (N.S.W.), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Union Observatory, Johannesburg, R. T. A. Innes
Hector Observatory, Wellington (N.Z.), C. E. Adams, D.Sc.

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In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian. A law passed in France in the year 1891 made the mean time of the Paris Observatory the legal time for France and Algeria, but this has since been altered, and Greenwich Time is now the Standard for these countries. There are other examples of the adoption by nations of the time of their own capital as the Standard Time of the country, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now the majority of the countries of the world use as Standard Time the time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and the Standard therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time according to this scheme has been adopted are given in the accompanying table. In the large territories of the United States and Canada it has been found expedient to adopt five different standard times, the territories being divided into five by meridians, 7½° on either side of the five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, but towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, in which the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			
12	hours	fast	Fiji Islands.
11½	,,	fast	New Zealand.*
10	,,	fast	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania.
9½	,,	fast	South Australia.
9	,,	fast	Japan, Corea.
8	,,	fast	West Australia, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Islands, Formosa Islands, North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor.
7	,,	fast	Straits Settlements.
6½	,,	fast	Burma.
5½	,,	fast	India.
5	,,	fast	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,,	fast	Mauritius, Seychelles.
3	,,	fast	Italian Somaliland.
2	,,	fast	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia (time of Pulkovo 2 hours 1 minute fast on Greenwich), Egypt, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony, Portuguese East Africa.
1	hour	fast	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Western Turkey, Malta, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa.
½	,,	fast	Nigeria.
Greenwich Time			Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Islands, Gibraltar, Algeria, St. Thomas and Princes Island.
1	hour	slow	Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone.
2	hours	slow	Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando and Trinidad Island (Brazil).
3	,,	slow	Eastern Brazil.
4	,,	slow	Eastern Provinces of Canada, the Leeward Islands, Central Brazil.
5	,,	slow	Western Labrador, Quebec, Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick, Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Islands, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	,,	slow	Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras.
7	,,	slow	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	,,	slow	British Columbia, and Pacific Coast Zone of United States.
9	,,	slow	Yukon, Alaska.
10½	,,	slow	Sandwich Islands.
11½	,,	slow	Samoa.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

It will be inferred from the above table that when it is noon at Greenwich on any day of the week, it will be midnight of that day in the Fiji Islands but half-past twelve in the morning of that same day in Samoa. In other words, at half an hour after midnight of Wednesday in Samoa, it is midnight of Thursday in Fiji, though these two places are separated by a comparatively short distance. In an ocean-going ship travelling westward this fact necessitates the omission of a day from the week, and in the case supposed, Thursday would be omitted from the log and the record would pass directly from Wednesday to Friday.

ZONE TIME AT SEA.

A scheme is being considered officially to extend the Zone Time system to the use of ships at sea. The time kept by the clocks used for ordinary life on board a vessel has hitherto been a time which corresponds approximately to the longitude in which she then is, and that this may be so the timekeepers have been altered at some arbitrary moment of the day, by an arbitrary amount. It is now proposed that the clocks shall show the time of the hour-zone in which the vessel is at any moment, an adjustment being made at about the time the ship enters that zone. The zones will be numbered for this purpose $+1, +2, +3, \ldots$ Westward from Greenwich, $-1, -2, -3, \ldots$ Eastward, and the number of the zone is to be shown prominently on the clock. The object of this arrangement is that the number of the zone, as well as the time, may be given in any record made, and the corresponding Greenwich Time can then be readily inferred by addition or subtraction as shown by the sign.

* It is proposed that the time of New Zealand shall be altered to 12 hours fast on Greenwich.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 to 100 million years.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions :—

I. EOZOIC.
II. PALÆOZOIC or PRIMARY.
  i. *Cambrian.*
  ii. *Silurian.*
  iii. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone.*
  iv. *Carboniferous.*
  v. *Permian.*
III. MEZOZOIC or SECONDARY.
  i. *Triassic.*
  ii. *Jurassic.*
  iii. *Lower Cretaceous.*
  iv. *Upper Cretaceous.*
IV. CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY.
  i. *Eocene.*
  ii. *Oligocene.*
  iii. *Miocene.*
  iv. *Pliocene.*
V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY.
  i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial.*
  ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial.*

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of our next paragraph.

Ethnological Periods.—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are :—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.
4. Bronze Age.
5. Early Iron Age.

Of these periods the last three can be dated for Europe as follows :—

Neolithic ends about 2000 B.C.
Bronze Age ends about 1000 to 500 B.C.
Early Iron Age from about 500 B.C.

Various systems of Chronology are dealt with in alphabetical sequence in the following list :—

Abyssinian. — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D.

Armenian. — The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 20th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Chinese.—In 1913 the Chinese Republic adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on 25th March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (25th March) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (*see also* "Roman Chronology" below) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and a Greek and Russian calendar for 1919 will be found on p. 98.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1919 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1976 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1919 A.D. is 1841 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish. — In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1919 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5680 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5679–5680 will be found on p. 98.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1919 is therefore 1337–1338 of the Hejira, a calendar for which year will be found on p. 98.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1919 is, therefore, 1288 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab* (anno) *Urbis Conditæ* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained 365¼ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the *Moon* returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (*i.e.*, the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after).

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

ASTRONOMICAL GLOSSARY (*continued from p. 93*).

has the same longitude as the Sun, and therefore approximately the same Right Ascension.

Elongation of Mercury and Venus (*see* p. 84).

Stationary Points.—A line being supposed joining the Earth and a planet, at certain epochs on either side of Opposition, or of Inferior Conjunction in the case of Mercury and Venus, this line remains parallel to itself for some days, and the planet does not change its position among the stars.

Heliocentric Position.—For some purposes it is convenient to consider the position of a celestial body supposed to be seen from the centre of the Sun. In this convention the position is given in latitude and longitude, but the longitude is not the same in amount as that referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Full Moon.—When the Moon is in Opposition to the Sun, or distant from it by 180° of celestial longitude, it is said to be Full.

Occultations.—Because the Moon is near to the Earth, in its orbital motion it passes in front of and covers the stars which lie behind it. Bright stars can be seen up to the moment when they apparently touch the Moon's circumference, and the instant when this happens can be observed with accuracy (*see* p. 80). The light of faint stars is overpowered by that of the Moon, and these become invisible as the Moon approaches them, and the "Occultation" of these cannot be observed.

Sidereal and Solar Time (*see p. 78*).

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Time, take from the second page of the month the Sidereal Time at the preceding Mean Noon. To this add the given Mean Time, with 12 hours added if the time is a.m., and also the acceleration for each item of the Mean Time (or Mean Time + 12*h.*) as given in the Table.

Example: To find the Sidereal Time which corresponds to Mean Time 8*h.* 35*m.* 27·5*s.* a.m. on March 16

Add	..	12	
	20	35	27·5
Add Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, March 15	23	28	9·6
Add acceleration for 20*h.*		3	17·13
,, ,, ,, 35*h.*			5·75
,, ,, ,, 27·5*s.*			·08

Sum (less 24*h.*) = corresponding Sidereal Time ..... 20*h.* 7*m.* 0·1*s.*

To convert Sidereal Time into Mean Time, subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Mean Noon and convert this into Mean Time by subtracting the Retardation for each item.

JEWISH CALENDAR. (A.M. 5679 and part of A.M. 5680.)

A.M. 5679.		A.D. 1918.	
Tishri	1	Sept. 7	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
,,	2	,, 8	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	3	,, 9	Fast of Gedaliah.
,,	10	,, 16	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
,,	15	,, 21	Feast of Tabernacles.
,,	16	,, 22	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	21	,, 27	Hoshana Rabba.
,,	22	,, 28	Feast of the 8th day.
,,	23	,, 29	Rejoicing of the Law.
Hesvan	1	Oct. 7	New Moon.
Kislev	1	Nov. 5	New Moon.
,,	25	,, 29	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1	Dec. 4	New Moon.
		A.D. 1919.	
Sebat	1	Jan. 2	New Moon.
Adar I.	1	Feb. 1	New Moon.
,, II.	1	Mar. 3	New Moon.
,,	11	,, 13	Fast of Esther.
,,	14	,, 16	Purim.
,,	15	,, 17	Shushan Purim.
Nisan	1	April 1	New Moon.
,,	15	,, 15	Festival of Passover.
,,	16	,, 16	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	21	,, 21	,, ,, 7th day.
,,	22	,, 22	,, ,, ends.

A.D. 1919.			
Iyar	1	May 1	New Moon.
Sivan	1	,, 30	New Moon.
,,	6	June 4	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks.
,,	7	,, 5	,, ,, 2nd day.
Tammuz	1	,, 29	New Moon.
,,	17	July 15	Fast of Tammuz.
Ab	1	,, 28	New Moon.
,,	9	Aug. 5	Fast of Ab
Ellul	1	,, 27	New Moon.
A.M. 5680.			
Tishri	1	Sept. 25	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
,,	2	,, 26	,, ,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	4	,, 28	Fast of Gedaliah.
,,	10	Oct. 4	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
,,	15	,, 9	Feast of Tabernacles.
,,	16	,, 10	,, ,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	21	,, 15	Hoshana Rabba.
,,	22	,, 16	Feast of the 8th day.
,,	23	,, 17	Rejoicing of the Law.
Hesvan	1	,, 25	New Moon.
Kislev	1	Nov. 23	New Moon.
,,	25	Dec. 17	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1	Dec. 23	New Moon.

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous Evening at Sunset.

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR. (1337th Year of Hejira, A.D. 1918–1919.)

Year of Hejira 1337.	A.D. 1918.		Year of Hejira 1337.	A.D. 1919.		Year of Hejira 1337.	A.D. 1919.	
Muharram	October	7	Jomada II.	March	4	Dulheggia	August	28
Saphar	November	6	Rajab	April	2	1338.		
Rabia I.	December	5	Shaaban	May	2	Muharram	September	26
	A.D. 1919.		Ramadan	May	31	Saphar	October	26
Rabia II.	January	4	Shawall	June	30	Rabia I.	November	24
Jomada I.	February	2	Dulkaada	July	29	Rabia II.	December	24

OLD STYLE CALENDAR, 1919.

(*Used in Russia and the other Orthodox States.*)

Old Style.		Certain Holy Days.	New Style.	
Jan.	1	*Circumcision*	Jan.	14
,,	6	*Theophany (Epiphany)*	,,	19
Feb.	2	*Hypapante*	Feb.	15
,,	17	*Carnival Sunday*	Mar.	2
Mar.	3	*First Sunday in Lent*	,,	16
,,	9	*Forty Martyrs*	,,	22
,,	25	*Annunciation of Theotokos...*	April	7
,,	31	*Palm Sunday*	,,	13
April	5	*Great Friday*	,,	18
,,	7	*Holy Pasch (Easter Day)* ...	,,	20
,,	23	*St. George*	May	6
May	9	*St. Nicolas**	,,	22
,,	21	*St. Constantine the Great* ...	June	3
,,	26	*Pentecost*	,,	8
,,	27	*Holy Ghost*	,,	9
June	29	*Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles*	July	12
Aug.	1	*First day of Fast of Theotokos*	Aug.	14
,,	6	*Transfiguration*	,,	19
,,	15	*Repose of Theotokos(Assumption)*,,		28
,,	30	*St. Alexander (Nevsky)**	Sept.	12
Sept.	8	*Nativity of Theotokos*	,,	21
,,	14	*Exaltation of the Cross*	,,	27
Oct.	1	*Patronage of Theotokos**	Oct.	14
Nov.	15	*First day Fast of the Nativity*	Nov.	28
,,	21	*Entrance of Theotokos*.....	Dec.	4
Dec.	6	*St. Nicolas*	,,	19
,,	9	*Conception of Theotokos*	,,	22
,,	25	*Nativity*	Jan.	7

* Peculiar to Russia.

ROMAN CALENDAR.

In the ancient Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

The first day of a month being called its "Kalends," the last day of the preceding month is called *the day before the Kalends* (pridie Kalendas). Thus December 31 would have been written "pridie Kal. Jan." The day before that, December 30, is the third day of the Kalends, both the beginning and ending days of the interval being taken in the reckoning, and so on back to the Ides, and from thence again to the Nones.

THE COPTIC CALENDAR.

Year 1635.	A.D. 1919.		Year 1635.	A.D. 1919.	
Tubah	Jan.	9	Masri	August	7
Amshir	Feb.	8	Intercalary	Sept.	6–11
Barmahāt	March	10	Year 1636.		
Barmūdah	April	9	Tūt	Sept.	12
Bashuns	May	9	Bābah	Oct.	12
Būnah	June	8	Hātur	Nov.	11
Abīb	July	8	Kihak	Dec.	11

In the Coptic Calendar, used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is composed of 12 months of 30 days each, followed by 6 or 5 Intercalary days according as the year is or is not a Leap-year. The Era of this Calendar is that of Diocletian, 284 A.D.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926 English miles, and at the Poles 7,899 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,872·4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·09 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	910,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	180,000,000
North America	8,000,000	120,000,000
South America	6,800,000	38,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,646,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (13,123,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,330,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	555,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro	Africa	190,000,000
Semitic	North Africa	81,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	52,000,000
Red Indian	America	23,000,000
		1,646,000,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

If an airship, with a constant speed of 50 miles an hour, started from the Earth on a journey to the Sun on January 1, 1928, it would be nearly 210 years on the journey, as it would not arrive until Nov. 23 2137! The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,872·4 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,000 miles an hour (580,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following 48 cities have an ascertained population exceeding half a million, according to the latest census returns:—

LONDON (Greater), England (1914)	7,419,704
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1914) (estimated)	7,300,000
PARIS, France (1911)	2,888,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1916)	2,498,000
PETROGRAD, Russia (1915)	2,318,000
TOKYO, Japan (1913)	2,225,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,150,000
BERLIN, Prussia 1910)	2,071,000
Moscow, Russia (1913)	1,818,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1916)	1,710,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1916)	1,597,000
Osaka, Japan (1916)	1,460,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	1,008,000
Bombay, India (1911)	980,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	840,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1916)	757,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1916)	756,000
Liverpool, England (1911)	746,000
Manchester, England (1911)	716,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1916)	674,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	654,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	637,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1915)	616,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1916)	605,000
MADRID, Spain (1910)	600,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1911)	592,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1916)	590,000
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1916)	579,000
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1911)	520,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000

Estimated Populations.

Canton (China)	1,250,000
PEKING (China)	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey)	1,000,000
Hankow (China)	900,000
Tientsin (China)	850,000
Fuchow (China)	650,000
Chungking (China)	600,000
Suchow (China)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

	Oceans. Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
	Seas.	
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illampa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	,,	21,031
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,243
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilmia Njaro	German E. Africa	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlaltepetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to these marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokull in Iceland, Mouna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboko in Japan, and Le Soufrière and La Pelee in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Br.-Germ.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Anglo-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland (U.K.)	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (No Man's Land)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Mekong	China Sea	1,500
Amu Daria	Aral Sea	1,300
Ohio	Mississippi River	1,280

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; and the series of falls on the Merced River in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS :—							
Catholic Churches :							
Roman Catholics ..	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	29,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000	272,860,000
Eastern Churches.	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,000
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000	564,510,000
NON-CHRISTIANS :—							
Jews	9,250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,000
Muhammadans	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000	321,825,000
Buddhists.....	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	...	20,000	138,031,000
Hindus	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	1,081,981,000
TOTAL	388,810,000	892,200,000	158,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	55,625,000	1,646,491,000

POST OFFICES, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, LETTERS, &c.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Telegraph Line.	Letters per Head.	Post Offices.
U.S.A.	265,000	260,000	80	60,000
Russia	49,000	127,000	10	16,000
Germany ...	39,000	142,000	49	50,000
India	36,000	75,000	2	20,000
France	32,000	114,000	40	14,000
Canada	35,500	43,000	80	13,860
Austria-H. ...	29,000	47,000	27	16,000
U.K.	23,700	87,000	74	14,000
Australia ...	22,000	47,000	130	8,000
Argentina ...	22,600	38,000	40	3,000
Mexico	16,000	22,000	14	3,000
Brazil	16,000	38,000	9	3,250
Italy	11,600	35,000	11	11,000
Spain	10,000	26,500	7	5,600
Japan	7,500	24,000	5	8,000
Switzerland	3,500	2,500	67	4,200
The World	710,000	1,360,000	—	314,000

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length. Miles.	Yds.
Quebec	Canada (1918)	...	...
Tay	Scotland	2	73
Ohio	United States	2	—
Victoria	Canada	1	1,320
Forth	Scotland	1	1,005
Missouri	United States	1	784
Queensborough ...	United States	1	740
Williamsburgh ...	United States	1	676
Manhattan	United States	1	520
Susquehanna	United States	1	345
Brooklyn	United States	1	245

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.
New York (1917)	12,351,033	12,591,780
Antwerp (1912)	13,205,550	13,149,144
Hamburg (1913)	14,241,894	14,496,623
Hong Kong (1917)	17,052,534	16,890,420
Rotterdam (1914)	8,048,800	5,285,400
London (1916)	7,745,371	5,334,544
Monte Video (1915)	8,951,250	9,090,700
Marseilles (1914)	7,234,820	6,090,970
Singapore (1916).....	7,102,108	6,112,090
Cardiff (1916)	5,599,251	6,163,304
Liverpool (1916).....	7,158,862	6,658,381
Colombo (1914)	7,200,594	7,072,100
Rio de Janeiro (1911) ...	5,212,713	5,198,784
Shanghai (1911)	4,183,528	4,155,152

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Of the 1,646,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the British Dominions and in the United States of America. The principal European tongues are divided approximately as follows :—

Language.	People.
English.....	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width * feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Holland)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave Germany	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-St. Petersburgh (Russia).....	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	20,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

* At the bottom. † Reconstructed.

The World's Production of Wheat.
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1917. (Actual.)	Season 1918. (Estimated.)
U.S.A.	31	114
Russia	(say) 60	(say) 50
India	47	47
Canada	29	23
Australasia	19	15
Hungary	(say) 13	(say) 16
France	28	28
Spain	17·5	16
Italy	17·3	22
Germany	(say) 15	(say) 15
Argentina	9	29
Rumania	9	(say) 9
Austria	(say) 8	(say) 8
United Kingdom	8	10·5
Other smaller Producers	abt. 50·2	abt. 50·5
	406	450

The figures for the Indian, Argentine, and Australasian crops are of those harvested in the early months of each calendar year; the other crops harvest June–September.

The World's Production of Barley.
(In millions of quarters of 400 lb.)

	Season 1917. (Actual.)	Season 1918. (Estimated.)
Russia	(say) 50	(say) 50
U.S.A.	24	26
India	16	16
Germany	(say) 13	(say) 15
Japan	11	9
Spain	9	10
Austria	(say) 8	(say) 8
United Kingdom	7·2	7·5
Canada	6	6·6
Hungary	(say) 5	(say) 5
France	5	6
Other smaller Producers, abt.	25·8	abt. 25·9
	182	187

The World's Production of Oats.
(In millions of quarters of 304 lb.)

	Season 1917. (Actual.)	Season 1918. (Estimated.)
U.S.A.	168	162
Russia	(say) 85	(say) 80
Germany	(say) 50	(say) 50
Canada	44	46
France	25	(say) 28
Austria-Hungary	25	(say) 25
United Kingdom	25·8	30
Sweden	7	7
Denmark	4	4
Argentina	3·4	8
Other smaller Producers, abt.	32·8	abt. 31
	470	470

The World's Production of Rye.
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1917. (Actual.)	Season 1918 (Estimated.)
Russia	(say) 90	(say) 80
Germany	(say) 40	(say) 40
Austria	(say) 10	(say) 9
U.S.A.	7	9
Hungary	(say) 5	(say) 5
France	3·2	4
Other smaller Producers, abt.	24·3	abt. 24
	180	171

The World's Production of Maize.
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1917. (Actual.)	Season 1918. (Estimated.)
U.S.A.	367	311
Hungary	(say) 22	(say) 22
Argentina	7	20
Mexico	12	12
Rumania	20	10
Italy	9	9
Egypt	7	7
Russia	6	5
Union of South Africa	4	5
Other smaller Producers	abt. 16	abt. 15
	460	415

The Principal Exporters of Wheat and Wheat-Flour.
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

Exports, Season 1915–16. Aug. 1–July 31.	Season 1915–17. Aug. 1–July 31.
U.S.A. 30	22
Canada 30	23
Argentina 8	7
Australasia 4	9
India 1	6·5
Russia (North) 1	·4
Other smaller Exporting Countries 1	1·1
75	69

The Principal Importers (by Sea) of Wheat and Wheat-Flour.
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

Imports, Season 1915–16. Aug. 1–July 31.	Season 1916–17. Aug. 1–July 31.
United Kingdom 26·5	19
France 10	probably 15
Italy 10	7
Belgium 3	2
Holland 2	2
Smaller Importing European Countries 10	10
Extra-European Countries 12	12
73·5	67

The United Kingdom's Imports of Foreign Grain and Flour.
(Calendar Year January 1 to December 31.)

	Wheat (qrs. 480 lb.).	Barley (qrs. 400 lb.).	Oats (qrs. 304 lb.).	Maize (qrs. 480 lb.).	Flour (cwts. 280 lb.).
1912	25,566,900	5,635,400	6,742,700	10,288,000	4,075,800
1913	24,704,700	6,283,000	6,691,500	11,499,500	4,791,200
1914	24,249,600	4,492,400	5,215,700	9,109,500	4,024,100
1915	20,689,000	3,447,000	5,762,000	11,343,000	4,192,000
1916	23,349,000	4,129,480	4,506,500	7,970,480	3,684,130
1917	21,668,000	2,559,000	4,650,000	5,835,000	5,735,000

Country.	Sq. Miles.	Population. Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Vital Statistics. Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
British Empire	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	London (Greater)	7,419,704
U.K.	121,377	45,407,037	374	21·1	14·6		
India	1,803,000	315,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,250,000	2	27·82	15·12	Ottawa	88,000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Australia	3,063,041	5,000,000	2	27·7	10·5	Canberra	...
New Zealand	105,000	1,200,000	11	26·3	9·5	Wellington	65,000
South Africa	473,100	6,000,000	13	...	...	Pretoria	30,000
United States	3,027,000	92,000,000	31	...	...	Washington	332,000
Extra U.S.	721,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	12,000	2,000,000	166	...	...	Scutari	...
Argentina	1,131,841	8,000,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,250,000
Austria	134,634	29,000,000	222	31·4	21·9	Vienna	2,150,000
Belgium	11,400	7,500,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	196,000
Bolivia	570,000	3,000,000	4	...	...	La Paz	95,000
Brazil	3,300,000	22,000,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,000,000
Bulgaria	42,000	4,500,000	119	40·3	26·4	Sofia	103,000
Chile	295,000	4,000,000	12	37·2	31·1	Santiago	355,000
China	4,300,000	400,000,000	99	...	...	Peking	1,000,000
Colombia	462,000	5,475,000	12	...	...	Bogota	122,000
Costa Rica	23,000	447,000	17	43·8	26·1	San José	37,000
Cuba	44,178	2,150,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	297,000
Denmark	15,500	2,800,000	180	26·7	13·4	Copenhagen	462,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo	25,000
Ecuador	116,530	1,300,000	11	...	...	Quito	55,000
Egypt	363,181	12,600,000	31	...	...	Cairo	785,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3	...	...	Khartoum	30,000
France	207,100	40,000,000	193	18·7	19·6	Paris	2,850,000
,, Colonies	3,800,000	55,000,000	11	...	...		
Algeria	1,120,000	5,600,000	5	25·1	18·9	Algiers	172,000
Morocco	193,000	4,500,000	40	...	...	Fez	120,000
Tunis	46,300	1,800,000	40	...	...	Tunis	170,000
German Empire	208,780	65,000,000	311	29·8	16·2	Berlin	2,071,000
,, Colonies	1,134,240	15,000,000	13	...	...		
Greece	43,522	5,000,000	114	...	...	Athens	240,000
Guatemala	47,500	2,000,000	42	...	...		
Haiti	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince	100,000
Honduras	44,275	650,000	13	35·3	17·8	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Hungary	125,400	21,000,000	170	34·8	24·9	Budapest	881,601
Italy	110,623	35,000,000	315	31·5	21·4	Rome	563,000
,, Colonies	601,200	1,600,000	3	...	...		
Japan	140,200	75,500,000	356	34·2	21·9	Tokyo	2,100,000
Dependencies	95,700	18,000,000	187	...	...		
Liberia	41,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000	85	...	...	Cettinje	5,000
Netherlands	12,760	6,600,000	497	27·8	14·5	The Hague	333,000
,, Colonies	832,500	38,000,000	46	...	...		
Nicaragua	51,700	600,000	11	...	...	Managua	35,000
Norway	124,400	2,400,000	19	25·9	13·2	Christiania	242,000
Panama	31,890	400,000	13	...	...	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	97,700	800,000	8	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	280,000
Peru	680,026	3,530,000	5	...	...	Lima	151,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	437,000
,, Colonies	803,000	10,000,000	12	...	...		
Rumania	52,700	7,200,000	142	43·0	25·7	Bucharest	400,000
Russia	8,770,703	180,000,000	19	46·8	29·8	Petrograd	2,018,600
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	...	...	San Salvador	60,000
Serbia	34,000	5,000,000	143	39·0	22·4	Belgrade	91,000
Siam	220,000	8,150,000	28	...	...	Bangkok	620,000
Spain	196,700	20,500,000	103	31·8	23·7	Madrid	598,000
Sweden	172,900	5,500,000	32	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	343,000
Switzerland	15,950	3,800,000	236	25·0	15·1	Berne	96,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	695,000	20,000,000	29	...	...	Constantinople	1,200,000
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	382,000
Venezuela	363,728	3,000,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	80,000

(Figures chiefly for 1914.)

Country.	Population.	Revenue.			Debt.			*Special Trade.		
		Total.	Per Head.		Total.	Per Head.		Total.	Per Head.	
		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	
U.K. (1917)	46,089,249	707,235,000	15 6 10		6,970,000,000	145 0 0		1,660,922,000	36 2 10	
India	315,200,000	82,000,000	0 5 0		300,000,000	0 19 0		287,000,000	0 18 0	
Canada	7,250,000	24,000,000	3 6 0		68,000,000	9 8 0		175,000,000	24 3 0	
Newfoundland	250,000	750,000	3 0 0		5,500,000	22 0 0		5,000,000	20 0 0	
Australia	5,000,000	20,000,000	4 0 0		273,000,000	54 12 0		147,000,000	29 8 0	
New Zealand	1,200,000	11,000,000	10 0 0		83,000,000	75 9 0		39,000,000	35 9 0	
South Africa	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0		117,000,000	19 10 0		94,000,000	15 13 0	
United States	92,000,000	207,000,000	2 5 0		212,000,000	2 6 0		738,000,000	8 0 0	
Abyssinia	7,000,000	...	...		...	...		2,000,000	0 6 0	
Afghanistan	5,000,000	1,000,000	0 4 0		...	...		3,000,000	0 12 0	
Argentina	8,000,000	28,000,000	3 17 0		105,000,000	14 9 0		140,000,000	19 0 0	
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000	(128,500,000) (86,500,000)	4 6 0		(510,000,000) (270,000,000)	15 12 0		233,000,000	4 13 0	
Belgium	7,500,000	33,000,000	4 8 0		160,000,000	21 7 0		324,000,000	43 4 0	
Bolivia	2,800,000	1,400,000	0 13 0		3,000,000	1 7 0		†10,000,000	4 11 0	
Brazil	22,000,000	30,000,000	1 6 0		194,000,000	8 9 0		†120,000,000	5 4 0	
Bulgaria	5,500,000	7,000,000	1 12 0		25,000,000	5 14 0		†15,000,000	3 8 0	
Chile	3,800,000	15,000,000	4 8 0		43,000,000	12 7 0		51,000,000	15 0 0	
China	400,000,000	40,000,000	0 2 0		150,000,000	0 7 0		115,000,000	0 6 0	
Colombia	5,500,000	2,500,000	0 9 0		2,500,000	0 9 0		†7,000,000	1 5 0	
Costa Rica	441,000	950,000	2 8 0		2,700,000	5 2 0		†4,000,000	10 5 0	
Cuba	2,150,000	8,000,000	3 15 0		12,500,000	5 2 0		51,000,000	23 14 0	
Denmark	2,800,000	9,500,000	3 8 0		20,000,000	7 3 0		65,000,000	23 4 0	
Dominica	700,000	1,000,000	1 8 9		4,000,000	5 14 0		†3,600,000	5 3 0	
Ecuador	1,300,000	1,500,000	1 3 0		5,000,000	3 17 0		†4,000,000	3 2 0	
Egypt	12,600,000	17,750,000	1 11 0		95,000,000	8 8 0		57,000,000	5 1 0	
Sudan	3,000,000	1,500,000	0 10 0		5,000,000	1 13 0		4,000,000	1 6 0	
France	40,000,000	190,000,000	4 15 0		1,015,000,000	24 8 0		566,000,000	14 3 0	
Algeria	5,600,000	6,000,000	1 1 0		...	...		†48,000,000	8 11 0	
Morocco	4,500,000	...	...		...	...		†9,000,000	1 6 0	
Tunis	1,800,000	4,500,000	2 5 0		...	...		†10,500,000	5 17 0	
German Empire (26 States (1913))	65,000,000	(144,000,000) (10,500,000)	2 8 0		(250,000,000) (750,000,000)	15 8 0		876,000,000	13 9 0	
Greece	5,000,000	5,400,000	1 0 0		40,000,000	14 16 0		12,500,000	4 13 0	
Guatemala	2,000,000	800,000	0 8 0		6,000,000	3 0 0		†3,000,000	1 10 0	
Haiti	2,000,000	1,400,000	0 14 0		7,000,000	3 10 0		2,000,000	1 0 0	
Honduras	650,000	400,000	0 14 0		6,200,000	11 1 0		†800,000	1 9 0	
Italy	35,000,000	114,000,000	3 5 0		522,000,000	14 18 0		222,000,000	6 7 0	
Japan	75,500,000	58,000,000	1 3 0		260,000,000	5 4 0		101,000,000	2 0 0	
Liberia	2,000,000	100,000	0 1 0		100,000	0 1 0		400,000	0 4 0	
Luxemburg	260,000	750,000	2 2 0		1,400,000	5 8 0		...	...	
Mexico	16,000,000	10,500,000	0 13 0		44,000,000	2 15 0		†51,000,000	3 4 0	
Montenegro	500,000	125,000	0 11 0		250,000	1 17 0		450,000	1 19 0	
Netherlands	6,600,000	17,000,000	2 17 0		97,000,000	16 3 0		503,000,000	83 17 0	
Nicaragua	600,000	250,000	0 8 0		2,000,000	3 7 0		†1,500,000	2 10 0	
Norway	2,400,000	7,200,000	3 0 0		20,500,000	8 11 0		42,000,000	17 10 0	
Panama	400,000	670,000	1 12 0		...	...		†2,700,000	6 6 0	
Paraguay	800,000	800,000	1 0 0		3,000,000	0 8 0		†2,000,000	2 10 0	
Persia	10,000,000	2,700,000	0 5 0		6,700,000	0 13 0		†16,000,000	1 12 0	
Peru	3,530,000	2,800,000	0 16 0		5,500,000	1 11 0		14,000,000	3 19 0	
Portugal	6,000,000	15,200,000	2 15 0		147,000,000	26 15 0		23,000,000	4 3 0	
Rumania	7,200,000	22,000,000	3 3 0		63,200,000	9 1 0		†42,000,000	5 17 0	
Russia	180,000,000	300,000,000	1 16 0		945,000,000	5 15 0		268,000,000	1 13 0	
Salvador	1,300,000	1,000,000	0 17 0		1,700,000	1 8 0		†2,500,000	2 17 0	
Servia	5,000,000	5,250,000	1 15 0		26,500,000	8 17 0		9,500,000	3 3 0	
Siam	8,150,000	4,750,000	0 15 0		8,000,000	1 6 0		†13,500,000	2 3 0	
Spain	20,000,000	42,000,000	2 2 0		390,000,000	19 10 0		80,000,000	4 0 0	
Sweden	5,500,000	14,000,000	2 11 0		34,000,000	6 4 0		75,000,000	13 13 0	
Switzerland	3,800,000	7,000,000	1 17 0		...	...		126,000,000	33 3 0	
Turkey	20,000,000	26,275,000	1 11 0		128,000,000	7 11 0		†48,000,000	2 16 0	
Uruguay	1,400,000	7,500,000	6 16 0		26,500,000	24 18 0		17,000,000	15 9 0	
Venezuela	3,000,000	2,899,000	1 4 0		7,700,000	3 6 0		†7,000,000	3 0 0	

* Special Trade includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† General Trade includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1915-1916.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	Wood & Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.		Wood and Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	98	15,573	1,038	488,123	7,539	18,732,009	8,671	9,235,705	281	41,677	86	47,804	243	216,182	610	305,663	9,285	19,541,368
*Dominions	333	86,728	223	145,269	987	1,363,216	1,543	1,595,213	454	95,882	39	21,046	32	20,559	525	137,487	2,068	1,732,700
Total British	431	102,301	1,261	633,392	8,526	20,095,225	10,214	10,830,918	735	137,559	125	68,850	275	236,741	1,135	443,150	11,353	21,274,068
U.S.A. :– Sea	378	190,778	150	249,785	705	2,139,082	1,233	2,579,645	1,235	769,412	38	49,970	74	123,906	1,347	943,288	2,580	3,522,933
*Nthern Lakes	8	15,655	18	24,335	543	2,191,084	565	2,231,074	...	...	...	...	31	92,323	31	92,323	600	2,323,397
Philippines	20	4,296	15	10,145	26	29,588	61	44,029	8	2,280	...	...	...	...	8	2,280	69	46,309
Total U.S.A.	406	210,729	183	284,265	1,274	4,359,754	1,863	4,854,748	1,243	771,692	38	49,970	105	216,229	1,386	1,037,891	3,249	5,892,639
Argentine	2	756	34	15,405	209	172,610	245	188,771	23	6,558	11	10,726	38	16,478	72	33,762	317	222,533
Austro-Hungarian	4	1,441	36	27,602	382	987,652	422	1,016,695	10	1,308	...	...	1	207	11	1,515	433	1,018,210
Belgian	...	...	14	11,441	145	257,811	159	269,252	1	122	2	2,690	2	4,363	5	7,175	164	276,427
Brazilian	6	1,333	43	39,011	342	262,169	391	302,513	44	9,154	2	2,222	6	3,525	52	14,901	443	317,414
Chilian	6	732	18	12,636	69	86,952	93	100,320	13	5,539	15	20,161	2	2,572	30	28,272	123	128,592
Chinese	14	8,876	18	20,738	47	67,922	79	97,536	1	143	...	...	½	400	2	543	81	98,079
Cuban	10	4,804	9	6,091	23	24,410	42	35,395	5	789	...	...	1	1,698	6	2,487	48	37,882
Danish	7	2,087	84	64,021	495	737,593	586	803,701	223	38,329	4	2,671	23	10,295	249	51,295	835	854,996
French	22	3,790	164	174,223	830	1,731,596	1,016	1,909,609	367	68,378	9	10,626	147	297,115	523	376,119	1,539	2,285,728
German	6	1,244	150	84,458	1,741	4,333,465	1,897	4,419,167	12	6,316	13	11,023	244	269,522	269	286,860	2,166	4,706,027
†Greek	6	773	129	105,756	298	786,462	433	892,991	75	14,503	2	1,231	...	...	77	15,734	510	908,725
Italian	20	2,630	217	269,668	418	1,241,933	655	1,513,631	394	91,711	82	91,345	46	39,858	522	222,914	1,177	1,736,545
†Japanese	285	67,456	110	175,146	760	1,583,466	1,155	1,826,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	1,826,068
Mexican	5	1,120	6	3,070	31	35,104	42	39,294	8	1,895	1	1,259	1	234	10	3,388	52	42,682
†Netherlands	7	1,126	65	32,115	638	1,465,278	710	1,491,519	15	4,275	3	2,377	81	17,376	99	24,028	809	1,522,547
Norwegian	108	29,614	276	210,418	1,274	1,737,777	1,658	1,977,809	170	75,375	174	214,428	172	201,576	516	551,379	2,174	2,529,188
Peruvian	1	210	...	...	17	28,398	18	28,608	41	16,689	5	5,956	2	2,496	48	25,141	66	53,749
Portuguese	2	656	17	13,701	85	78,068	104	92,425	92	21,313	4	4,556	6	4,430	102	30,301	206	122,726
Rumanian	...	...	5	2,068	28	52,142	33	54,210	1	393	...	...	...	...	1	393	34	54,603
*†Russian	22	3,745	228	118,480	494	729,726	744	851,951	447	105,566	31	46,098	34	51,147	512	202,811	1,256	1,054,762
Spanish	6	813	195	145,127	387	739,815	588	885,755	51	11,112	1	1,189	2	1,148	54	13,449	642	899,204
Swedish	125	23,179	371	272,718	594	725,899	1,090	1,021,796	352	87,344	10	10,051	10	3,692	372	101,087	1,462	1,122,883
†Turkish	4	443	54	51,532	87	63,367	145	115,342	67	17,820	...	...	...	...	67	17,820	212	133,162
Uruguayan	2	570	6	2,423	32	33,568	40	36,561	5	2,966	7	8,213	...	...	12	11,179	52	47,740
Other Countries	4	629	18	12,131	60	52,863	82	65,623	78	28,316	1	467	1	184	80	28,967	162	94,590
Grand Total	1,511	471,147	3,711	2,787,036	19,286	42,471,025	24,508	45,729,208	4,473	1,525,165	540	566,110	1,199	1,441,286	6,212	3,532,561	30,720	49,261,769

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

‡ In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Netherlands' East Indies have been omitted from the Register Book.

: Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zaudita, *Empress*...	...	1916
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, *Ameer*	July 3 1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Albania			
Argentine Republic	Hypolite Irigoyen, *President*	...	June 12, 1916
Austria-Hungary			
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bolivia	Jose Gutierrez Guerra, *President*	...	1917
Brazil	Rodriguez Alves, *President*	...	March 1918
Bulgaria			
Chile	Juan Luis Sanfuentes, *President*	...	Aug. 1915
China	Li Yuan-hung, *President*	1859	Feb. 12, 1912
Colombia	José Vicente Concha, *President*	..	1914
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica	Frederico A. T. Ganados, *President*	...	1917
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal, *President* (re-eltd., '17)	...	May 20, 1913
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Adm. H. S. Knapp (U.S.N.), *Mil. Governor*	...	1917
Ecuador	Alfredo B. Marino, *President*	...	April 1, 1916
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, *Sultan*	...	Oct. 9, 1917
France	Raymond Poincaré, *President*	1860	Jan. 17, 1913
German Empire			
Prussia			
Bavaria			
Saxony			
Württemberg			
Anhalt			
Baden			
Brunswick			
Hesse			
Mecklenburg-Schwerin			
Mecklenburg-Strelitz			
Oldenburg			
Saxe-Altenburg			
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha			
Saxe-Meiningen			
Saxe-Weimar			
Waldeck-Pyrmont			
Great Britain and Ireland	George V., *King*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Alexander, *King*	Aug. 1, 1893	June 13, 1917
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *President*	Nov. 21, 1857	Oct. 2, 1898
Haiti	General Dartiguenave, *President*	...	Aug. 1915
Honduras	Francisco Bertrand, *President*	...	1913
India, Empire of	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor*	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Liberia	Daniel Edward Howard, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1912
Luxemburg	Marie Adelaide, *Grand Duchess*	June 14, 1894	Feb. 26, 1912
Mexico	VenustinoCarranza, *Provisional President*	...	1914
Monaco	Albert, *Prince*	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas, *King*	Oct. 8, 1841	Aug. 28, 1860
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Emiliano Chamorro, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1917
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, *President*	...	June 4, 1918
Paraguay	Manuel Franco, *President*	..	Aug. 15, 1916
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	...	July 17, 1917
Peru	José Pardo, *President*	...	Aug. 1917
Portugal	Sidonio Paes, *President*	...	Apr. 28, 1918
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 11, 1865	Oct. 10 1914
Russia			
Salvador	Carlos Melendez, *President*	...	1913
Serbia	Peter, *King*	July 12, 1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Vagiravudh, *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Felix L. Calonder, *President*	1863	Jan. 1, 1918
Turkey	Wahid Ed-din, *Sultan*	Jan., 1861	July 3, 1918
United States of America	Woodrow Wilson, *President*	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Uruguay	Feliciano Viera, *President*	...	March 1, 1915
Venezuela	V. Marquez Bustillos, *Provisnl. President*	...	1915

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks 428
Childeric III., last of the race 737

The Carlovingians.

Pepin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel... 752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West 768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race... 986

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great" 987
Louis IX. "St. Louis" 1226
Philip, "The Hardy" 1270
Philip, "The Fair" 1285
Louis X. 1314
John I. 1316
Philip, "The Long" 1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome" 1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"..... 1328
John II., "The Good" 1350
Charles V., "The Wise" 1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved" 1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious" 1422
Louis XI. 1461
Charles VIII. 1483
Louis XII. 1498
Francis I. 1515
Henry II. 1547
Francis II. 1559
Charles IX. 1560
Henry III., last of the race 1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre... 1589
Louis XIII., "The Just" 1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné..... 1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved." 1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)... 1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned) 1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat... 21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated..... 1 Nov. 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec. 1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor ..... 18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died 22 July 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ..... 3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836) 1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French 1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed ..... 22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ... 19 Dec. 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor ..... 22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence ..... 4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President..... 31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. 24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President 30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President 3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt. 27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt. 17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President ..... 18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President 18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré ..... 17 Jan. 1913

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II. 1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand 1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold..... 1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding..... 1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia ... 1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria 1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa..... 1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding 1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding..... 1790
Francis II. as last Emperor of Germany ... 1792
Francis I. as first Emperor of Austria 1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)..... 1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)..... 1848
Charles (Karl) VIII. (abdicated, 11 Nov. 1918) 1916

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg..... 1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia... 1616
George-William, " " " ... 1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"... 1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia 1701
Frederick-William I. 1713
Frederick II., "The Great" 1740
Frederick-William II. 1786
Frederick-William III. 1797
Frederick-William IV. 1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871) ... 1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor 1888
William II., Third German Emperor 1888
(A fugitive, 9 Nov. 1918.)

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I. (The Great) .....died 28 Jan. 1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May 1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann, d. 29 Oct. 1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated 1764
1741 Elizabeth ..... died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III. .....assassinated 14 July 1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov. 1796
1796 Paul ..... assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I. .....died 1 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas I. .....died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II.... assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III..... .....died 1 Nov. 1894
1894 Nicholas II. .....abdicated 15 March 1917
(Assassinated, 16 July, 1918.)

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)..... 1154
Innocent XIII. .....Conti 1721
Benedict XIII. .....Orsini 1724
Clement XII. .....Corsini..... 1730
Benedict XIV. .....Lambertini..... 1740
Clement XIII.....Rezzonico 1758
Clement XIV.....Ganganelli..... 1769
Pius VI.....Braschi 1775
Pius VII. .....Chiaramonti 1800
Leo XII. .....della Genga 1823
Pius VIII. .....Castiglioni 1829
Gregory XVI. .....Cappellari 1831
Pius IX. .....Mastai-Ferretti 1846
Leo XIII. .....Pecci 1878
Pius X.....Sarto 1903
Benedict XV....della Chiesa (b. 21 Nov. 1854) 1914

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy.*
Brazil	Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1918)	Rio de Janeiro.
France	Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1918)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1908)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome.
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1912)	Tokyo.
Portugal	Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, Lisbon.
Russia	(Vacant.)	4, Court Quay, Petrograd.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1913)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid.
United States	Rt. Hon. Earl Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (1918)	1300, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

Envoys, Ministers, &c.

E.-E., *Envoy Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister Plenipotentiary*; C.-G., *Consul-General.*

Legations:		*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1909)	Adis Ababa.
Argentina	Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	1220, Calle Maipú, Buenos Aires.
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	(Le Havre, France.)
Bolivia	C. W. G. Gosling (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1910)	La Paz.
Chile	Sir Francis Wm. Strong, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Santiago.
China	Rt. Hon. Sir J. N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1906)	Peking.
Colombia	P. C. H. Wyndham (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1911)	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1909)	*See* Panama.
Cuba	Stephen Leech (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1912)	San Juan de Dios.
Denmark	(Vacant.)	Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
Dominica	Stephen Leech (*M.-P.*, 1913)	*See* Cuba.
Ecuador	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	*See* Peru.
Egypt	Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*High Commissioner*, 1914)	Cairo.
Greece	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1917)	Athens.
Guatemala	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	Guatemala.
Haiti	Stephen Leech (*M.-P.*, 1913)	*See* Cuba.
Honduras	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	*See* Guatemala.
Liberia	R. C. F. Maugham (*Consul-General*, 1913)	Monrovia.
Luxemburg	(Vacant.)	
Mexico	(Vacant.)	3A, Calle de Lerma, Mexico.
Montenegro	(Vacant.)	Cettinje.
Netherlands	Sir Walter R. Townley, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1917)	12, Hooge, Westeinde, The Hague.
Nicaragua	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	*See* Guatemala.
Norway	Sir M. de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	Christiania.
Panama	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1907)	Panama.
Paraguay	Sir R. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*M.-P.*, 1911)	*See* Argentina.
Persia	Sir Charles M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1915)	Tehran
Peru	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Lima.
Rumania	Sir G. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1912)	24, Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.
Salvador	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	*See* Guatemala.
Serbia	Sir C. L. des Graz, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1913)	Belgrade.
Siam	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1915)	Bangkok.
Sweden	Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1916)	Strandvagen, 17, Stockholm.
Switzerland	Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1916)	50, Thunstrasse, Berne.
Uruguay	A. Mitchell Innes (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1913)	Plaza Zabala, Monte Video.
Vatican	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. Special Mission.*)	Rome.
Venezuela	F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	Carácas.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. John Davis, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	42, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Brazilian	Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 51, Upper Brook Street, W. 1.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Mousieur Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Italian	Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	44, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Japanese	Viscount Chinda, 10, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Portuguese	Senhor Augusto de Vasconcellos, 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.	12, Taviton Street, W. 1.
Russian	(Vacant) *M. & Ch. d'Aff.*, 44, Curzon St., W. 1.	30, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Spanish	Señor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Legations:	*Envoys, Ministers, &c.*	
Argentine	Señor Don Vincente J. Dominguez, 2, Palace Gate, W. 8.	21 Oxford Street, W. 1.
Belgian	Monsieur Baron Moncheur, 57, Portman Place, W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Bolivian	Señor Adolfo Ballivian, 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W. 6.	81, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 22, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Chinese	Sao Ke Alfred Sze, 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	49, Portland Place, W. 1.
Colombian	Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.	Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66, Holland Park, Kensington, W. 11.	58, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Czecho-Slovak	...	9, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish	Monsieur de Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Dominican	Señor Don E. Caseaux, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcua	9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 14, De Vere Gardens, W. 8.	40, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Guatemalan	Señor Don José María Lardizábal, *Ch. d'Aff.*	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	32, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Honduras	Mr. M. J. Kelly, *Cons.-Gen.*	7 & 8, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Liberian	Mr. J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	27, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Luxemburg	H. S. J. Maas, *Consul-General*	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Mexican	(Vacant) F. R. Villavicencio, *Consul*	2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Monaco	Mr. Theodore Lumley, *Cons.-Gen.*	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Montenegrin	Sir J. Roper Parkington, *Cons.-Gen.*	21, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Netherlands	Jonkheer de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don Francis M. Voules, *Cons.*	65, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (*V.-Cons.*)
Norwegian	Monsieur Benjamin Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S.W. 10.	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Panama	Don C. R. Zachrisson V., *Ch. d'Aff.*, 232, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.	91D, Billiter Buildings, E.C. 3.
Paraguayan	Dr. Cecilio Baes, 9, Ashburn Gardens, S.W. 7.	18, Eldon Street, E.C. 2.
Persian	H.H. Prince Ala-es-Saltaneh, 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	82, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Peruvian	Señor Don Edmundo de la Fuente, *Ch. d'Aff. ad. int*, 104, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	4, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
Rumanian	Monsieur Nicolas Misu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.	3, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Salvadorian	Señor Dr. Don Arturo R. Avila, *Ch. d'Aff.*	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Serbian	Monsieur Yovan Yovanovitch, G.C.V.O., 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.	...
Siamese	Phya Sudham Maitri, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.	5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Swedish	Count H. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W. 1.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Swiss	Monsieur Gaston Carlin, 3, Portland Place, W.	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan	(Vacant). 3, Elvaston Place, Kensington, S.W. 7.	188, Strand, W.C. 2.
Venezuelan	Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, *Ch. d'Affaires*, 35, Wetherby Mansions, Earl's Court Square, S.W. 5.	10, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	52	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

The Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Ceanmohr*)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1488, June 11
Donald (*Bane*)	1093, Nov.	Margaret of Norway	1286, Mar. 19	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan	1094, May.	John Baliol	1292, Nov. 17	Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (*Bane*) restd.	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar	1097, Sept.	David II.	1329, June 7	Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
David I.	1124, April 27	Robert III.	1390, April 12	Mary	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24	James I.	1406, April 4	James VI.	1567, July 29
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9	James II.	1437, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4.	James III.	1460, Aug. 3		

The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701 at Interennum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
			1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59

The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Hanover—continued.				
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1301 to 1910.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

The Presidents of the United States of America.

General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	1797	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	1825	James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept. 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (d. 4 April)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug. 1833)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	1845	William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901)	1897 & 1901
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V.-Pr. 1901)	1905
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850	William Howard Taft	1909
Franklin Pierce	1853	Woodrow Wilson (elected second time)	1917

VICTORIA, the only daughter of the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.I.M. THE EMPRESS FREDERIC.

H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888). Her Imperial Majesty the EMPRESS FREDERIC died Aug. 5, 1901. Issue:—

(i) William, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, succeeded to the throne as GERMAN EMPEROR, June 15, 1888. (A fugitive, Nov. 9, 1918.) Issue:—

(*a*) William, born May 6, 1882, married the Duchess Cäcilie of Mecklenberg-Schwerin (and has issue the Princes Wilhelm, Ludwig, Hubertus, Friedrich, and Princess Alexandrine);

(*b*) Eitel-Friedrich, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg;

(*c*) Adalbert, born July 14, 1884;

(*d*) Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein (and has issue, Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912);

(*e*) Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess Ina Maria von Bassewitz (Countess von Repp);

(*f*) Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married, 1916, Marie Auguste von Anhalt;

(*g*) Victoria Louisa, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) Prince Ernest Augustus, reigning Duke of Brunswick.

(ii) Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married H.H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss.

(iii) Henry (*Prince Henry of Prussia*, born Aug. 14, 1862, married Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue:—

(*a*) Waldemar, born March 20, 1889;

(*b*) Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896.

(iv) Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866.

(v) Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married H.S.H. Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe.

(vi) Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879.

(vii) Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married the *King of the Hellenes* (who was deposed by the Allies in 1917), and has issue:—

(*a*) George, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born July 19, 1890;

(*b*) Alexander, born Aug. 1, 1893; now *King of the Hellenes*.

(*c*) Helena, born May 2, 1896;

(*d*) Paul, born Dec. 14, 1901;

(*e*) Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904;

(*f*) Catherine, born May 4, 1913.

(viii) Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married H.H. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has surviving issue:—

(*a*) Frederick William, born Nov. 23, 1893;

(*b*) and (*c*) Philip and Wolfgang, born Nov. 6, 1896;

(*d*) and (*e*) Richard and Christopher, born May 14, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.

H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse, K.G. *H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse* died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral The Most Hon. *Marquess of Milford Haven*, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. And have issue:—

(*a*) Alice, born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece, G.C.V.O. (and has issue Princesses Margaret and Theodora);

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13, 1889;

(*c*) George, *Earl of Medina*, born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N.;

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, born June 25, 1900, Midshipman, R.N.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna, born Nov. 1, 1864, married H.I.H. the Grand Duke *Sergius of Russia*, G.C.B.

(iii) Irene, born July 11, 1866, married Prince *Henry of Prussia*, *q.v.*

(iv) Ernest Louis, H.R.H. the Reigning *Grand Duke of Hesse*, born Nov. 25, 1868, married Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, and has issue:—

(*a*) George Donatus, born Nov. 8, 1906;

(*b*) Ludwig Hermann, born Nov. 20, 1908.

(v) Alix, born June 6, 1872, married Nov. 25, 1894, H.I.M. Nicholas II., *Emperor of All the Russias*, K.G. (Abdicated, Mar. 15, 1917; assassinated, July 16, 1918). Issue:—

(*a*) Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895;

(*b*) Tatiana, born June 10, 1897;

(*c*) Marie, born June 26, 1899;

(*d*) Anastasia, born June 17, 1901;

(*e*) Alexis, born Aug. 12, 1904; assassinated, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred, K.G., K.T., K.P., born Aug. 6, 1844, Admiral of the Fleet, &c.; married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900. Issue:—

(i) Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(ii) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875, married H.R.H. Prince (now King) *Ferdinand of Rumania*, G.C.B. Issue:—

(*a*) Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893;

(*b*) Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1894;

(*c*) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900;

(*d*) Nicholas, born Aug. 17, 1903;

(*e*) Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909;

(*f*) Mircea, bornJan. 3, 1913; d. Nov. 2, 1916.

(iii) Victoria Melita, born Nov. 25, 1876, married H.I.H. the Grand Duke *Cyril of Russia*. Issue:—

(*a*) Princess Marie Cyrillovna, born Feb. 2, 1907;

(*b*) Princess Kira Cyrillovna, born May 9, 1909.

(iv) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married H.S.H. *Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, having issue:—

(*a*) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897;

(*b*) Maria, born Jan. 18, 1899;

(*c*) Alexandra, born April 2, 1901;

(*d*) Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(v) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married the Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue:—

(*a*) Alvaro, born April 20, 1910.

(*b*) Alphonso, born May 28, 1911.

(*c*) Ataulfo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

5. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

H.R.H. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (**died 1917**). Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.
(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.
(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.
(iv) H.H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.
(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Cyril Hankey, M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Miss Enid Du Cane; Miss Dorothy Seymour.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

6. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. G. A. O. Lane.
Extra Equerries, Maj. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Probert.
Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.
Acting Equerry, Col. Vernor Chater.

7. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal (Governor-General of Canada), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the late Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, died, March 14, 1917. Issue:—

(i) Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., having issue:—
(*a*) Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906;
(*b*) Sigvard, Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907;
(*c*) Princess Ingrid Victoria, born March 28, 1910;
(*d*) Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.
(ii) Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife.
Issue, Alastair Arthur, Earl of Macduff, *b.* Aug. 9, 1914.
(iii) Victoria Patricia, born March 17, 1886.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Maj. Sir Edward S. Worthington, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray, M.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Clementina Adam; Miss Dorothy Yorke; Hon. Lady Egerton (*hon.*).
Household of Prince Arthur.
Equerry and Comptroller, Capt. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

8. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, died March 28, 1884, leaving issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince *Alexander of Teck*, now *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue:—
(*a*) Lady May Cambridge, born Jan. 23, 1906;
(*b*) Lord Rupert Cambridge, born Aug. 24, 1907;
(*c*) Lord Maurice Cambridge, born March 29 (**died Sept. 15**), 1910.
(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884, married Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, having issue:—
(*a*) Prince Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906;
(*b*) Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 17, 1908;
(*c*) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Maj. Edward Seymour, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; The Lady Evelyn Moreton; The Lady Katherine Meade.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.
Equerry, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.
Hon. Equerries, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O.; Comm. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O., R.N.

9. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Capt. Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married, 1917, Lady Irene F. A. Denison.
(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN. Their Majesties have issue:—
(*a*) Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907;
(*b*) Jaime, born June 23, 1908;
(*c*) Beatrice, born June 22, 1909;
(*d*) Maria Cristina, born Dec. 12, 1911;
(*e*) Juan, born Jan. 20, 1913;
(*f*) Gonzalo, born Oct. 24, 1914.
(iii) Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., A.D.C., born May 21, 1889.
(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE (Princess Henry of Battenberg).

Comptroller and Treasurer, Victor Seymour Corkran, C.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.

The Family of King Edward VII.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Their Majesties had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, *Duke of Clarence* and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, *Prince of Wales* and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., General and Admiral, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Mary of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra (*Duchess of Fife*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and has issue (*see* p. 113).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER John Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the Civil List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (*susp.*)	3,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000

THE CROWN LANDS.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended 31 March, 1917, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,151,451, of which amount £651,845 was derived from Crown Rents, and £97,462 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £351,156, of which £329,366 represented the expenses of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and £21,790 the Mines. The sum of £650,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1916–1917, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847, and amounted to £117,464 in the year ended 31 December, 1917. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £60,546; Royalties and Dues, £33,164. Expenditure: £8,964, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate: £24,711, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £4,654, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £8,362, Expenses of Management. The sum of £58,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1917, was £194,816, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £122,343; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £8,150. The Payments include £24,237, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £46,880, Deductions under various Acts: £37,3[illegible] Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £11,260, Expenses of Management. The su[illegible] of £50,000 was paid on account of His Roya[illegible] Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, *born* May 26, 1867 (QUEEN MARY), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, PRINCE OF WALES and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), High Steward of Windsor, K.G., G.M.M.G., G.M.B.E, M.C., Col.-in-Chief, Cadet Corps of U.K., a Lieut., R.N., and Major, Grenadier Guards, *born* June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, a Lieut., R.N., and Capt., R.A.F., *born* Dec. 14, 1895.
3. H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY, Col.-in-Chief, Royal Scots Regt., *born* April 25, 1897.
4. H.R.H. HENRY William Frederick Albert, *born* March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, a Naval Cadet, *born* Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. JOHN Charles Francis, *born* July 12, 1905.

His Majesty's Household.

PERSONAL.

Privy Purse Office.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Secretary of the Privy Purse, Sir John Henry George Chapple, K.C.B., C.V.O., R.N.
Assistant Secretary, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the King, Lieut.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O.; Earl of Cromer, M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office and Registrar of the Royal Victorian Order, F. Morgan Bryant, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Clerks, Lt.-Col. H. G. Sotheby, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Herbert F. Montgomery; H. H. Jalland; Henry C. S. Maine; E. J. Glynne Evans.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

Lord Steward, The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Lt.-Col. R. A. Sanders, M.P.
Comptroller, Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P.
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master, Hon. Hy. Julian Stonor, C.V.O.
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
Asst. Sec. to Board, C. Gerald H. MacGill, M.V.O.
Assistant Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
Clerk to the Master of the Household, F. J. Bailey.
Asst. Clerk Comptroller, J. M. C. Barlerin.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *and do.*, L. W. Gower.
First Gentleman Porter, H. Cox.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Assistant Comptroller, Col. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerks, Frederic S. Osgood, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Henry J. T. Joist, *Accountant*; Jocelyn Godefroi; Austin Hertslet; Maj. H. H. F. Stockley; G. Montague Critchett; A. S. Buchanan; V. Peel (Resident).
Typist and Shorthand Writer, Miss J. Webster.
Examiners of Plays, E. A. Bendall, M.V.O.; G. S. Street.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir A. Walsh, K.C.V.O.
Marsh. of the Ceremonies, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, G.C.V.O. (*Permanent*); The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord Stanmore; Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.; The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.; The Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O.
Extra Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Grooms in Waiting, Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. Ll. Verney, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, M.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby; Rear-Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Sir D. M. Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.; Sir W. D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen Ushers, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross); Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Horace West; Brook Taylor; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Lionel H. Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. Gerald A. M. Ellis; Col. Henry Fludyer, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; M. C. Eliot; Maj. John C. Brinton, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O.
Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, Lord Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O. *Lieut.*, Col. Sir Henry H. Oldham, K.C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Aubone G. Fife, C.V.O. *Brig.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, C. C. Gore, M.V.O.; Hume; Kelsey; Keppel; Lloyd, M.V.O.; Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Burn, A.D.C.; Durand, C.B., C.I.E.; Howard, C.B.; Paget; Viscount Maitland; Gore-Brown; St. J. Gore, C.B. *Lieut.-Colonels*, St. John-Mildmay, M.V.O.; Davidson; Hornby-Drake; Barrington-Kennett; Brooke-

Hunt; Sprague, D.S.O.; Newton; Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Villiers; C. F. Campbell, C.I.E. *Majors*, Hon. W. C. Rowley; MacRae-Gilstrap; Richards; Milner; Schofield, V.C.; E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O.; Webber. *Captains*, Waller, M.V.O.; Liddell; Towse, *W.C. Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Sub.-Officer*, Lt.-Col. William Angel Scott.

Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Col. Lord Hylton.

Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Robes, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross).

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, C.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy Francis Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; S. Ash.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

High Steward of Windsor, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Major-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.

State Pages, W. Thomson; G. Meredith.

Pages of the Back Stairs, E. A. Wakeford; J. J. Waters; E. G. Smissen; G. Gear; T. Reynolds.

Page of the Chambers, E. H. Hannnett.

Pages of the Presence, J. Gower; C. Hutchings; F. H. Pooley; J. Copple; A. Twyman; J. Pottinger.

Page's Men, F. C. Walker; A. C. Yardley.

Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., *Windsor Castle*; W. S. Sands, M.V.O., *Buckingham Palace*; F. Parsons, *Holyrood*.

Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.

Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave, *Windsor*; D. Allen (*travelling*); J. Marmoy (*Assistant*); T. Batterbee (*York Cottage*).

King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; W. Tubbs; C. Hutchings; Charles Webb.

Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour.

Sergeants-at-Arms, Richd. Edgcumbe; Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O.: Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C.; Sir Walter Mathew Gibson, C.V.O., D.S.O.

Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

Do. attending the Speaker, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.: Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and to the Household, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons Apothecary in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S.; L. H. Martyn, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Richard R. Cruise, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to their Majesties, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Dental Surgeon, Sir Hy. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.

Ancesthetist to the H'sehold, Harold Low, M.A., M.B.

Chemist and Druggist, Sir Peter Wyatt Squire.

COLLEGE OF CHAPLAINS.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Southwark.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Pfolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. E. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, K.C.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. Canon E. Clarke, M.A.; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley, M.A.; Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; H. A. Hall, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock; Rev. E. M. Blackie, B.A.; Rev. Peter Green, M.A.; Rev. W. Temple, M.A.; Rev. J. G. MacCormick, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. N. Lovett, M.A.; Rev. Canon E. A. Burroughs, M.A.; Professor A. E. Brooke, D.D.; Rev. A. E. Burn, D.D.; Archdeacon Pearce, Litt.D.; Archdeacon Perowne, M.A.; Rev. T. J. Rogers, M.A.

CHAPELS ROYAL,
St. James's Palace, S.W.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath, M.A.; Rev. G. V. Smith, M.A.

Deputy Priest, Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, Charles H. Lloyd, Mus.D.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, M.A., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Chapel Royal, Savoy—Chaplain, Hugh B. Chapman, B.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. for the time being, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

ROYAL ALMONRY,
7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
Secretary, Rev. T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S., F.R.HIST.S.
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.
MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT,
Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Crown Equerry and Sec. to the Master of the Horse, Capt. Hon. Sir William Charles Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.
Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I.; C.V.O., Maj. Reginald H. Seymour, M.V.O.; The Earl of Cromer, M.V.O.
Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Vice-Adm. Sir C. R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Derek G. Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.P.; Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. Sir H. Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Capt. Hon. Sir J. H. Ward, K.C.V.O.; Brig-Gen. H. D. Watson, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rear-Adm. Sir R. E. Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Pages of Honour, E. G. Ponsonby; R. Dawnay; I. A. Murray; G. C. Dugdale.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow.
" " *Windsor*, Capt. D Hickey, M.V.O.
Accountant, William Cullen, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Tempy. Major F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.

H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.M. Queen Mary, only daughter of Her late Royal Highness Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (daughter of H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of King George III.), *born* May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, to H.M. King George V.; crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Hon. Sir Alex. Nelson Hood, K.C.V.O.
Private Sec., Sir Edward W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Sutherland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, C.I.; The Countess Fortescue; The Dowager Countess of Airlie.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Katharine Coke; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Venetia Baring; Hon. Katherine Villiers; Hon. Mabel Gye; Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, George A. Titman.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Clerk to the Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Capt. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., M.A.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, T. G. Watson; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY
(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The *full* Assembly would consist of 2 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 20 Dukes, 29 Marquesses, 128 Earls, 60 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 384 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 27 Irish Representative Peers: total 692. (Earl Curzon of Kedleston, one of the Irish Representative Peers, is included among the Earls.) See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 25 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 134. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 86 Scottish Peers and 167 Irish, but of the total 253 there are 133 possessing Imperial titles and 121 without them. Of the 86 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 163 Irish 83 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 77 which are inferior to the native ones, 29 are superior, 14 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 13 are absolutely the same. Of the 5 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 134, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to abeyance as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Masseresne Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 83 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (2).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1910 Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*). K.G., *b.* 1894. *s.* 1910. (None) — *Eldest Son or Heir.*

1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *w.* ...Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.

1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.

1909 *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES: 20 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke: or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, { Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914 ..... }	Douglas Walter *C.*, *b.* 1877

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1703 S.	*Athóll*, John George Stewart-Murray, K.T., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon.* *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Gov.-Gen. of Canada*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., *b.* '21, *s.* '82, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1850
1643 S.	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* '62, *s.* '95, *m.*	Marq. of Carmarthen, *b.* '92
1766 I.	*Leinster*, Maurice Fitzgerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893	Lord Edward Fitz-G., *b.* '92
1675 S.	*Lennox.* *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., *b.* '71, *s.* '92, *m.*	Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Mallise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*n. Lyne*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Ld. Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P. (*Dep. Earl Marshal*), *b.* 1855
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1398 S.	*Rothesay*, H.R.H. Edward (*Prince of Wales*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910	
1707 S.	*Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners, K.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lord Ernest *St. M.*, *b.* 1847
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Ld. Alistair *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1890
1824	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

MARQUESSES: 29 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 9 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used.

1790	*Abercorn.* *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1916	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Bransby Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry *G. R. N.*, *b.* 1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Capt. Ld. Victor *P.*, *b.* 1889
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1885	*Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., V.D. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to U.K. peerage)
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 81, *s.* 00, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C., M.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1816 I.	*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Charles *C.*, *b.* 1871
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Madeley, *b.* 1911
1791 I.	*Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur *W. Hy. H.*, *b.* 1895

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clanebaye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909.
1800 I.*	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.*	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.*	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Granville *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (*Chancellor*), G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert C., C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Buy only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.*	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.*	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, *b.* 1882
1917	*Milford Haven*, Louis Alexander Mountbatten, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Lieut. Earl of Medina, K.C.V.O., R.N., *b.* 1892.
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Arthur *B.*, *b.* 1849
1682 S.	*Queensberry*, Percy Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Visct. Drumlanrig, *b.* 1896
1871	*Ripon*, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1909, *w.*	(None)
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle, and Irish Earl, Clanricarde*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, John Jas. Dudley S. Townshend, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Raynham, *b.* 1916
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.* 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911, *M.*	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.,
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876

EARLS: 128 Imperial; 43 Scottish; 58 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1860
1639 S.	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, *b.* 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, *b.* 1896
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1730	*Ashburnham*, Thomas Ashburnham, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Trematon, *b.* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1908
1800 I.†	*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Ronald P. H. *B.*, *b.* 1875
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, M.C., *b.* 1895
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *w.*	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.B., C.V.O. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, M.P., *b.* 1880
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1911	°*Brassey*, Thomas Allnutt Brassey, T.D., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1677 S.*	*Breadalbane*. *See* "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.*	Iain E. H. Campbell, *b.* '85

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1815	°*Brownlow*, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1844. *s.* 1867, *w.*	Maj. Adelbert Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867 (to Bny.)
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	(None)
1661	*Carlisle*, Charles Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hubert A. G. *H.*, *b.* 1901
1793	*Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1898
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B., *b.* 1851
1748 I.	°*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903
1509 S.	°*Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa." *U.K. Marquess*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Andrew John Stuart, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1889
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1911	Hon. Archibald C., *b.* 1873
1647 I.	†*Cavan*, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, K.P., K.C.B., M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Lionel L., D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.C., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1800 I.	*Clanricarde*. *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	
1776 I.	°*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.	°*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Visct. Crowhurst, *b.* 1901
1762 I.	°*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1890
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1897
1398 S.	°*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, M.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1911	°†*Curzon of Kedleston*, George N. Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain, *b.* '59, 1st Earl (*Irish Bn., Curzon of K.*), *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1633 S.	°*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1785 I.	†*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., *b.* '81
1866	*Dartrey*, Vesey Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Edwd. S. *D.*, R.N., *b.* 1843
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Lord Sackville, *b.* 1867
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.	°*Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.	°*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.	†*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., *b.* 1894
1633 S.	°*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute." *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.	†*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.	°*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1822 I.*	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *w.* ...	Windham Henry *W.-Q.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Wenefryde A. T. *Scott*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898 ...	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Chas. G. D. I. *P.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917	Hon. Robert Bruce, *b.* 1882
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Maj. Viscount Cole, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *C.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, *b.* 1896
1716 I. 1746 *.	°*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Col. Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Henry Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Lord Garlies *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., *b.* '72, *s.* '91, *m.*	Lt. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, R.N., *b.* '80
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1808	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., *b.* 1825, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1880
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Lascelles, D.S.O., *b.* '82
1742	*Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Petersham, *b.* 1887
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1903
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1884
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1697	*Jersey*, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grandison, *b.* 1910
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 126	(As British)
1822 I.†	*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, *b.* 1886
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1883
1768 I.†	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* 1861
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1878

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1756 I.†	*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* '68
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910 ...	(None to Earldom)
1624 S.†	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* '79, *s.* '92, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.	*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. David *L.-M.*, *b.* 1892
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1894
1633 S.†	*Lindsay*, Reginald Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918
1822 I.*	*Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '33, *s.* '56, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, George Fras. Wm. Hy. Denison, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1917	Hon. Hugo Wm. C. *D.*, *b.* 1894
1785 I.*	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, *b.* 1867
1911	°*Loreburn*, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846, 1st E., *m.*	(None)
1633 S.*	*Loudoun*, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (*Engl. Baron, Botreaux* 1368), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Edith Maud, Mrs. Regd. Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.†	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *B.*, *b.* 1854
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1911	*Midlothian*. *See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914 ...	Hon. Arthur R. D. *E.*, *b.* 1846
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.*	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers Alex. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Richd. John *F. E.*, *b.* 1843
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1886
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1647 S.†	*Northesk*, David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1901
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Robert Hy. *M. W.*, *b.* 1913 (to Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1857. 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1889
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, John Fellowes Wallop, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917	Hon. Oliver H. *W.*, *b.* 1861
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918 *M.* ...	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1917	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1860, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., *b.* 1889
1771 I.	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain. V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868. *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Lawrence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918. *M.*	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10.
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.	†*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand R., *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None)
1815	*St. Germans*, John Granville Eliot, M.C., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Granville J. E., *b.* 1867
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Col. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.C.B., A.D.C. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert L., C.M.G., *b.* 1892
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* '95, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., *b.* '69, *s.* '86, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.*	*Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917. *M.*	Rear-Adm. Hon. Robert F. *B.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1442	*Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1914
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade, [*b.* 1867
1633 S.*	*Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '57, *s.* 1910. *w.*	Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Stair*, John James Dalrymple (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879. *s.* 1914. *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1713	°*Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905	Hon. Henry A. S., *b.* 1845
1821	*Strathcona*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.B., C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '62, *s.* '86, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Stratford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74.
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.*	*Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904. *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Cecil John A. *H.*, *b.* 1908
1230 S.*	*Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Chandos *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* '73
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882
1446 I.*	*Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S.*	*Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914. *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Frances Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. N., *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith T. Fetherston-(As Scottish) haugh, *b.* 48
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1888
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	

VISCOUNTS: 60 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 35 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount —. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1890
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, Walter Charles Warner Arbuthnott, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Master of Arbuthnott, *b.* 82
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Robert Thomas Flower, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1906, *w.*	Hon. Edward *F.*, *b.* 1870
1917	*Astor*, William Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1848, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Maj. Hon. Waldorf *A.*, M.P., *b.* 1879
1781 I.	†*Bangor*. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.*	*Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Francis Leveson Bertie, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Vere F. *B.*, *b.* 1878
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Henry Percy St. *J.*, *b.* 1854

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1717 I.*	*Bouine*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1911
1914	*Bryce*, James Bryce, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1838, 1st Viscount, *m*	(None)
1914	*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Visc., *m.*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Henry Chaplin, P.C., *b.* 1841, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Eric *C.*, *b.* 1877
1665 I.†	*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. Q. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G., (As U.K.) [*b.* 1876
1661 I.*	*Cholmondeley.* See "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890 (As Irish) [*b.* 1883
1823	*Clancarty.* See "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	
1781 I.*	*Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *m.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O.,
1718	*Cobham*, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* '42, *s.* '89, *m.*	Hon. John C. *L.*, *b.* 1881
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Weetman *P.*, M.P., *b.* '82
1[illegible]	*Cross*, Rd. Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. John *C.*, *b.* 1858
1776 I.†	*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, O.B.E. *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbank Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Harry *L.-D.*, *b.* 1874
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.*	*Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John *D.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1872
1675 S.*	*Dunblane.* See "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Lord Murray, P.C., *b.* 1870
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1899	Henry Edward *P.*, *b.* 1828
1620 S.†	*Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1880
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1917	*Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '44, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1915	*French of Ypres*, John Denton Pinkstone French, G.M.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*Viceroy of Ireland*), *b.* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. John R. L. *F.*, *b.* 1881
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.*	*Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.*	*Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Maj. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.*	*Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.* 1914
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Hugh W. *G.*, *b.* 1892
1620 I.*	*Grandison.* See "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *w.*	(None)
1719 I.*	*Grimston.* See "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Hon. Ralph *P.*, *b.* 1869
1917	*Harcourt*, Lewis Harcourt, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Viscount, *w*	Hon. William *H.*, *b.* 1908
1846	*Hardinge*, Col. Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., [illegible]'94, *m.*	Hon. Caryl N. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 19[illegible]	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1858
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis C.-*H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson.* See "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1874
1905	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Visct., *w.*	Hon. Rupert *G.*, C.B., C.M.G.,
1918	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. R. *J.*, *b.* 1918
1911	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hibbert, b.* 1855
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn Jas. *H., b.* 1880
1628 I.*	*Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.*	*Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S., b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, LL.B., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D., b.* 1873
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1872
1717 I.*	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, K.P., P.C. (*Brit. Baron, Brodrick*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. George St. John *B., b.* 1888
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M., b.* 1869
1801 I.*	*Monck*, Hy. F. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* 49, *s.* 94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M., b.* 1905
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M., *b.* '38, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B., b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M., b.* 1879
1917	*Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* '65, 1st Visc., *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P. b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, *s.* '88, *m.*	Hon. Henry *P., b.* 1860
1744 I.*	*Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W., b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902. *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. Jasper N. *R., b.* 1887
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hn. Jestyn R. A. *P., b.* 1917
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. John C. C. *J., b.* 1898
1917	*Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount. *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1905	*Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *G., b.* 1911
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A., b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S., b.* 1898
1621 S.*	*Stormont. See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.†	*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U., b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Sydney *B., b.* 1844
1622 I.*	*Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Caryl *A., b.* 1883
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1893, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G., b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest, except Sodor and Man, by date.)

Appt'd.		*Appt'd.*	
1901*	*London*...Rt. Hon. A. F. W.-Ingram, *b.* 1858	1910	*Lincoln* ...Edward Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843
1901*	*Durham* ...H. Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841	1911	*Southwark* ...Hubert Murray Burge, *b.* 1862
1911*	*Winchester* ...Edward Stuart Talbot, *b.* 1844	1918	*Coventry* Huyshe W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845
1899	*Bangor*...Watkin H. Williams, *b.* 1845		*Without present Seats* (15, *incl. Sodor & Man*).
1894	*Bath & Wells* ...George W. Kennion, *b.* 1845	1911	*Birmingham* Henry Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854
1905	*Carlisle*.....John Wm. Diggle, *b.* 1847	1911	*Salisbury*.....Frederic E. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848
1889	*Chester*.....Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845	1911	*Ripon*.....Thomas W. Drury, *b.* 1847
1905	*Ely*.....Frederic Henry Chase, *b.* 1854	1912	*Truro*.....Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, *b.* 1858
1905	*Gloucester*.....Edgar C. S. Gibson, *b.* 1848	1912	*Sodor & Man*, James Denton Thompson, *b.* 1856
1900	*Liverpool*.....Francis Jas. Chavasse, *b.* 1846	1913	*Lichfield* John Augustine Kempthorne, *b.* 64
1905	*Llandaff* ...Josh. Pritchard Hughes, *b.* 1847	1914	*Sheffield* ...Leonard Hedley Burrows, *b.* 1857
1903	*Manchester*.....E. Arbuthnott Knox, *b.* 1847	1914	*Chelmsford* ...J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, *b.* 1868
1911	*Oxford*.....Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	1914	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich*, Hy. B. Hodgson, *b.* 1856
1905	*Rochester*.....John Regd. Harmer, *b.* 1857	1914	*Bristol*.....George Nickson, *b.* 1864
1903	*St. Albans*.....Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844	1915	*Newcastle*.....Herbert Louis Wild, *b.* 1865
1889	*St. Asaph*.....Alfred Geo. Edwards, *b.* 1848	1916	*Peterborough* Frank Theodore Woods, *b.* 1874
1897	*St. David's*.....John Owen, *b.* 1854	1916	*Exeter*.....Lord William Cecil, *b.* 1863
1904	*Southwell*.....Edwyn Hoskyns, *b.* 1851	1918	*Hereford*...H. Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863
1897	*Wakefield*.....George Rodney Eden, *b.* 1853	1918	*Worcester*.....
1907	*Chichester* ...Charles Jno. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841		
1910	*Norwich*.....Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1863		

BARONS: 384 Imperial: 2 Scottish; 64 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1879.
1801	*Abercromby*, John Abercromby, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1917	(None)
1873	*Aberdare*. Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B., b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Hugh *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878

reated.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
869	*Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870. *s.* 1902, *m.*...	Hon. John *D.-A.*, *b.* 1907
887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, *b.* 1883. *s.* 1915.....	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James *C. K.*, *b.* 1864
896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*.....	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
876	*Alington*, Humphrey Napier Sturt, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1859. *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Napier *S.*, *b.* 1896
902	*Allerton*, George Herbert Jackson, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George *W. J.*, *b.* 1903
881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 69, *s.* 84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
863	*Annaly*, Luke White, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Luke Hy. *W.*, *b.* 1885
917	*Annesley*. *See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
918	*Armaghdale*, John Brownlee Lonsdale, *b.* 1851. 1st Baron, *m.*...	(None)
903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron., *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
505	*Arundell of Wardour*, Edgar Clifford Arundell, *b.* 1859. *s.* 1907, *m.*	Gerald *A. A.*, *b.* 1861
885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868. *s.* 1913. *m.*.....	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.* ...	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*.....	Hon. Roland *C. C.*, *b.* 1899
895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842. 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855. 1st Baron, *m.* ...	Hon. Thos. *R. A.*, *b.* 1901
800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868. *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897
863 I.*	*Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873.....	(None to peerage)
917	*Athelstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848. 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
780 I.	*Auckland*, (Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*.....	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1861
893*		
900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
718 I.	*Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842. *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1880
880	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
907 S.	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alex. H. Bruce, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1869, *m.*.....	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1883 (As Scottish)
869	*Balinhard*. *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	Hon. Christopher *V.*, *b.* '88
898	*Barnard*, Henry De Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *w.*	(None)
902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. John *S.-B.*, *b.* 1890
887	*Basing*, George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, C.B., *b.* 1860. *s.* 1894, *w.*...	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877
837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hn. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* '10
917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Robert E. *A. H.*, C.I.E., *b.* 1871
847 S.	†*Bethaven & Stenton*, Alex. Chas. Hamilton, T.D., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1893, *m.*	
848 I.	†*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883. *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
916	*Beresford*, Charles William de la Poer Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
855	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement, *b.* 1857
884	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
903	*Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John M. *B.*, *b.* 1869
918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., *b.* 1897, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Benjamin *L. B.*, *b.* '99.
907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
902	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell-Douglas, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington *S. D.-C.-D.*, *b.* 1877
897	*Bolton*, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.*.....	Hn. Wm. *O.-P.*, M.P., *b.* 1869
861	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *S. I.*, *b.* 1862
868	*Botreaux*. *See* "Loudoun," *Scott. Earl*.....	Three co-heiresses
887	*Bowes*. *See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
911	*Boyle*. *See* "Cork and O.," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Michael *K.-H.*, *b.* 1895
866	*Brancepeth*. *See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*.....	(As Irish)
888	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. *C. N.*, *b.* '18
829	*Brayc*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
94 I.*	*Bridport*. *See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*.....	(As U.K.)
796	*Brodrick*. *See* "Midleton," *Irish Visct.*.....	(As Irish)
860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
815	*Bucknaster*, Stanley Owen Bucknaster, P.C., *b.* '61. 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
829	*Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith, *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1916...	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1906
895	*Burghclere*, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.C., *b.* 1846. 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
903	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Col. Hon. William A. W. *L.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1864
722	*Butler*. *See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
843	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917.....	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1856
906	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
883	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
815 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew,* {Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. *C.*, *b.* 1863
1786	*Carleton.* *See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael,* Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Carnock,* Arthur Nicholson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, *b.* 1883
1796 I.*	*Carrington.* *See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	{Hon. Rupert Carrington, *b.* 1852
1812 I.†	*Castlemaine,* Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown,* Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, K.P., P.C., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m.*	(None)
1460 S.*	*Cathcart.* *See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley* Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough,* Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood,* Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth.* *See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chelmsford,* Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1905, *m.* (*Viceroy of India*)	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1858	*Chesham* John Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore,* Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Francis *E.*, D.S.O., *b* '93
1858	*Charston,* John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris,* Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam.* *See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina,* Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1897, *w.*	Hon. Eyre N. *M.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Clements.* *See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh,* William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87
1299	*Clinton,* Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.*	*Clive.* *See* "Powis." *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	*Clonbrock,* Robert Edward Dillon, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917	Col. Hon. Robt. V. *D.*, *b.* '38
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry,* {Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1841
1313	*Cobham,* Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	Hon. Robert *A.*, *b.* 1885
1817	*Colchester,* Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Colebrooke,* Edwd. Arth. Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O., *b.* '61, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. Guy *C.*, *b.* 1893
1874	*Coleridge,* Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross.* *See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1917	*Colwyn,* Frederick Henry Smith, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton,* John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Arthur Regd. B. *P.*, *b.* 1892
1712 I.*	*Conway.* *See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1874	*Cottesloe,* Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	{Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.* 1900
1914	*Cozens-Hardy,* Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *C.-H.*, K.C. *b.* 1868
1899	*Cranworth,* Bertram Francis Gurdon, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw,* William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.*	*Cremorne.* *See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1797 I.†	*Crofton,* Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 189
1914	*Cunliffe,* Walter Cunliffe, G.B.E., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Rolf *C.*, *b.* 1899
1914	*D'Abernon,* Edgar Vincent, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1897	*Dunraven.* *See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*De Blaquiere,* William de Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.†	*Decies,* John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.* *b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford,* Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne,* Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F.*, *b.* '8
1821	*Delamere,* Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley,* Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Col. Hon. A. S., R.A., *b.* 18
1838	*De Mauley,* Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, 1878
1834	*Denman,* Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore,* Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* 18
1887	*De Ramsey,* William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Ailwyn Edward *F.*, *b.* 19
1881	*Derwent,* Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J.*, *b.* 189
1909	*Desart.* *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez,* James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 188
1905	*Desborough,* William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*De Villiers,* Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 19
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby,* {Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Edward *D.*, *b.* 1894
1609 S.*	*Dingwall.* *See* "Lucas." *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1615	*Dormer,* Roland John Dormer, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1900, *m.*	{Capt. Hon. Charles C.B.R., R.N., *b.* 1864

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1875	*Douglas.* *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Edward Partington, *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hn. Oswald *P.*, M.P., *b.* 1872
1918	*Downham*, William Hayes Fisher, P.C., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1439	*Dudley.* Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinand D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye.* *See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	†*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, FitzWalter George Pronyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.* *b.* 1917
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 49, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Geo. H. *M.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1886
1831	*Dunmore.* *See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning.* *See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b* 1906
1730	*Dunsmore.* Walter FitzUryan Rice, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.* *b* 1899
1857	*Ebury*, Robert Victor Grosvenor, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Francis *G.*, *b* 1883
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Alan de Tatton Egerton, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Maurice *E.*, *b.* 1874
1849	*Elgin.* *See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank.* *See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S.} 1885*	*Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.* 1899
1372	*Ettrick.* *See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley.* George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Faber*, Edmund Beckett Faber, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron	(None)
1627 S.	†*Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900	Hon. Charles E. *F.*, *b.* 1876
1897	*Fairlie.* *See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Harold G. *H.*, *b.* 1875
1756 I.	†*Farnham.* Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh.* *See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edwd. FitzEdmund Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. James *R.*, *b* 1851
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall.* *See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *F.*, K.C., *b.* '75
1909	*Fisher*, John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Cecil Vavasour *F.*, *b.* 1868
1790	*Fisherwick.* *See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918	Cyril Pelham *F.*, *b.* 1868
1445 S.	†*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil G. H. *F.*, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Forrester.* *See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John *D.*, *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford.* *See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage.* *See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b* 1889
1800 I. 1906*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915	Maj. Hon. Conwell C., *b.* '54
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.* *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1890
1917	*Glaborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1818	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* '64, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A.*, *b.* 1883
1911	*Glenconner*, Edward Priaulx Tennant, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *T.*, *b.* 1899
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, O.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917	(None)
1868	*Gormanston.* *See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard.* *See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1882	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Fras. W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* '41, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, C. Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope *H.*, *b.* 1863
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Stanhope Charles John Hemphill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Fitzroy *H.*, *b.* 1860
1896	*Heneage*, Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George E. *H.*, *b.* 1866
1799 I.	**Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b.* 1858
1800 I.	**Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1385	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899 ...	(None)
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*, Charles William Mills, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Arthur R. *M.*, *b.* 1891
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.	**Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Capt. Henry E. *H.*, *b.* 1855
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Bernard *F.-H.*, *b.* 1885
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1543 I.	†*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, James Cleland Burns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John Alan *B.*, *b.* 1897
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kentis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*.	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry. See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*.....	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Lloyd *K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.	†*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*.....	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.* ...	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), K.T., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1888
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*.....	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Aurelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C. *b.* 1896
1800 I.	†*Langford*, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Hon. John H. *R.*, *b.* 1894

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1431	*Latymer*, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, *b.* 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *Money-Coutts*, *b.* 1876
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1913	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Rupert *L.*, *b.* 1856
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Leverhulme*, William Hesketh Lever, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Wm. Hulme *L.*, *b.* 1888
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1900	*Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., *b.* 1828, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1758 I.	*Lisle*, George William James Lysaght, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1873
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus*. *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S.	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland*. *See* "Egmont." *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1897	*Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Anthony *L.*, *b.* 1913
1859	*Lurgan*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.*, *b.* '65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hn. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.* '97
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1886
1891	*Masham*, John Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon. *M.*, *b.* '94
1815	*Meldrum*. *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip*. *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meyrelgh*. *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1911	*Merthur*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Herman *S.*, *b.* 1879
1712	*Middleton*, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, V.D., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *W.*, *b.* 1347
1821	*Minster*. *See* "Conyngham." *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck*. *See* "Monck." *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton*. *See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. Gerard *C.*, *b.* 1873
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1901
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Mont Eagle*. *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 188
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael *W.*, *b.* 190
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 188
1912	*Moulton*, John Fletcher-Moulton, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1891	*Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Mountgarret*. *See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	*Mulgrave*. *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1912	*Murray of Elibank*, Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, P.C., *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.	*Nairne*. *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1863	*Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Col. Hon. James P. *N.*, *b.* 1849
1627 S.	*Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F.J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Walter J. *J.*, *b.* 1879

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1885	*Northington.* *See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Northumberland*, C. H. Wellesley Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* '75, *s.* '07, *m.*	Hon. Charles *J. W.*, *b.* 1904
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. *A. E. T.-O'H.*, *b.* '17
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 L.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, *b.* K.P., 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel.* *See* "Masscreene and F.," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)
1858	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hn. Sir Arthur *W.*, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1859
1821	*Ormonde.* *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Ozenfoord.* *See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1882
1907	*Peckover*, Alexander Peckover, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '60, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1503	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1847
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter George Frank Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Chas. *P.*, *b.* '71
1906	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1827	*Plunket*, Wm. Lee Plunket, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Terence *P.*, *b.* 1899
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '82, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone *W. B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
1749	*Ponsonby.* *See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt.* *See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Ralstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1885
1875	*Ramsay.* *See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly.* *See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1914	*Ranksborough*, John Feilden Brocklehurst, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles *P. N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, *b.* '81
1895	*Rathmore*, David Robert Plunket, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Ravensworth*, Arthur Thomas Liddell, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *L.*, *b.* 1869
1821	*Rayleigh*, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Robert *J. S.*, *b.* 1875
1628 S. 1881*	*Reay*, {Donald James Mackay, K.T., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Baron Eric *M.*, *b.* 1870 ((None to U.K. title)
1902	*Redesdale*, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frcdk. Archibald Chas. Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John *D. K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hn. Jas. *H. B. R.*, M.C., *b.* '93
1917	*Roe*, Thomas Roe, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1651 S.	*Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, {Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1892
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1914	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* '68, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *C. H.*, *b.* '98
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Hon. N. Charles *R.*, *b.* 1877
1916	*Rowadway*, Charles Edward Hungerford Athole Colston, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward Murray *C.*, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1651 S.	*Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Master of *R.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Charles J. *S.-W.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Henry Beauchamp Oliver St. John, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1912	Hon. Mowbray *St. J.*, *b.* 1877
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St Oswald*, Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1893

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1796	*Saltersford. See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 s. †	*Saltoun.* Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1886
1905	*Sanderson.* Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 41, 1st Baron	(None)
1802	*Sandys.* Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. B. G. S. *Hill*, *b.* '37
1888	*Savile.* John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1884
1603	*Saye & Sele.* Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*,
1761	*Scarsdale. See* "Curzon of Kedleston," *Earl.*	
1839	*Seaton.* John Regd. U. Elliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Sefton. See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1855
1489 s. †	*Sempill.* John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon.* Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy.* Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William *J. S.*, *b.* 1883
1909	*Shaw.* Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield.* Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard.* Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	Col. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne.* Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Rev. Hon. Frederick *D*, *b.* 1840
1880	*Shute. See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth.* Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Richard U. P. *K.-S.*, *b.* 1913
1821	*Silchester. See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 s. †	*Sinclair.* Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Capt. Master of Sinclair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875
1916	*Somerleyton.* Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers.* Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton. See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton.* Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough.* Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1888
1910	*Southwark.* Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None)
1640	*Stafford.* Francis Edward Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.* 1861
1886	*Stalbridge.* Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham.* Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley. See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore.* George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1918	*Steradale.* William Pickford, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1796	*Stewart of Garlies. See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1328	*Strabolgi.* Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. John *K.*, R.N., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie.* Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde.* Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Strathedon & Campbell* (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Alastair *C.*, *b.* 1899
1884	*Strathspey.* Trevor Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald Grant, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley.* Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, *b.* 1851, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley.* Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.-T.*, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield.* Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Victor *H.*, *b.* 1897
1913	*Sumner.* J. A. Hamilton, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1893	*Swansea.* Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894	Hon. Odo *V.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1875
1907	*Swaythling.* Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1898
1913	*Sydenham.* George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*	Richd. Wogan Talbot, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*	Hon. James B. *T.*, *b.* 1874
1797 I.	*Teignmouth.* Henry Noel Shore, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *S.*, *b.* 1881
1831	*Templemore.* Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Arthur *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1884	*Tennyson.* Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden.* Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Terrington.* James Thomas Woodhouse, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Horace M. *W.*, *b.* 1883
1616	*Teynham.* Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1792	*Thurlow.* Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache.* Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, *b.* 1884
1564 s.	*Torphichen.* John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* 1917
1859	*Tredegar.* Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893

Created.	*Name, Title, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1917	*Trowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. George *H.-T.*, *b.* 1859
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale." *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1900, *u.*	Hon. Coutts *M.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford." *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *u.*	Three co-heiresses
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, D.S.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914	Hon. Arthur *E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1864
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Richard Hy. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1885
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* 78, *s.* 93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Wakefield*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	William G. H. *W.*, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	*Wallscourt*, Charles Wm. Joseph Henry Blake, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *u.*	(None)
1780	*Walsingham*, Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. John A. *de G.*, *b.* 1849
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and March." *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir Arthur *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1850
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* 75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan. See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F.-T.*, *b.* 1899
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *V.*, *b.* 1896
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1835	*Wortingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrattesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter R. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 20 Imperial: 5 Scottish.

		Eldest Son or Heir.
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Mary Rothes Cecil, Bnss., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1909, *m.*	William A. E. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *Fitzalan-Howard*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, Bnss., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, Bnss., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Bnss., *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, Countess, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Fairlie, *b.* 1904
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), Bnss., *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances Dawson, Bnss., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *C.*, *b.* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), Bnss., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1900	*Fife*, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Duchess of (*Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Petre, Bnss., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Bnss., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1864
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), Bnss., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Norfolk, Duke of.
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Herbert, Bnss., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916	Hon. Lady Desborough, *b.* 1867
1891	*Macdonald of Earnscliffe*, Susan A. Macdonald, *b.* '36, 1st Bnss., *w.*	(None)
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854, *title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *née Thomas*, *b.* 1883, Viscountess, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, Countess, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina Lewin, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seaforth*, Nina Caroline Grant, Countess, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Hon. Strathspey, *b.* 1879
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, Bnss., *b* 1854, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1891
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lyttou, Bnss., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, Viscountess, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, Bnss., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Finlay.
The Archbishop of York.
The Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
The Lord President—Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
The Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Crawford.
The Dukes of Devonshire, Manchester, Marlborough, and Portland.
The Marquesses of Aberdeen and Temair, Breadalbane, Cholmondeley, Crewe, Huntly, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Milford Haven, Salisbury, and Zetland.
The Earls Beauchamp, Brownlow, Chesterfield, Coventry, Dartmouth, Derby, Desart, Donoughmore, Ducie, Dudley, Durham, Granard, Halsbury, Kintore, Liverpool, Loreburn, Plymouth, Reading, Rosebery, Sefton, Selborne, Spencer, Waldegrave, Yarborough.
Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Edmund Talbot.
Viscounts Allendale, Bertie of Thame, Bryce, Buxton, Cave, Chaplin, Chilston, Cowdray, Devonport, Farquhar, Gladstone, Grey of Fallodon, Haldane, Harcourt, Knollys, Mersey, Midleton, Milner, Morley of Blackburn, St. Davids, Sandhurst, Wimborne.
Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Hugh Cecil.
The Bishop of London.
Lords Aberconway, Ashcombe, Atkinson, Balfour of Burleigh, Beaverbrook, Buckmaster, Burghclere, Carnock, Cawley, Chelmsford, Colebrooke, Cozens-Hardy, Denman, Downham, Dunedin, Emmott, Eversley, Fitzmaurice, Gainford, Hardinge of Penshurst, Heneage, Islington, Lambourne, Lindley, MacDonnell, Marcham-ley, Morris, Moulton, Murray of Elibank, Newton, Parmoor, Pentland, Phillimore, Pirrie, Rathmore, Rayleigh, Reay, Revelstoke, Ribblesdale, Rothermere, Shaw, Sheffield, Shuttleworth, Somerleyton, Southborough, Southwark, Stamfordham, Steradale, Strachie, Strathclyde, Stuart of Wortley, Sudeley, Sumner, Tennyson, Waleran, Weir, Wrenbury.
The Speaker—James William Lowther.
Secretaries of State—
Arthur James Balfour.
Walter Hume Long.
Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
Jesse Collings.
Christopher Palles.
Herbert Henry Asquith.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir George Tanbman-Goldie.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour.
Sir William Gray Ellison-Macartney.
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Lewis Fry.
Thomas Frederick Halsey.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.
Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C.
Sir Albert Rhine.
Sir Robert Bond.
Sir Ernest Cassel.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Charles Scott Dickson.
James Parker Smith.
Hon. Sir Allwyn Edward Fellowes.
Sir William Edward Goschen, Bart.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Austen Chamberlain.
John Satterfield Sandars.
John Burns.
Augustine Birrell.
Thomas Burt.
Sir Maurice W. Ernest de Bunsen.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow.
Reginald McKenna.
Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill.
Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart.
Sir Frederick Robert Moor.
Gen. Louis Botha.
Eugene Wason.
George William Erskine Russell.
Herbert Louis Samuel.
Walter Runciman.
Thomas Lough.
Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker.
Charles George Milnes Gaskell.
Sir John Edge.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.
Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.
Sir James Rennell Rodd.
Sir Edward George Clarke.
Sir Charles Edwd. H. Hobhouse, Bart.
John Xavier Merriman.
Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.
Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.
John Edward Bernard Seely.
Syed Ameer Ali.
Sir George Herbert Murray.
Sir William Mather.
Sir Rennell Munro-Ferguson.
James Caldwell.
Sir George William Buchanan.
Sir Charles Ernest Swann, Bart.
Sir J. Compton-Rickett.
William Abraham.
Andrew Fisher.
Sir Thomas Vesey Strong.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.
Thomas McKinnon Wood.
Thomas James Macnamara.
John Henry Whitley.
John William Wilson.
Laurence Hardy.
Andrew Bonar Law.
Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Bart.
Frederick Ruth Jackson.
Sir Robert Laird Borden.
George Lambton.
Charles Peter Allen.
Thomas Robinson Ferens.
Sir Henry Primrose.
Charles Frederick G. Masterman.
Sir David Brynmor Jones.
Sir James Henry Dalziel, Bart.
Sir Albert Spicer, Bart.
Sir William Conyngham Greene.
Sir John Allsebrook Simon.
John Herbert Lewis.
Sir Alfred Moritz Mond.
Sir Charles Swinfen Eady.
Sir Louis du Pan Mallet.
Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge.
Robert Munro.
Sir Guy Douglas A. F[illegible]-Wilson.
Sir Frederick Edwin[illegible]
Sir Willoughby Hyett Dickinson.
Sir Arthur Moseley Chamberlain.
Sir Joseph Cook.
William Ferguson Massey.
Harold John Tennant.
Sir Ellis Jones Griffith, Bart.
Sir John Eldon Bankes.
Arthur Henderson.
Sir William MacGregor.
Sir James Rose-Innes.
Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington.
Sir John Newell Jordan.
Francis Dyke Acland.
Harold Trevor Baker.
Sir Henry Edward Duke.
John Mackinnon Robertson.
Sir Mathew Ingle Joyce.
Sir Frederick George Banbury, Bart.
Sir Daniel Ford Goddard.
George Nicoll Barnes.
William Crooks.
Frederick Leverton Harris.
Sir Donald Maclean.
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins.
William Morris Hughes.
Christopher Addison.
Charles William Bowerman.
John Archibald Murray Macdonald.
Francis Bingham Mildmay.
Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart.
Sir Harry Simon Samuel.
Sir George Eulas Foster.
Sir Thomas Edward Scrutton.
Sir Albert Henry Stanley.
Rowland Edmund Prothero.
Albert Holden Illingworth.
John Hodge.
Sir Joseph Paton Maclay, Bart.
William Brace.
Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher.
James Avon Clyde.
Lt.-Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts.
John William Gulland.
Leifchild Stratten Jones.
William Philip Schreiner.
Henry William Forster.
Ernest George Pretyman.
Evelyn Cecil.
Herbert Pike Pease.
James Henry Thomas.
Thomas Ashton.
Thomas Wiles.
Sir Eric Geddes.
George Henry Roberts.
Sir Edward Ridley.
Sir Henry Bargreave Deane.
Sir Henry Craik.
Sir Gordon Hewart.
Sir Henry Norman, Bart.
Thomas Richards.
Sir Charles John Darling.
Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes.
Hon. William Frederick Lloyd.
William Adamson.
Sir William Bull.
Sir Edward Alfred Goulding, Bart.
Sir Archibald Williamson, Bart.
James Ian Macpherson.
John Robert Clynes.
Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

*** For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see Irish Section.

* Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants-at-law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Commanders of the British Empire.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of the British Empire.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Members of the British Empire.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross; but members are entitled to no special precedence. The Order of the British Empire is open to Ladies, the two highest classes being styled Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 21s. net.

The Order of Merit.—O.M.

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak-leaves, upon the badge. Membership of this Order confers no precedence, and is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Lord Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvett Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount French, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, F.R.S.
Professor Henry Jackson, Litt.D.
Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.
Thomas Hardy.
Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.
Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.
Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.
Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Admiral Count Togo.
Marshal Ferdinand Foch.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, *Capt.* Sir Anthony C. S. 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. ..... S 1636
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke .. 1645
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, G.C.B. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone 1859
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E. 1917
Affleck, Sir Robert 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William, M.P. 1895
Ainsworth, Sir John S., M.P.. 1916
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1911
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alison, Sir Archibald 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock, M.P. 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O. 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Robert 1911
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell .. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., D.S.O. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1823
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott .. 1903
Armytage, Sir George A. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. .... I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edw. Trelawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Bagge, Sir William Frederick .. 1867
Bagot, Sir Alan Desmond 1913
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir Wm. James G. .... S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baird, Sir Alexander 1897
Baker, His Hon. Sir George Sa 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolph L., D.S.O., M.P. 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P. 1911
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., K.B.E. 1911
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic George, M.P. 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander .. 1682
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B. S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey, M.P. 1911
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hugh Montgomery Wicliffe, C.M.G., R.A. .. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. .. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott, M.P. .. 1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barran, Sir John N., M.P. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland-, M.P. 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew .. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1809
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Henry .. 1913
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar P. 1918
Bartlelot, Sir Walter de S. .. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly 1880
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey, D.S.O. 1818
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D. 1918
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian 1869
Beale, Sir W. Phipson, K.C., M.P. 1912
Beardmore, Sir William 1914
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, M.P. 1911
Beauchamp, *Maj.* Sir Frank B. 1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Henry Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1661
Beaumont, Sir R. H. W. Wrixon- 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B... 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1895
Bell, Sir John Charles 1908
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison- 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- .. 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry 1796
Benn, Sir John W., Bt., M.P. .. 1914
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. 1662
Bethell, Sir John Henry, M.P. 1907
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp .. S 1683
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. .. 1664
Bilsland, Sir William 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac 1905
Black, Sir Alexander 1918
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas .. 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Fras., R.N. 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H. I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham 1772
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas, M.P. 1907
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1911
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. G. 1809
Bliss, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. .. 1806
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, *Capt.* Sir John Harvey 1720
Bowes, Sir Fras. H. Crawley- 1784
Bowman, Sir Maxse G. 1838
Bonham, Sir George Frances .. 1852
Boord, Sir William Arthur .. 1896
Boot, Sir Jesse 1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1660
Borrel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Kildare D. I 1646
Borrowes, Sir Steven 1916
Boswall, Sir T. R. Houstoun- 1836
Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm- 1889
Boughey, Rev. Sir Robert 1798
Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse- 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart .. 1914
Bowden, Sir Frank 1915
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney .. 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .. 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A... 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V... I 1759
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir T. F., C.B. 1831
Briscoe, Sir Hylton Ralph 1782
Briscoe, Sir John James 1910
Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. 1893
Broadhurst, Sir E. Tootal 1918
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richard Marcus 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. B. de Capell- 1903
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick 1903
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen 1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1853
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. 1629
Bruce, *Col.* Sir Hervey J. L. 1804
Brunner, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. T. .. 1854
Brunton, Sir Jas. S. Lauder .. 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchahan, Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Buckley, *Capt.* Sir Edmund, C.B., R.N.R. 1868
Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams-, G.B.E. 1661
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. 1911
Manningham- 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J..... 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- 1787
Burbidge, Sir Richd. Wood, K.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles, Grant .. 1665
Burgoyne, *Col.* Sir John M. .. 1641
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Hyde 1797
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas 1626
Burnett, Sir David 1927
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1760
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond 1774
Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denne 1913
Butcher, Sir John George, K.C. 1809
Butler, Sir Richard D. ..... I 1628
Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard J. .. I 1628
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell 1840
Calthrop, Sir Guy 1918
Cameron, Sir Charles 1893
Campbell, Sir Charles Rd. .... I 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. H. G. S., D.S.O. 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume 1923
Campbell, Sir John Alex. 1665
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. S. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy .. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrews Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Lindsay, C.V.O. 1931
Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. H. M. 1916
Carden, Sir John Craven .... I 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Pelk 1661
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, M.P. .. 1917
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- 1856
Cave, Sir Genille C.-Browne-.. 1911
Cave, Sir Charles Daniel 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm D. E. 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles William .. 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry D. E. 1628
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1919
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T. 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Wariness, K.C.B., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Talbot 1793
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. 1641
Chichester, *Br.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. 1806
Christopher, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900

Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J.R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Col.* Sir John Maurice, M.B.E., V.D. 1886
Clark, Sir John Stewart-.... 1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E.H. St.L., D.S.O. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Claughton, Sir Gilbert Henry 1912
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A.P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward F., M.P. 1911
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, C.B.E. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A., M.P. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert .... s 1670
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bushe .. 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann .. 1888
Colleton, *Br.-G.* Sir R.A.W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Maj.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J. .. 1744
Cook, Sir Frederick L. 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles .. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P. 1905
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P. 1621
Coote, Sir Charles A. 1774
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Cope, Sir Thomas 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geofrey 1764
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P. .. 1918
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P. .. 1907
Cotter, Sir James Laurence .. 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1805
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, M.P. 1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur- 1626
Crisp, Sir Frank 1913
Critchett, Sir Anderson, C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir H. Archer 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry .. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin .. 1909
Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler- .. 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- .... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart Dick- .... s 1669
Cunyngham, Sir Percy F. .. s 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir.... 1910
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E.. 1802
Cust, *Comm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. .. 1716
Cuyler, *Maj.* Sir Charles, O.B.E. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. s 1685
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Henry, M.P. 1918
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1 1662
Darell, Sir Lionel Edwd. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J. 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Fergusson- 1847
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur .. 1 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane 1916
Dewar, Sir Thomas Robert 1917
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles .. 1917
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth .. 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John H. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1660
Dixon, Sir Alfred Herbert.... 1918
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Donville, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, *Lt.* Sir J. Hy., R.N. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren Hastings 1663
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B. .. s 1694
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond .... s 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald Edward, M.C. .... s 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, D.A. .... s 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1824
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Dunbar- 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry 1917
Duntze, Sir George Alex. 1774
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Law, C.B. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. .. 1784
Dyer, Sir J. L. Somerton 1678
Dyke, Sir Hon. Sir Wm. Hart- 1876
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1732
Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk. 1 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C. 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P. .. 1907
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. s 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves 1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B. 1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.... 1816
Elton, Sir Edmund Harry, V.D. 1717
Errington, Sir George 1885
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G., M.P. 1 1629
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-, M.P. 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 1913
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr-.... 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. 1 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .. 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-C.* Sir Jos., R.A.M.C. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Ferguson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. s 1783
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. .. 1 1776
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B. .. 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace 1916
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1880
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Uniacke-Penrose- 1896
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
FitzWygram, *Capt.* Sir F. L. F. 1805
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1759
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- .... s 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Fras. Vilhers 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, Sir Dudley Baines .. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1824
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A. 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir C. F. St. J. 1723
Freeling, Sir Clayton P. 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O.. 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Capt.* Sir W. T. Frankland-Payne-, M.V.O. 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard C. P. 1 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edward Osborne.. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran 1852
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Sir John, V.D. .. 1897
Girprasad Madhavlal, Sir 1913
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell..... 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1 1705
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1912
Goff, Sir Herbert Wm. Davis- 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O. 1886
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe .. 1866

Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc. .. 1911
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. s 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. ..... s 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. 1 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1 1627
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 1916
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward A., M.P. 1915
Gouldsbury, Rt. Hon. Wm. J. 1904
Graaff, Sir David P. De V. .. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Græme, Sir G. E. W. Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham, *Capt.* Sir Reginald Hy. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. .. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James .... s 1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arth., K.C.S.I. 1705
Grant, Sir George McPherson- 1838
Gray, Sir William Cresswell .. 1917
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, Sir E. Walter 1900
Greenwell, Sir Walpole L. 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-C.* Sir Hamar, M.P. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert 1621
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. s 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, TD. 1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J., K.C., M.P. 1918
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., D.S.O. 1899
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algra A St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir William F. Geo. 1783
Gull, Sir (William) Cameron, O.B.E. 1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vinon .. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Edwd.C. de M. 1643
Hall, Sir John Richard ..... s 1687
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Fredc. H.A. s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hamnick, Sir Harry St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampe, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, *Maj.* Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Sir Charles Augustin 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grid. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, C.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harmsworth, Sir R. Leicester, M.P. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1891
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W. 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll .. s 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry ..... s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. .. 1838
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., S.J. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henry, Sir Chas. Solomon, M.P. 1911
Henry, Sir Edward Richd. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*c*), C.S.I. 1918
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan-Hepburn 1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John Charles W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harold G. 1813
Heygate, Sir Fredrick G. 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hill, *L.-Col.* Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O. 1 1779
Hill, Sir James, M.P. 1917
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. H. B. 1784
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Henry E. 1812
Hodge, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. Hermon-, T.D., M.P. 1902
Hodson, Sir Robert L. 1789
Hoag, Sir Lindsay Lindsay- .. 1905
Holden, Sir Edward H. 1909
Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Holland, Sir Alfred R. Sothern 1917
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Holt, Sir Edward 1916
Home, Sir James ..... s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Augustus, M.P. ..... s 1628
Horlick, Sir James 1914
Hornby, Sir William H. 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Coupin 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H. .. 1887
Hughan, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker- 1813
Hughan, Sir Geoffrey 1773
Huise, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell 1905
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir Chas. R., M.P. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Ingilby, Sir William 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir James ..... s 1628
Inverarity, Sir Duncan 1627
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montgrieve 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, R.A. 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir Alex. Kingston F. .. 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander 1672
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E., M.P. 1916
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- 1 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jessel, *Col.* Sir Herbert Merton, C.M.G., M.P. 1917
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnson, Rt. Hon. Sir William Moore 1909
Johnston, Sir George ..... s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles 1910
Johnston, Sir Geo. Fredc. T.T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies 1917
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- .. 1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce-, M.P. 1918
Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister- 1812
Keane, *Maj.*, Sir John, D.S.O... 1801
Kelk, Sir John William 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres . 1801
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1892
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry, C.B. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill.. 1831
Kilmuir, Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kimber, Sir George, O.B.E. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. H. D., D.S.O. 1818
Lafone, Sir Alexr. Augustone.. 1911
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras., C.B., M.V.O. 1902
Lamb, *Maj.* Sir Archibald .. 1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. (*m*), F.R.C.S. 1913
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A.... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. 1 1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir T. P., D.S.O. 1868
Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick- .... s 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B. (*c*), D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1840
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*) 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir John Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. 1808
Leeds, Sir Edward T. 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Lees, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. 1 1791
Leigh, Sir John 1918
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M. 1693
Le Marchant, Sir Denis 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.... 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel 1911
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D... s 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy 1911
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. 1 1704

Levy, Sir Maurice, M.P. 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm. 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G. .. 1902
Ley, Sir Henry Gerard 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Liewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn- 1890
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1867
Lockhart, Sir R. Jas. Stewart- s 1636
Lockhart, *Col.* Sir Simon M.V.O. 1836
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1902
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles 1827
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Butler .. 1805
Lorraine, Sir Percy Lyham 1663
Louis, Sir Charles 1896
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.... 1918
Lowther, *Maj.* Sir Chas. J., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H.W. Ramsay-Fairfax 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arth. P.D. 1791
Lyle, Sir Robert Park 1915
McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir John 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir Archibald J. .. 1813
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir James R.D. 1831
McIver, Sir Lewis 1896
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. .... s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclay, Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Paton 1914
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R.D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. s 1631
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S... 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel 1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Edward Harry 1836
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P. 1917
Mahon, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., D.S.O. 1810
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet 1818
Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. 1917
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. ..... s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius.. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil.. 1622
Mappin, Sir Frank 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, Sir William Henry .. 1882
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith-. 1774
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Kenneth J. 1882
Mathews, Sir Charles Willie, K.C. 1917
Matkins, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1797
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-.. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F. 1804
Medlycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J. 1808
Menteth, Sir James Stuart-.. 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Meredyth, Sir Henry B. 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Methuen, Sir Algernon M. M. 1916
Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand .. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps- 1791
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir Thos. Charlton, K.C.B. 1880
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, *Cpt.* Sir Powlett F.R. 1882
Milbanke, Sir Jno. Peniston C. 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Milbourne, Sir Gerald A. Shaw- 1772
Milbourne-Swinnerton-, Sir Charles Edward 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Charles W. .. 1839
Milnes, Sir J. Everett 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir Charles Jno. H. 1758
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Milman, Sir Francis John 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1916
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. ..... s 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monson, Sir John 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir R. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. 1681
Morgan, *Capt.* Sir Octavius E. .. 1611
Morris, Sir Robt. Arundle 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Mostyn, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., R.N. 1670
Mowbray, Rev. Sir Edmund Geo. L. 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector, A.D.C. s 1634
Munro, Sir Hugh Thomas .. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert 1902
Murphy, Sir James 1903
Murphy, Sir Michael 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. A., D.S.O. s 1630
Murray, *Capt.* Sir Patrick K. s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo. .. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno. .. s 1782
Nasmyth, Sir Jas. Tolmé .... s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Neave, Sir John Gordon 1917
Nanney, Sir Hugh J. Ellis- .. 1898
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox s 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Need, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir William 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J. 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard.. 1895
Newton, Sir Alfred James.... 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John S. 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. s 1620
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nivison, Sir Robert 1914
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1902
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., M.P. 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas... 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R., M.P. .. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans.. 1909
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross .. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. 1626
Ogle, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Ascill, R.N. 1826
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin. B. .. 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1862
Osborne, Sir Francis 1620
Osler, Sir William, F.R.S. 1911
Outram, Sir James 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur 1813
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-.. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Robert, K.C.... 1871
Paget, Sir Richd. Arthur S. .. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest 1890
Palmer, Sir Edward G. R. 1660
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson..... 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest .. 1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo.. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. 1681
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F. 1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir Thomas E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joseph 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean . 1821
Pearson, Sir Cyril Arthur, G.B.E. 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward.... 1882
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke, R.A.M.C. 1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O. 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford 1824
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Pender, Sir James 1897
Perks, Sir Robert William 1908
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip 1808
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert C., C.B., C.B. 1716
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. 1890
Péto, Sir Henry 1855
Petrie, Sir Charles 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1776
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G. 1887
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1912
Phillips, Sir George Faudel Faudel-, C.M.G. 1897
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- s 1635
Pocock, Sir Charles G. C. 1821
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick 1866
Pollock, Sir M. Montague-.. 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot .. 1841
Poynter, Sir Edward J., K.C.V.O., P.R.A. 1902
Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth- 1905
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B. 1794
Preston, *Maj.* Sir Edward Hulton, M.C. 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K. 1805
Price, Sir Charles Rugge.... 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green-.. 1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman R. ..... s 1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Lovedon.. 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert, M.P. 1897

Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1912
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. s 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert 1826
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. 1898
Raphael, *Maj.* Sir Herbert H. M.P. 1911
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1831
Rawlinson, *Gen.* Sir Henry S., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 1891
Reade, Sir George 1661
Reckitt, Sir James 1894
Redwood, Sir Boverton 1911
Reid, Sir James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1897
Remnant, Sir James F., M.P... 1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert..... 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles S. Bine 1903
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E. F. 1911
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... s 1630
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R... 1828
Riddell, Sir George Allardice 1918
Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan.. s 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. [new patent 1918] 1903
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland.. 1809
Roberts, Sir J. Herbert, M.P., 1908
Roberts, Sir James 1909
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L. 1666
Robinson, Sir Ern. William.. 1823
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin 1908
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Robert, V.D. 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Frederick.... 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L... s 1672
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. C. E. 1836
Royden, Sir Thos. 1905
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter, M.P. .. 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C..... 1812
Russell, Hon. Sir Charles 1916
Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Wallace, M.P. 1917
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John, M.P. 1916
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Rd. Nelson.. 1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- 1869
Salt, Sir Shirley Harris 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. 1899
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuel, Sir Marcus 1903
Samuel, Sir S. Montagu 1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias.... 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Savory, Sir Joseph 1891
Sawle, *Brar.-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1808
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P. 1821
Scott, Sir John 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam .. 1909
Scott, *Admiral* Sir Percy M., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1916
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P. .. 1873
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S... 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton, M.P. 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. s 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... s 1683
Seymour, *Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir W. G., T.D. 1838
Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Monson 1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G... 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B... 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. 1866
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir Jno. R. G., D.S.O. s 1704
Sinclair, *Capt.* Sir Arch. H. M. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith, Sir Gray H. d'E. .. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir William Cusack- .. 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C..... 1804
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J., K.C., M.P. 1918
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.. 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir Richard V. Vassar- 1917
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer- 1661
Smythe, Sir J. Walter 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H.- 1698
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir C. J. 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar .. 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Sprot, *Col.* Sir Alexander, C.M.G. 1918
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stanier, *Capt.* Sir Beville, M.P. 1917
Staples, Sir John M. 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Robert 1812
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1625
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stevenson, Sir James 1917
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B.(C) s 1667
Stewart, *Brr.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. 1881
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Mark MacTaggart-, V.D. 1892
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George, D.S.O. ..... s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Strachey, *Maj.* Sir Edward T... 1815
Strickland, Sir Walter W. 1864
Stronge, Sir James Henry..... 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L..... 1660
Stuckey, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Sturdee, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. Chas. Doveton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick .. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Suttie, Sir George Grant.... s 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin..... 1772
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., M.P. 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark, M.P. 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan, M.P. 1917
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. 1802
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln 1912
Tate, Sir William Henry 1898
Taylor, Sir Frederick, M.D. .. 1917
Taylor, Sir H. W. Worsley-, K.C. 1917
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., C.B.(C), C.I.E. 1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- 1917
Thomas, *Brr.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey W., C.B., D.S.O. 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766
Thomas, Sir Robert 1918
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir T. R. L. 1806
Thompson, Sir Matthew W.... 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E. 1900
Thomson, Sir J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John Henry 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo. 1642
Thursby, Sir John O. S..... 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson- .. 1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White- 1913
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie.. 1907
Trevelyan, Sir Walter C. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1902
Tritton, Sir (Charles) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir William Henry.. 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1910
Tufte, Sir Jorgan H. P. 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter .... s 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir R. T., R.N. 1611
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Leonard Pius.. 1828
Verdin, Sir Joseph 1896
Verney, Sir Edmund W. 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O., M.P. 1818
Vernon, *Col.* Sir Harry Foley, V.D. 1885
Vernon, Sir William 1914
Vestey, Sir William 1913
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir C. B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Wachsel, Sir Harry 1911
Wake, *Brr.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. s 1700
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- 1 1775
Walshan, Sir John S. 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1910
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C.M.G. 1911
Wardlaw, Sir Henry 1632
Warmington, Sir M. Pinsham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. C., C.B., M.P. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Thomas E. 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-.. s 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, M.P. 1916
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E... 1703
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802

White, Sir George Stanley 1904
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir Herbert J. Huntington-, M.P. 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1893
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy. .. 1892
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Law 1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C., M.P. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert, M.P. 1915
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, M.P. 1906
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., M.P.. 1897
Wills, Sir Edward Chaning .. 1904
Willshire, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur R. T. Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1761
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet .. 1858
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.M.G., M.P. 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B.(*c*) 1628
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. 1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
Wood, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Lindsay 1867
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1813
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wrightson, Sir Thomas 1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., V.D. 1608
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Young, Sir William L. 1769
Young, Sir George 1823
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir George 1911
Younger, Sir William 1911

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.
Asst. do., R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

Orders of Chivalry of the United Kingdom.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Dukes.—Bedford, Devonshire, Grafton, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Bath, Breadalbane, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Salisbury.

Earls.—Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Curzon of Kedleston, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer.

Viscount.—Grey of Fallodon.

Baron.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Dukes.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Aberdeen and Temair, Zetland.

Earls.—Erroll, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

Viscount.—Haldane.

Barons.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnaird, Lovat, Reay.

Field-Marshal.—Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace-Williamson, D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Marquess.—Ormonde.

Earls.—Arran, Bandon, Bessborough, Cavan, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Gosford, Granard, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Shaftesbury.

Viscounts.—French, Iveagh, Midleton, Powerscourt.

Barons.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne, Pirrie.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Neville R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.B., C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, vacant.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, H. Farnham Burke, C.B., C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) for (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order confers no precedence, but authorises the holders to place its designatory initials next after the existing membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It is open to men of any distinction for meritorious service in any department whatever—art, science, literature, or open warfare in itself conferring a Knighthood, though it happens that for twelve originally appointed, all but one were either a Peer, Knight, or Privy Councillor. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. *Secretary and Registrar, Col.* Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue. *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, His Excellency the Most Honourable Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Marquess of Reading, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India; *Secretary* to the Order, John L. Wood, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being; *Chancellor*, Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue. *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Prelate*, The Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Most Hon. Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; *Secretary*, Sir George Fiddes, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. I. Bloxam, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Registrar*, H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight of the Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Ribbon*, Purple. *Imperatricis auspicia.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* to the Order, John H. Wood, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

The Sovereign; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Francis M. Bryant, C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, O.C.V.O. marked 4th or 5th Class.

K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple.

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Lincoln; *Kings of Arms*, Garter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur B. E. Leslie, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; *Secretary*, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederick G. Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Persons rendering meritorious service in war or otherwise, abroad, open to both men and women. Civil Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.); Knights Commanders, (K.B.E.); Dames Commanders; (D.B.E.); Commanders; (C.B.E.); Officers; (O.B.E.); Members.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

This Order consists of one class only and corresponds with it no title or precedence, but its limit is placed relatively after G.B.E., to rather Knights Grand Cross. The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy and Army. The members are Companions only and rank immediately after the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar is awarded for any additional act of service. The sequence of Companions &c., is thus:—G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 4th Class, O.B.E., M.V.O. 5th Class, M.B.E.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Services, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (but exclusively ranked) limited to not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian Civil Service, and 100 Native and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international hospital for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where it kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish power in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign, Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V.; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, and a *Chancellor* of about 350 Knights of two degrees—"Knights of Justice" and "Knights of Grace." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

THE VICTORIA CROSS (*VC*).

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War. It was designed primarily for the rank and file and non-commissioned officers, but is held also by all grades up to Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet, and was extended to civilians who had borne arms against the Indian mutineers. In 1911 the decoration was extended to native officers and men of the Indian Army. Conjoined with the decoration is a pension, for non-commissioned officers and men, of £10 a year, with an additional £5 for each bar.

The Distinguished Service Cross—D.S.C.—Instituted in 1914, in substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

The Military Cross, 1915—M.C.—This decoration is awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces. A Bar is added for any additional act of service.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. 1918—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

THE AIR FORCE CROSS. 1918—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

THE MILITARY MEDAL.—1916; is worn immediately before all war medals, and is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women, including foreign persons.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.—Established 1914; is designated for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL. 1918—D.F.M.—and the MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

THE CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL — D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

THE TERRITORIAL DECORATION—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly, a TERRITORIAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank, even foreigners, who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

THE ORDER OF MERCY.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connection with the LEAGUE OF MERCY, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

THE INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to native Indian officers and men.

THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.—Was founded 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

THE NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (1915).—For officers and men of the R.N.; awarded for minor naval warlike operations where no other medal would be appropriate.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Knights of the Bath, Star of India, &c.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS, BARONETS, OR KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, AND ST. PATRICK, *q.v.*) *For Knights Bachelor, see* pp. 153–157.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abney, *Capt.* Sir William de Wiveleslie, K.C.B.(c).
Abrahams, Sir Lionel, K.C.B.(c).
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.(m).
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Goold-, C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.(m).
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.(m).
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allatt, Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B.(c).
Allen, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.(c).
Allenby, *Gen.* Sir Edmund Hy. H., G.C.B.(m), G.C.M.G.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.(m).
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(c), V.D.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Robt. Hy., K.C.B.(c).
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Askwith, Sir G. Rankin, K.C.B.(c), K.C.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.(m), R.M.A.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Atterbury, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(c).
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, K.C.B.(m), V.C.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Babtie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), V.C.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G.
Baillie, Sir Duncan C., K.C.S.I.
Baillie, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.(m).
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th) A.M.S.
Balrampur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.(m).
Barlow, Sir Clement A. M., K.B.E., M.P.
Barnard, His Honour Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir. Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B.(c).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Barrett, *Gen.* Sir Arthur A., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen., I.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.D.
Barrington, Hon. Sir William Augustus Curzon, K.C.M.G.
Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barrow, Gen. Sir Edmund G., G.C.B.(m), G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry D. Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B.(m), C.B.(c), C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.
Beatson, Col. Sir Geo. T., K.C.B.(c), K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Beatty, *Adm.* Sir David, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Beaumont, *Admiral* Sir Lewis A., G.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.—
Becker, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Bedford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Belfield, Sir Henry Conway, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m.)
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy. D., K.C.M.G.

Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Benares, H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Bentinck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt Mortimer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Beresford, Lord Marcus de la-Poer, K.C.V.O.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhaunagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Biddle, *Maj.-Gen.* John, K.C.B.(*m*), (Hon.), *U.S.A.*
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B.(*m*.), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.
Billiotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C., p.s.c.
Birchenough, Sir John Henry, K.C.M.G.
Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir W. Riddell, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., gen.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Blackwell, Sir Ernles Robertson H., K.B.E.(*c*).
Blake, Sir Ernest Edward, K.C.M.G.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
Bliss, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.
Bloss, *Gen.* Tasker, G.C.M.G. (*U.S.A.*)
Blyth, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blomfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Massey, K.C.M.G.
Blunt, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.(*m*).
Bobbili, Raja of, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bower, *Capt.* Sir J. William Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowlby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Anthony A., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*.), F.R.C.S., R.A.M.S.
Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Palmer, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bradbury, Sir John S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Brade, Sir Reginald H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* (*temp.*) Sir John Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Bradshaw, *Major-General* Sir Alex. Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*) K.H.P.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Bridge, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Brock, *V.-Adm.* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*c*), R.A.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browning, *V.-Adm.* Sir Montague E., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.S.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir James A. T., K.C.M.G.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Jas., K.C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bulpin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Herbert Napier, K.C.B.(*m*).
Burdwan, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Burdett, Sir Hy. C., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burney, *Adm.* Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Burns, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., R.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Cons.*)
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E.
Bush, *Adm.* Sir Paul W., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O. (4th).
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.(*m*).
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Butler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byng, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Julian H. G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Byrne, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Callaghan, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir George Astley, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Calthorpe, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Douglas C., K.C.M.G.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Walter Douglas Somerset, K.C.V.O.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir B. Douglas-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Carden, *Adm.* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Carey, Sir Bertram S., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir George John, K.B.E.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *M.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir Wm. Cornwallis, K.C.M.G.
Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, K.B.E.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., V.D.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Cecil, *Col.* Lord Edwd., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzel J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chalmers, Rt. Hn. Sir Robt., G.C.B.(*c*)
Chamba, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Theodore B., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chandra Shum Shere Jung, H.E. Maharaja Sir, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis D. P., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw. F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Chapple, *Pymaster-Gen.* Sir John H. G., K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O., R.N.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rd. H., G.C.V.O.
Charlton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).

Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Geo., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Millie, K.C.M.G.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, K.C.B.(*c*).
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I.,C.M.G.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Br.-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.N.
Clauson, *Maj.* Sir John E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O.(5th), V.D.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O., V.D., I.A.
Cochin, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Cokayne, Sir Brian L., K.B.E.
Coke, *Adm.* Sir Charles Hy., K.C.V.O.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D., M.P.
Colville, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter N., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cooch Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.(*c*).
Cook, Sir Edward T., K.B.E.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Cowans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.(*Aus.*).
Cox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert V., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., K.C.S.I.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Cranston, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., V.D.
Crawford, Sir Richd. Fredk., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Creagh, *General* Sir G. O'Moore, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.S.I., V.C.
Creswell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G.
Crewe, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry George Lowis, K.C.B.(*c*), T.D., A.D.C.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crowe, Sir Eyre, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Crutchley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Alex. F. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
Cunyngham, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Currie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Curtis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Regd. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *L.-C.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.G.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, Sir Walter E., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.D., C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis John, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Davies, Hon. Sir John Mark, K.C.M.G.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Davis, Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Dawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Tyrwhitt, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Bertrand E., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Douglas F. R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
De Chair, *V.-Adm.* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(*m*).
De Lisle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry De B., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dennis, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir Herbert G., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
De Robeck, *V.-Adm.* Sir John M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.C.M.G.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
D'Eyncourt, Sir E. H. Tennyson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dharangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James N., K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E., M.P.
Dinajpur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(*c*).
Domville, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.(*m*).
Dorman, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F. K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Douglas, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Drummond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis H. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B.(*m*).
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*).
Duckham, Sir McDougal, K.C.B.(*c*).
Duff, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander L., K.C.B.(*m*).
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Duke, Sir Frederick Wm., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dundas of Dundas, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of,
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Duthie, Sir John, K.B.E.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Fd.-Marsh.* Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Egerton, *Adm.* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Eliot, Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Ellis, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Charles E., K.C.B.(*c*).
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(*c*).
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Erskine of Cardross, Sir Henry David, K.C.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Esplen, Sir John, K.B.E.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B. (*m*).
Evans, Sir F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Evans, *Gen.* Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B.(*m*).
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.

Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Ewing, Sir James Alfred, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas Thomson, K.C.M.G.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(*c*).
Eyles, Sir G. Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vere B., K.C.I.E., B.S.(*m*).
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur D., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B.(*m*.), D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Fellowes, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler, K.C.B.(*m*).
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-, G.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Filose, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfield de Cardonnel, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Fisher, *Adm.* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hn. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I.
FitzPatrick, Sir (W.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth-, K.C.V.O.
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Foote, *Adm.* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Frank, Sir Howard Geo., K.C.B.(*c*).
Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.
Fraser, Sir Everard D. H., K.C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Stuart Mitford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(*m*), G.M.G.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.G.
French, Sir John Russell, K.B.E.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Freyer, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter, K.C.B.(*m*), K.M.S.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
Fuller, *Maj.* Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Galloway, Sir James, K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Adm.* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ludlow, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Garstin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-, K.C.V.O.
Gaunt, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., K.C.B.(*m*), M.D., M.P.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.B.E., K.C.B.(*m*), M.P.
Gelkie, Sir Alexander, O.M., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Ghamdevjamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), R.M.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, *Col.* Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Gildea, *Col.* Sir Jas., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Girouard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E.
Godley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Goodwin, *Engr.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, O.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Gough, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O.
Graaff, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Gracie, Sir Alex, K.B.E., M.V.O.(*4th*).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Ronald Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *General* Sir Hy. Fane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Grant, Sir James A., K.C.M.G., M.D.
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.(*m*).
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.(*c*).
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton, K.C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., M.P.
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E.
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-, G.C.B.(*m*).
Gubbins, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., A.M.S.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B.(*c*).
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Gwalior, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja Scindhia of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetон, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Hadgkiss, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Gen.
Hall, Sir Alfred D., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frodrick, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.F.
Hall, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Halsey, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Lionel, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., *VC.*
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice A. P., K.C.B.(*c*).
Harding, Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G. K.C.B.(*c*).
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hari Singh, Raja, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.

Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harper, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.B.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Harris, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Harris, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E., M.P.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., V.D.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Hay, *Col.* Sir George Jackson, K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G.
Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Healey, Sir Charles E. H. Chadwick-, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Henrst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.(*c*).
Heath, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Heffernan, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* Sir John Harold, K.C.B.(*m*).
Helme, *Col.* Sir George C., K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Henderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir Regd. F. H., C.C.B.(*m*).
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.(*m*).
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., C.B.(*m*).
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel J., K.C.B.(*c*).
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.M.G.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. T., K.C.B.(*m*), (*Austl.*).
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D.
Holden, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Holderness, Sir Thos. Wm., C.B.(*c*), K.C.S.I.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. R., K.C.S.I., K.B.E.
Hope, Sir Edwd. Stanley, K.C.B.(*c*).
Horne, *Gen.* Sir Henry Sinclair, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robt. Stevenson, K.B.E., K.C., K.C.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., M.B., D.Sc.
Howard, Sir Esmé William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E.
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Hudson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., I.A.
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Samuel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hull, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles P. A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Hunter, *General* Sir Archibald, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., *gen.*
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.Sc.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip F., K.C.S.I.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.B.(*c*), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Indore, H.H. Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Samuel, K.C.B.(*m*).
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., O.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E.
Jackson, Sir Fdk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Henry B., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., Prince, A.D.C., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert S., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.C.B.E., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Claude W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaipur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Jawalnur, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jamkhandi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (*m*).
Janjira, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarondy, Sir Eustace, K.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Jennings, *Gen.* Sir Robt. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir Thos. H. M., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Jetté, Sir Louis Amable, K.C.M.G.
Joudwine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodhpur—*see* Pratap Singh (*s*).
Joffre, Général Joseph Jacques Césaire, (*Hon.*) G.C.B.(*m*).
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills-, G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Johnstone, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E., M.P.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, H.H. the Maharaja of, C.S.I.
Kapurthala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (*s*).
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.(*m*).
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G.
Kemp, Hon. Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.(*c*).
Kempthorne, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Kenyon, Sir Fredk. G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos-, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.(*m*).
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.(*c*).
Keyes, *Vr.-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Khairpur, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E.
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kiggell, *Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
Kindersley, Sir Robt. M., K.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.(*c*).
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kitt, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.

Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.S.I., C.B.(*m*).
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Kolhapur, *Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, K.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
La Touche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lawford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydney I. B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Leczièzio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry Charles, K.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), F.R.S.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Leuchars, *Col.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lever, Sir Samuel H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lima, Sir Bertram Lewis, K.B.E.
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Livesey, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., A.R.A.
Llewelyn, Sir Leonard W., K.B.E.
Llewelyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Sir George Ambrose, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Lockyer, Sir Norman, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Lougheed, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
Lovett, Sir Harrington Verney, K.C.S.I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowry, *Adm.* Sir Robt. S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lowther, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Lukin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.(*S. A.*).
Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lunham, *Hon. Col.* Sir Thomas Ainslie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lytteiton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-, K.C.M.G.
Macassey, Sir Lynden, K.B.E., K.C.
Macauley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir George Bohun, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*) (*Aust.*)
McClelland, Sir Peter H., K.B.E.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*c*).
Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Hay A., G.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Macdonell, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
MacDougall, Sir J. Patten-, K.C.B.(*c*).
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.
McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.
McGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
MacGregor, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.(*m*).
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B.E., K.C.
Mackinnon, *Gen.* Sir (W.) Henry, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Macnaghten, Sir Edward D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E., M.P.
Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
McLeod, *General* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(*c*).
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Macready, *General* Sir Cecil F. N., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Madden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Mahaffy, Rev. Sir John Pentland, C.B.E., C.V.O., D.D.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), F.R.C.S.
Maler Kotla, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Malet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.(*c*).
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Malta, Archbp. and Bp. of, K.B.E.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.(*m*).
Manson, Sir Patrick, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
March, *Gen.* Peyton, C.M.G. (*U.S.A.*).
Marling, Sir Charles Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E., M.D.
Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*).
Marsh-Case, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Raine, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I.
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Maxse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.H.P., H.N.
May, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.I.E.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., *V.C.*
Melliss, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.(*c*).
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Merewether, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harvey Fredc., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Meston, Sir James S., K.C.S.I.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., M.P.
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, K.B.E., C.B.(c).
Midwle, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Milton, Sir Wm. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*), (*Aust.*).
Moncrieff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. K. Scott-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Monro, Gen. Sir Chas. Carmichael, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.gen.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.(*c*).
Montcath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander George Montgomery-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, *Col.* Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Morant, *Admiral* Sir George D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commr.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Mortimer, *Col.* Sir William Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Saheb of, G.C.I.E.
Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B.(*c*), D.C.L.
Moynihan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Munro, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, Gen. Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Hon. Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yuvaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nasroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narvanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
Neville, *Admiral* Sir George, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, K.C.M.G.
Newman, Sir George. K.C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R., K.C.S.I.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.(*c*).
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Nixon, *General* Sir John Eccles, K.C.B.(*m*).
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Norman, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Ogilvie, *Col.* Sir Andrew M., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), B.E.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Henry H., K.C.V.O.
Oliver, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O. (4th).
Ollivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.(*c*).
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., A.R.A.
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, Hon. Douglas, K.B.E.
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahash, Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Paine, *R.-Adm.* (*Maj.-Gen.*) Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th), R.A.F.
Pakenham, *V.-Adm.* Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B.(*m*), R.A.M.C.
Parker, Sir Stephen H., K.C.M.G.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B.(*c*), D.SC.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold D. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Laurence W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir Alfred Astley, K.C.B.(*m*).
Pease, *Col.* Sir Thales, K.C.B.(*m*).
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Pender, Sir John Denison-, K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir Thomas Hy., K.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, jun., K.B.E.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir George Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perrott, *M.-Gen.* Sir Thos., K.C.B.(*m*).
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.B.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Pershing, *Gen.* John, G.C.B. (*U.S.A.*).
Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.B.E.
Peterson, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Peyton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*m*).
Phillimore, *V.-Adm.* Sir Richd. F., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., M.P.
Philipps, Sir Owen Cosby, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Philp, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pitney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E.
Plumer, *Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., C.V.O., A.D.C., gen.
Pollett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Poë, *Admiral* Sir Edmund S., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Pollock, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B.(*m*), R.A.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatrain Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratap Singh, (2) *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja, Sir, Bahadur of Jodhpur, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
Pratap Singh, (2) *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, Sir J., Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.; I.S.O.
Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B. (*m* & *c*), G.C.S.I.; G.C.V.O., I.S.O., V.C.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.

rovis, Sir Samuel B., C.B., K.C.B.(c).
udukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
ultoney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
urcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(c).
urton, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
ajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
jgarh, H.H. Rajendr, K.C.S.I.
jkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
jlekh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
jn Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
jna Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
jsansul Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
jsmpur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
jmsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
jmsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John George K.C.B.(m).
jmsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.(c).
jnsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Navanagar, K.C.S.I.
jtlam, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
jven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
jead, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
jdmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.(c).
jees, Sir John D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P.
jew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.(c).
jice, *Adm.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.(m).
jicks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Rohde, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
jichards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
jichardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B.(m), C.S.I., C.I.E.
jichardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.(m).
jichmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(c).
jidgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
jigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
jivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
jobb, *Lt.-Gen.*, Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
jobbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
joberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
jobertson, Sir Benj., K.C.M.G., C.B.
jobertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
jobertson, Sir Fredk. Alexander, K.B.E.
jobertson, Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
jobertson, *General* Sir Wm. Robt., G.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.)
jobin, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
jobinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, K.C.B.(c).
jobinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
jobinson, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
jobinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
jobbo, Hon. Sir Redmond P., K.C.M.G.
jodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c), C.B.(c).
jodman, *Rr.-Adm.* Hugh, K.C.B. (U.S.N.).
jogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Pacha*).
jolleston, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Humphry D., K.C.B. (c). M.D., R.N.
jolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.(c), D.S.O.
joss, Sir Ronald, K.C.B.(c), F.R.C.S.
joss of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B. (c), K.C.V.O.
jowell, Sir Herbert B., K.B.E.
jowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.

Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B.(m), G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.(N.Z.).
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B.(c).
Ryecroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Sailana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Sajan Singh—*see* "Ratlam."
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.(m).
Sampson, *Col* Sir A Wonis, K.C.B.(m).
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert L., G.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Schlater, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. C., K.C.B.(m)
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Bunn, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(m).
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scrase, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
Settle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B.(m), O.M., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Wm. F., K.C.B.(m).
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Sahadra, K.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.(c).
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shamsul-Huda, Nawab Sir Syed, K.C.I.E.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.(m).
Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., 4th.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Shumsher Jung Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Bahar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Simon, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Sims, *Vice-Adm.* William Sowden, G.C.M.G. (U.S.N.).
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Sirmur, R.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Slade, *Adm.* Sir Edmund J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Alan MacGregor, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Frances W., K.C.I.E.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m), F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, K.C.B.(c), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, K.C.B.(c).
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.(m).
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, K.C.B.(m).
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Robert Dundas, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan-, K.C.B.(c), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Geo R. Rainier-, K.C.M.G.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sompur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Leo O. FitzM., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B.(c), C.V.O., M.P.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanton, *Adm.* Sir James, K.C.B.(m).
Steele, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(*Ret.*)
Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Henry H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m)
Stevenson, Sir Geo A., K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George, K.B.E. (*Ret.*)
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, *General* Sir Robert MacG., G.C.B.(m).
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert Hay, K.C.I.
Stirling, Hon. Sir Richard Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Stokes, Sir Fredk. Wm., K.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Gabriel, K.C.S.I.
Stokes, Sir Henry F., K.C.S.I.
Stone, Sir Edward Albert, K.C.M.G.
Stopford, *Lt. Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
Storey, Sir Thomas Joseph, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strauss, *Rr.-Adm.* Joseph, K.C.M.G. (U.S.N.).
Streefkerk, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G.
Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Vesey, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Strong, Very Rev. Thos. Banks, G.B.E., D.D.
Strongo, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m)
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., R.A.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.

Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Swettenham, Sir F. A., G.C.M.G., C.H.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E.
Sykes, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Syn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Symon, Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Tavener, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.M.G.
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tempest, *Col.* Lord Herbert Vane-, K.C.V.O.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., K.C.B.(*c*), V.C.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, C.C.B.(*c*).
Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.L.I.
Thomas, *V.-Adm.* Sir Hugh Evan-, K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, C.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Thompson, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.D.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Howard, K.C.B.(*m*).
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
Thursby, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tighe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Vere F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.(*m*).
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Trenchard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B.(*m*), K.H.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Troup, Sir C. Edw., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fdk. Chas. T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander B., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald G. O., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., V.C., D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Twynam, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Tyrrell, Sir William Geo., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Tyrwhitt, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Reg. Yorke, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Ugyen Wangchuk, H.H. Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, *Maj.* Sir Malik, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Van Deventer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jacob L., K.C.B.(*m*), (S. A.).
Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
Vickrama Deo, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, K.C.S.I.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.(*c*).
Wake, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
Walker, Sir Herbert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wallace, *Col.* Sir Johnstone, K.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Wallace, Sir Laurence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Walsh, Hon. Sir Arthur H. J., K.C.V.O.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir W., K.B.E.
Ward, *Capt.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir D., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G. (*Can.*).
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.(*c*).
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.,(*m*), C.M.G.
Watts, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), R.A.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., A.B.E.
Wemyss, *Adm.* Sir Rosslyn Erskine, G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B.(*c*).
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Whigham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, Hon. Sir William Thos., K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hayward R., K.C.B.(*m*), F.R.C.S.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Whitelegge, Sir B. A., K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Willcocks, *Gen.* Sir James, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L. Atkinson-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Williams, Sir William E. Hume, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Albert H. W., K.C.V.O.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Williams, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Daniel Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, *Admiral-of-the-Fleet* Sir A. Knyvett, G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.V.O., V.C.
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, *Gen.* Sir Henry Hughes, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir F. Regd., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Winslow, *Admiral*, Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.M.G.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horn, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Joscelin H., G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., LL.D.
Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George B., G.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Maj.-General* Sir Elliot, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., C.S.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Fell, K.C.V.O. (*Pacha*).
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Woolcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B.(*m*).
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.(*m*).
Worthington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

Vynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.(*m*).
Vynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
App, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Carr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Yarwa Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, Sir Charles Alban, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younger, Hon. Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.B.E.

Order of the British Empire—LADY RECIPIENTS.

DAMES GRAND CROSS. (G.B.E.)

Impthill, The Lady, C.I.
Secker, Miss Ethel Hope, R.R.C.
Kenyon, Mrs. Edith Isobel.
Khopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I.
Khelmsford, The Lady, C.I.
Lawson, Lady Aimée Evelyn.
Lerguson, Lady Helen H. Munro-.
Lurse, Mrs. Katherine.
Marcourt, The Viscountess.
Mawley, Hon. Lady.
Miverpool, The Countess of.
McCarthy, Miss Emma Maud, R.R.C.
Montrose, The Duchess of.
Northcliffe, The Viscountess.
Paget, Lady Louisa.
Reid, Lady George.
Winchester, The Marchioness of.

DAMES COMMANDERS. (D.B.E.)

Anstruther, Hon. Mrs.-Eva.
Arnott, Lady Caroline.
Atholl, The Duchess of.
Bell, Lady Florence E. Eleanore.
Bevan, Hon. Mrs. Maud Elizabeth.
Burnett, Miss Maud.
Bute, The Marchioness of.
Byron, The Lady.
Davidson, Lady Margaret Agnes.
Donner, Lady Anna M.
Dorrien, Lady Olive Crofton Smith-.
Dufferin & Ava, C.I., The Dowager Marchioness of.
Godman, Mrs. Alicé Mary.
Jekyll, Lady Agnes Lowndes.
King, Mrs. Ethel Locke-.
Lees, Mrs. Charles.

DAMES COMMANDERS—*continued.*

Livingstone, Mrs. Adelaide.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of.
Lugard, Lady Flora.
Lyttelton, Hon. Mrs. Alfred.
Melba, Madame.
Pentland, The Lady.
Reid, Mrs. Clarissa.
Rice, Mrs. Margaret Ker Pryse-.
Ridley, The Viscountess.
Roberts, The Countess.
Sclater, Lady Edith Harriet.
Waldegrave, The Countess.
Webster, Mrs. May.
Willingdon, The Lady, C.I.
Wills, Miss Janet Stuart-.

Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Burnham, Lord.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, Viscount.
Davies, William John.
Farrington, Lord.
Farley, Sir John.
Gosling, Henry.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred.
Lansdowne, Marchioness of, V.A., C.I.
Parker, James, M.P.
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert Charles, Bt.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler.
Quinan, R.N.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.
Seddon, James.
Smith, Sir H. Babington.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Jan Christiaan.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James, M.P.
Wilkie, Alexander, M.P.

Knights Bachelor.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, which was started by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knighthage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir Henry Pollett, Kt., V.D.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock; *Registry and Library*, Clifford's Inn, E.C. 4.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *etc., q.v.*)

Beckett, Sir Thomas.
Bland, Sir R. B. Dyke, K.C.
Bullock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Caldis, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Calkins, Sir Ryland, M.P.
Calleck, Sir J. Ornaston, M.D.
Calkins, Sir James A.M.
Card, Sir John.
Catken, Sir Robert.
Cazar, Sir H. Albert, K.C.
Chalan, Sir H. Montagu, C.B., C.V.O.
Chalen, *Col.* Sir Charles, V.D.
Chalen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Challison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Chalan, Sir Charles.
Chanbalawanaar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Chanes, Sir Herbert Brown.
Chanderson, Sir Arthur Robt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chanderson, Sir George.
Chanderson, Sir John.
Chanderson, Sir Robert N.
Chanderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Chanderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Changers, Hon. Sir Auguste R.
Chanier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Chathony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Archibald, Sir William P., K.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ashley, Sir W. J.
Ashton, Sir Ralph P.
Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Hon. Sir.
Ashutosh Mukarji, Sir, C.S.I.
Aske, Sir Robt. W., T.D., LL.D.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Meir.
Atkin, Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Azopardi, Sir Vincenzo F., C.M.G.
Baddeley, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B. (*c*), I.S.O., M.V.O. (5th).
Baillache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.B.E., M.V.O. (5th).
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Baker, Sir William.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, M.B., C.B.
Ball, Sir James Benjamin.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Cauzius van Bloemestein Stewart-.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood-.
Barber, Sir Edward F.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barker, Sir Francis H.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Pras. W. J.
Barker, Sir Fredk. E.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnsley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, V.D.
Baron, Sir Barclay, M.B.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H., M.P.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Scott.
Barry, Sir John Redmond.
Bartlett, Sir Hesketh Pelgerstrom, LL.D.
Barton, Sir John George, G.B.
Barton, Sir William, M.P.
Batchelor, Sir Stanley L.
Baxter, Sir George.
Baxter, Sir William James.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Hon. Sir John Henry Meuing, M.D.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., M.D., J.P.
Begbie, Sir James.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Bellhouse, Sir George Thos., F.R.S.
Bell, Sir James.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Wm. Fletcher.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.

Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berridge, Sir Thomas H. D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.B.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Bertram, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethall, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, Sir.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Sir.
Biggs, *Maj.*, Sir Arthur W.
Biles, Sir John Harvard.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bipin Krishna Basu, Sir, Rai Bahudur, C.I.E.
Bird, Sir James.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm., M.P.
Blades, Sir George Rowland.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blaker, Sir John Rice, O.B.E.
Boltkin, Sir Archibald.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, C.M.G.
Borraston, Sir John.
Bosanquet, Sir Fredk. A., K.C.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. S. T. Griffith-, M.P.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bower, Sir Alfred.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James, M.P.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Bradfield, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Brady, Sir Andrew Newton.
Brain, Sir Francis W. T.
Bramsdon, Sir Thomas A.
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hugh.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Brickwood, Sir Colin.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., C.V.O.
Briggs, Hon. Sir Henry.
Brockman, Sir H. W. Drake-.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Wm. Slater.
Browne, Sir Edmond.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.(c).
Bruton, Sir James.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) Jno.
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckham, Sir George E. F.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William J., M.P.
Burge, Sir Charles Henry.
Burls, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John James.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butt, Sir Alfred.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Cain, Sir William.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B.(c).
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir James.
Campbell, Rt. Hn. Sir Marshall.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carmichael, Sir Duncan.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James W., C.B.(c).
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C., M.P.
Cassels, Hn. Sir Walter G. P.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne-, C.B.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chalmers, *Col.* Sir Charles.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. Des Champs.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Chitty, Hon. Sir Chas. Wm.
Clarke, Sir Hercules Edwd.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfeild-.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Ernest M.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. W. A.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmy, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir John.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Coghlan, Sir Charles F.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collard, Sir George.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G., M.D.
Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P.
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, K.C.I.T.
Conway, Sir (Wm.) Martin.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, M.P.
Cooke, Sir Henry Paget.
Cooper, Sir Edward E.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir William E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corbett, Sir Julian.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Corlett, Sir Merton Russell.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George Edwin.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir William Hy., M.P.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowper, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crookes, Sir William, O.M., F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William.
Cruickshank, Sir W. D., C.I.E.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O. (S.A.).
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett.
Dale, Sir Alfred Wm. W.
Dalziel, *Col.* Sir T. Kennedy Darling, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davidson, Sir James M.
Davies, Sir David S.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Dawson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Dawnay, Sir Archibald D.
Dawson, Sir (A.) Trevor.
Deane, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Burgrave Fitzhelley, P.C.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deba Prosad Sarbadikari, Sir, C.I.E., LL.D.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
Dempsey, Sir Alexander, M.D.
Denny, Sir Ellis.
Denniston, Hon. Sir John E.
Dent, Sir Francis Henry.
De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thomas Robert.
Dibbs, Sir Chas. Allwright.
Dillon, Sir Lewis T., K.S.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dinshah Edalji Vachha, Sir.
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir Hy. Hastings.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doolette, Sir George P.
Dorabji Jamshadji Tata, Sir.
Doran, Sir Henry.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.(c).
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drayton, Sir Hy. Lumley.
Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Duke, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edwin.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Jas Hastings, M.P.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Dupree, *Col.* Sir W. Thos., V.D.
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., M.V.O. (4th), O.B.E.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Eady, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen.
Eaton, Sir John Craig.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Edwards, Sir Owen Morgan.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O. (4th).
Elliott, Sir Geo. Samuel.
Ellis, Sir Evelyn Campbell.
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richd. Walter, M.P.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Fairs, Sir Samuel.
Fairfax, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falconbridge, Hon. Sir (W.) Glenholme.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
Farmer, Sir Francis M.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir, C.B.E.
Fell, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Fife, *Col.* Sir Aubone, C.V.O.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Finnie, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
Fiset, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, C.M.G.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John, M.P.
Fletcher, Sir E. Lionel, R.N.R.
Fletcher, Sir Lazarus, F.L.S.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir Lionel, R.N.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Follett, Sir Charles A., C.B.(c).
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forget, Sir Rodolphe.
Forrest, Sir Geo. Wm., C.I.E.
Fort, Sir Hugh.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Foster, Sir W. E., F.S.A.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
Fox, Sir Douglas.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir Robt. Eyes.
Frampton, Sir Harry George, R.A.
Franks, Sir Kendal, C.B.(c).
Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Henry.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Fraser, Hon. Sir Simon.
Fraser, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Fraser, Hon. Sir William.
Frazer, Sir Jas. Geo., LL.D.
Freire, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.M.G.
Frisell, Sir Charles.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir Henry Jas. Wakely, C.I.E.
Fry, Sir William.
Fryer, Sir Chas. Edwd., I.S.O.
Galway, Sir Thomas H.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Furley, Sir John, C.B., C.B.(c).
Gage, Sir William Jeames.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher, Sir William, I.S.O.
Galsworthy, Sir Nathan H.
Galsworthy, Sir John.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Gardner, Sir Jas. T. Agg-, M.P.
Gardner, Sir Robert.
Garforth, Sir Wm. Edward.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garnsey, Sir (J.) George.
Garran, Sir Robt. Randolph, C.M.G.
Garth, Sir William.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G., M.P.
Gatty, Sir Stephen H.
Gawsy, Sir John, C.B.(c).
Gelder, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Gentle, Sir William B.
George, Sir Ernest, A.R.A.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.

fbbon, Sir William Duff.
bbs, Sir Charles Hy.
ibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., L.S.O.
iffard, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
lazebrook, Sir Richard T., C.B.(c).
lover, Sir Ernest W.
lover, Sir John.
oddard, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel Ford, M.P.
odfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
oldsell, Sir William.
oodwin, Sir J. Arthur.
off, Sir Park.
old, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
old, Sir Charles.
oldney, Sir J. Tankerville.
oode, Sir Charles Henry.
oodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
oodson, Sir Alfred L.
ordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
ould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
ould, Sir F. Cunynghame.
raham, Sir Cecil W. N.
raham, Sir Claverhouse.
raham Sir Robert.
ranet, Sir (W.) Guy.
reaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
reen, Sir Frederick.
reenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
reenwood, Sir George, M.P.
rice, Sir John.
rierson, Sir Philip J. H.
riffin, Capt. Sir Henry Daly.
riffith, Sir Jas. Purser.
rimth, Sir W. Brandford.
riggs, Sir William Peter.
rubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
rbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, C.I.E.
rney, Sir Eustace.
rru Das Banerjia, Sir.
thrie, Sir James.
cking, Sir James.
ddow, Sir William H., M.D.
ggard, Sir H. Rider.
ddane, Sir William S.
ll, Sir E. Marshall, K.C.
ll, Sir Henry, L.S.O.
lliday, *Maj.* Sir Fredk.
Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
nabling, Sir Henry Herbt.
milton, Sir Daniel M.
milton, Sir Robert Wm.
mpson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
nbrodtle, Sir John George.
rdie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, M.D., R.A.M.C.
re, Sir John.
rrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
rris, Sir Matthew.
rrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
rtley, Sir William P.
rtnoll, Sir Henry S.
rvey, Sir Robert.
sham, Sir Alfred Seale.
stings, Sir George, M.D.
tt, Sir Harry Thomas.
ultain, Hon. Sir Fredk.
Vm. Gordon.
ward, Sir Henry F.
wkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
y, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
ysom, Sir George.
aton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
eary, Sir Daniel.
eane, Sir Norman W.
nnell, *Col.* Sir Reginald, V.O., D.S.O.
nessy, Sir D. Valentine.
rry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.B., V.D.
rschell, Sir Geo., MUS.DOC.
rburn, Sir Harry Frank-nd.

Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Percy Alf.
Heriz-Smith, Very Rev. Sir John, D.D.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gn.(temp.)* Sir Wilmot P., C.B.(m), M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil.
Hewart, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon, K.C.
Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming, M.P.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Sir A. Norman.
Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke.
Hodges, Hon. Sir Henry E. Agincourt.
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, K.C.
Holloway, Sir Henry.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hope, Sir W. H. St. John.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Horder, Sir Thos. Jeeves, M.D.
Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia.
Horne, Sir Andrew John.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, Hon. Sir William Hy.
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, C.B.(m).
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Humphery, Sir John.
Hunter, Sir Thos., LL.D.
Hunter, Sir Wm. Barnes.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Hyslop, Sir Thomas.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir, C.I.E.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O.(4th), L.S.O.
Inglis, *Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Innes, Sir Patrick Rose-, E.C.
Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., C.S.I.
Irwin, Sir John.
Jackson, Sir John, C.V.O., M.D.
Jackson, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Wm., C.B.(m).
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jeans, Sir Alexander G.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnston, Sir Christopher, L.L.D.
Johnston, Sir James.
Johnston, Sir John Barre.
Johnstone, Hn. Sir Donald C.
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir Brynmor, K.C.
Jones, Sir Henry.
Jones, Sir James E.
Jones, Sir John Morris.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman
Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce-.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert, C.B.(m), F.R.C.S.

Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle-.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jugmohandas Varjivandas Sir.
Jury, Sir William F.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Kadoorie, Sir Ellis.
Kailash Chandra Basu, Sir, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, LL.D.
Kemp, Sir Alfred B.
Kennaway, Sir Walter, C.M.G.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir John.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
King, Sir Charles Albert, C.M.G.
King, *Br.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
King, Sir Henry Clark.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kipling, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir John.
Knox, Hon. Sir Geo. Edwd., I.S.O.
Knox, Sir James.
Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexander.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G., M.P.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
Lange, Hon. Sir Johannes H.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, M.P., F.R.S.
Lassetter, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Law, Sir Archd. FitzGerald.
Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren R. Crooke-, C.B.(m), C.I.E., C.B.E., M.D.
Lawrance, Hon. Sir Alfd. T.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Orden.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.M.G., R.E.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François, K.C.
Lennon, Sir James.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
Lewis, Sir Henry.
Lewis, Sir Thomas Williams.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lindsay, Sir John.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.(c).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Loch, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Lly. Bell, C.V.O.
Lord, Sir Riley.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S.
Lorimer, Sir William.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lucy, Sir Henry William.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Lascombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lynch, Sir John Patrick.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F. S.
Macalpine, Sir Geo. Watson.
McBride, Hon. Sir Peter.

McCabe, Sir Daniel.
McCall, Hon. Sir John, M.D.
McCallum, Sir John M., M.P.
McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry Alfred.
MacCaughey, Hon. Sir Saml.
McClure, Sir John David.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
McCrae, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., M.D.
McCraith, Sir John Tom.
McCraith, Sir William Jas.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
McDonald, Sir Andrew.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Alex., C.M.G., L.S.O.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
MacEwen, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., C.B.(c), F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
McGrath, Sir Joseph, LL.D.
Mack, Sir Hugh.
Mackenzie, Sir A. C., M.U.S.D.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
Mackinnon, Sir Lachlan Chas.
McLean, Hon. Sir George
McLeod, Sir Chas. Campbell.
McLeod, Sir Ezekiel.
Macleod, Sir J. Lorne.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robt. F.
McMillan, *Maj.* Sir Wm. N.
Macnaghten, Sir Melville Leslie, C.S.(c).
McNeill, Sir Malcolm, C.B.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew N., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
McRobert, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexr., V.D.
Madden, Hon. Sir Frank.
Maden, Sir J. Henry, M.P.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Egbert.
Maitland, Sir Herbert L.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mandelberg, Sir G. Chur-es.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manton, Sir Henry John.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E., M.P.
Marsden, Sir Thos. R., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Martin, Sir Ernest.
Martin, Sir Charlay, LL.D.
Mason, Sir Thos.
Mather, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir Alfred Henry Hilt.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, D.SC.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Mears, Sir Grimwood.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Middlebrook, Sir Wm., M.P.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alexr.
Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.

Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Miller, Sir Leslie C.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mitchell, Sir Thomas, C.V.O.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza, M.P.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moody, Lt.-Col. M., M.R.C.S.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Morton, Sir Alpheus C., M.P.
Mountain, Sir Edward M.
Moyers, Sir George.
Muhammad Yusuf, Haji, Sir.
Muir, Sir Richd. B. David.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Murphy, Sir Shirley F., F.R.C.S.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Robert.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Nairne, Sir Perceval A.
Nanton, Sir Augustus M.
Naoroji, Dastanji Vokil, Bah., Sir, C.I.E.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, C.M.G.
Needham, Sir Fredk. C.
Nethersole, Sir Michael, K.C.I.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
Newbolt, Sir Henry J., D.Litt.
Newton, *Maj.* Sir Lewis Arthur.
Newton, Sir William.
Nicholl, *Comm.* Sir Edward, R.N.R.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson, LL.D.
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P.
Nilmani Sarkar, Sir, M.D.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry
Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy., C.B.
Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
Oddy, Sir J. James.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Ohlson, Sir Erik O.
Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edw.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Archibald, M.D.
Owen, Sir James H.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.(*c*).
Painter, Sir Fredc. George.
Paish, Sir George.
Palgrave, Sir R. H. Inglis, F.R.S.
Park, Sir Maitland U.
Parkes, Sir Ebenezer, M.P.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parks, Sir Jonn.
Parratt, Sir Walter, C.V.O.
Parrott, Sir J. Edward, M.P.
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O., 4th!.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Pearce, Sir Robert, M.P.
Pearce, Sir William, M.P.
Pears, Sir Edward Ernest.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay.
Peck, Sir William.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Peters, Sir George.
Peterson, Hon. Sir Arthur F.
Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robt. Wm.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.(*c*)
Pickford, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilditch, Sir Philip E.
Pilter, Sir John.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Plowden, Sir Hy. Meredyth.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin; K.C.
Pollock, Sir Geo. Herbert, M.P.
Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Sir.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir James A.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pramada Charan Banarji, Sir.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
Price, Sir William.
Pringle, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B., M.P.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm.
Procter, Sir Hy. E. E., C.B.E.
Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur, Sir.
Purcell, Sir Hilbert K. T.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter, C.S.I.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Rabindranath Tagore, Sir.
Rae, Sir Alexander.
Raeburn, Sir William H. R.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.
Ramsay, Sir Dalhousie, C.B.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir J. Scurrah, M.P.
Ranger, Sir Alfred W. G., D.C.L.
Rash Behari Ghose, Sir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Rattigan, Sir Henry A. B.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.(*c*).
Redmond, Sir J. Michael, M.D.
Reed, Sir Stanley, LL.D.
Rees, Sir Milsom, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir John.
Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk., C.I.E.
Reid, Sir William Duff.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlali.
Richards, Sir Hy. Geo., K.C.
Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton, M.P.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir George.
Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Robertson, Sir Thomas Lee.
Robertson, Sir Helenus Robt.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-
Robertson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Robson, Sir A. W. Mayo, C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Roche, Hon. Sir Alex. Adair.
Roche, Sir George.
Roddam, Sir Rd. Geo., M.D.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F. L., M.P.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Rottop, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Routhier, Sir Adolphe Basile.
Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
Rutherford, Sir Wm. Watson, M.P.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
Salmond, Sir John Wm., K.C.
Salter, Sir Jno. Sir A. Chavell.
Saltmarsh, Sir E. George.
Salvidge, Sir A. Tutton.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S., M.P.
Sanders, Sir Edgar C.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot.
Sands, Sir James Patrick.
Sandys, Sir John Edwin, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Santley, Sir Charles.
Sargant, Hon. Sir Chas. Hy.
Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Sir, K.C.
Savage, Sir George Henry.
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scarth, Sir Charles.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A. Sharpey-.
Schofield, Sir Henry
Schuster, Sir Claud, C.V.O.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Sir Robert T., I.S.O.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Scruton, Rt. Hn. Sir Thos. E.
Segar, Sir William H.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir W., C.B.(*c*).
Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, Rai Bahadur.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, C.V.O.
Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.
Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Sir.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B.(*c*).
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Shephard, Sir Horatio Hy.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shipley, Sir William.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shortall, Sir Patrick.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James Hope.
Sinclair, Sir Thos. Russell, W.S.
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross.
Sleight, Sir George Fredk.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir D. Stewart, K.C.
Smith, Sir Edward.
Smith, Sir E. Vyvdhore.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, Sir Henry.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Rd. Edward, C.B.
Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer-, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-
Smyly, Sir C. Crampton.
Smyth, Sir William J., M.D.
Snell, Sir John F. C.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Soulsby, Sir Wm. J., C.B., C.I.E.
Soundy, Sir John Thos.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Spear, Sir John Ward, M.P.
Speed, Sir John Arney.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Squire, Sir Peter Wyatt
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers, MUS.D.
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Henry, M.P.
Stanyon, Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Stapley, Sir Richard.
Stariton, Sir Chas. Walter.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephen, Hon. Sir Henry.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Stewart, Sir David.
Stewart, Sir Francis H., C.B.
Stiles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harold J., R.A.M.C.
Stirling, Sir Edward C., C.M.G., M.D.
Stock, Sir Stewart Sir Stewar, M.R.C.V.S.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Stuart, Sir Thos. P. A., M.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sullivan, Hon. Sir W. Wilf
Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. I
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Sir Henry.
Sutton, Sir John Bland-.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.B.
Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.

Taillon, Hon. Sir Louis O., K.C.(*Can.*).
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, Sir William Hy.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B.(*c*), J.S.O.
Tarak Nath Palit, Sir.
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzéar.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-.
Teall, Sir Jethro J. H., F.R.S.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, C.B.(*c*).
Temulji B. Nariman, Sir.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garfod, M.D., M.P.
Thomas, *Capt.* Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, Sir John.
Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Owen.
Thomas, Sir W. James.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Alfred E., M.D.
Thomson, Sir Fredk. W. Whitley-.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
Thornycroft, Sir Wm. Hamo, R.A.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd., C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.Sc.
Tirard, Sir Nestor J.C., M.D.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Touche, Sir Geo. Alex.
Toulmin, Sir George.
Townshend, Sir Charles Jas.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tozer, Sir Henry.
Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
Trevor, Sir Chas. Cecil, C.B.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Trower, Sir Walter.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Turnbull, *Col.* Sir Robt., M.V.O.(5th).
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van Cuylenburg, Sir Hector Wm.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Vanstone, Sir George T. B., K.C.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Veitch, Sir Harry James.
Vembakam Comandur Desikachariyar, Sir.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables.
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul, D.C.L.
Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Sir.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Wade, Hon. Sir Charles Gregory, K.C.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas John.
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Walker, Sir Byron E., C.V.O.
Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas., C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Matthew G.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Wittworth.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walston, Sir Charles.
Walters, Sir John Tudor, M.P.
Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm., LITT.D.
Ward, Sir Leslie.
Warner, Sir Geo. Fredk.
Warren, Sir Alfred H.
Warren, Sir Norcot H. Y.
Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnival, M.D.
Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir Alfred Wm.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wedmore Sir Frederick.
Weedon, Sir Henry.
Welby, Sir George Earle, C.M.G.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
West, Sir Glynn H.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
White, Sir H. Arth., C.V.O.
White, Sir Henry Milner-.
White, Sir Luke.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
Wild, Sir Ernest Edwd., K.C.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley-.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Wilson, Hon. Sir John C. Dove-.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richd., M.P.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Wood, Sir Edward Graham.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Wood, Sir Howard Kingsley.
Woodhouse, Sir Percy.
Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir Robert Henry.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wright, Sir William Shaw.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm., M.P.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.(*c*).
Young, Sir Frederick Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry.
Yule, Sir David.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Naval Rank.	Army Rank.
1. Admirals of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshals.
2. Admirals.	2. Generals.
3. Vice-Admirals and Engineer Vice-Admirals.	3. Lieutenant-Generals.
4. Rear-Admirals & Engineer Rear-Admirals, Surgeons-General.	4. Major-Generals.
5. Commodores.	5. Brigadier-Generals.
6. Captains (of 3 years), Engineer Captains (of 3 years), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief.	6. Colonels.
7. Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 3 years).	7. Lieutenant-Colonels.
8. Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons and Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years)	8. Lieutenant-Colonels (but junior of that rank).
9. Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders, Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Shipwright Lieutenants (of 8 years).	9. Majors
10. Lieutenants, Engineer Lieutenants, Surgeons, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (under 8 years), Shipwright Lieutenants (under 8 years).	10. Captains.
11. Sub-Lieutenants, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, Asst. Paymasters, Naval Instructors.	11. Lieutenants.
12. Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Commissioned Masters at Arms, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanicians, Chief Schoolmasters, Commissioned Shipwrights, Commissioned Electricians, Commissioned Armourers.	12. Second Lieutenants.
13. Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists, Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanicians, Warrant Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Warrant Shipwrights Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.	13. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but senior to those ranks.
14. Midshipmen, Clerks.	14. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but junior to those ranks.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

For Conspicuous Bravery. Instituted *29th January*, 1856.

A list of surviving recipients previous to the present war, and a complete record of those on whom the decoration has been conferred since the outbreak of hostilities. The names of those recipients who have died either previously or subsequently to its actual conferment appear in *italics*.

Ackroyd, Capt. Harold, M.C., M.D. (R.A.M.C. & R. Berks. R.) 1917
Acton, Prov. A. (Bord. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., I.A., *Upper Swat* 1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., C.F., *Mesopotamia* . 1916
Adlam, *Lt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* E. W., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Ex. F.* 1915
Allen, *Capt.*-Wm. Barnsley, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., *Expdny. F.* 1916
Anderson, Corpl. Wm. (Yorks. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Anderson, Lt.-Col. William Henry (H.L.I.) 1918
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.) 1917
Angus, *Sergt.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Auten, *Lieut.* Harold, D.S.C., R.N.R., *Submarines* . 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., R.E., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Babtie, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., *S. Africa* 1899
Badhu Singh, Ressaidar (24th Lcrs., attd. 29th I.A.) 1918
Ball, Capt. Albert, D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.C. (Notts & Derby & R.F.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Bamford, *Capt.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Barber, Pvte. E. (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1915
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O., M.C. (R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Barratt, Priv. Thomas (S. Staffs. R.) 1917
Barrow, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.) 1918
Barter, *Lt.* Fredk. (Welsh Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bassett, *Corpl.* Cyril R. G. (New Zealand *Dardanelles* 1915
Baxter, 2nd Lt. Edward F. (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Beak, *Comdr.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., R.N.V.R. 1918
Beal, 2nd Lt. Ernest Frederick (Yorks. R.) 1918
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Priv.* William (Rif. Brig.) 1918
Beet, Lt. H. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Belcher, *2nd Lt.* D. W. (L. Rif. B.), *Expdny.* 1915
Bell, *Priv.* J. (South Wales Bord.), *Ardmanus* .. 1857
Bell, 2nd Lt. Ronald S. (York R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Bell, Capt. Eric Norman F. (R. Innis. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Bell, *Maj.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bennett, *Capt.* Eugene P. (Worcs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Bent, Lt.-Col. Philip Eric, D.S.O. (Leic. R.) 1918
Bent, *Sergt.* S. J. (Lancs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Bingham, *Com.* Hon. E. Barry S., R.N., *Jutland*.. 1916
Birks, 2nd Lt. Frederick (Aus. Infy.) 1917
Bisdee, *Capt.* J. H. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (Bar), M.C., D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.) 1917
Blackburn, *2nd Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Ex. F.*.. 1917
Boisragon, *Brig.-Gen.* G. H., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C., R.N.R., *Submarine* 1917
Booth, *Lieut.* Frederick C. (S. Afr.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert, M.M. (*Australia*) 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., D.S.O. (Lond. R.) 1917
Boughey, 2nd Lt. Stanley Hy. P. (R. Scot. F.) .. 1918
Bouiter, *2nd Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Roland, D.S.O., R.N.V.R., *Ostend* 1918
Boyle, *Com.* E. Courtney, R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Bradburne, Lt.-Col. John (I.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Bradford, Br.-Gen. Roland B., C.B., C.M.G. (L.I.), *Kr. F.* 1900
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* 1901
Brereton, *Corpl.* Alexander (Manitoba R.) 1918
Brilliant, Lieut. John, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Brodie, Lt.-Col. W. L., M.C. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Bromley, Maj. Cuthbert (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Brooke, Capt. J. A. O. (Gordon Highrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Brooks, *L.-Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny Force* 1915
Brown, Sergt. Donald F. (N. Z. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Brown, Priv. Harry (Can. Infy.) 1917
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Expy.* 1917
Buchan, *2nd Lt.* John Crawford (Arg. & Suth. H.) 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Buckingham, Priv. W. (Leics. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Burden, Prin. Patrick (Aust. Imp. Fce.)..... 1917
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Brig.) 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.) *Expdny. F.* 1915
Burton, Corpl. Alex. S. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Bushell, Lt.-Col. Christopher, D.S.O. (R.W.Surr.R.) 1918
Butler, Capt. J. F. P., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *Cameroons* 1914
Butler, *Priv.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.) 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.) 1917
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Cadell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Caffrey, *Priv.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.) 1918
Campbell, Lt. F. W. (1st Canadians), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O., R.N., *Submarines* 1917
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Carless, *Seaman* John Henry, R.N., *Heligoland* .. 1917
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.) 1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Frank B., R.N., *Zeebrugge* 1918
Carroll, *Priv.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Carter, Maj. Herbt. Augustine, I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Carter, Sergt.-Maj. Nelson V. (R. Suss. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Cassidy, 2nd Lt. Bernard H. (Lanc. F.) 1918
Castleton, Sergt. Claude Chas. (Australia), *Expy. F.* 1916
Cater, 2nd Lt. Geo. Edward (Rif. Brig.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cather, Lt. Geoffrey St. G. S. (R. Ir. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Cave, Sergt. H. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Chafer, *Priv.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Chaplin, *Col.* J. W., C.B. (Hampshire R.), *China* .. 1860
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopotamia* .. 1916
Chavasse, Capt. Noel G., M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., *Expdny. F.* ..... 1916, and Bar 1917
Cherry, Capt. Percy H., M.C. (Australia), *Expt. F.* 1917
Christian, *Priv.* Harry (R. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.) 1918
Clamp, Corpl. Wilfred 1917
Clare, Trooper George William (Lancers) 1918
Clarke, Actg. Cpl. Leo (Canad. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Clements, *Corpl. J. J.* (Ringtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali* 1902
Coffin, *Br.-Gen.* Clifford, D.S.O., R.E. 1917
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Colley, Act.-Sergt. Harold John, M.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Collin, 2nd Lt. Joseph Henry (R. Lanc. R.) 1918
Collins, *Corpl.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welsh Fus.) 1915
Columbine, Priv. Herbert George, M.G.C. 1918
Colvin, *2nd Lt.* Hugh 1917
Colvin, *Lt.-Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, I.A., *Mohmand* 1897
Combe, Lt. Robt. Grierson (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O. (R.B.), *S. Africa* 1899
Congreve, Maj. Wm. La Touche, D.S.O., M.C. (Rif. Brig.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Cooke, Priv. Thomas (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Cookson, Lt.-Com. Edgar C., D.S.O., R.N., *Kut-el-Amara* 1915
Cooper, *Sergt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) 1917
Cooper, Lt.-Col. Neville B. Elliott-, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Fus.) 1918
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.) 1918
Cornard, *Boy* (1st Class) *John Travers*, R.N., *Jutland* 1916
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Costello, *Br.-Gen.* Edmond W., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A., *Malakand* 1897
Cotter, L.-Cpl. Wm. Richard (E. Kent R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Counter, *Priv.* Jack Thomas (King's (L'pool) R.) 1916
Coury, *2nd Lt.* Gabriel G. (S. Lancs R.), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Coverdale, *Sergt.* Harry (Manch. R.) 1915
Cowley, Lt.-Com. Charles Hy., R.N., *Kut-el-Amara* 1915
Cox, *Priv.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Craig, *2nd Lt.* John M. (R. Sco. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., I.A., *Afghan* .. 1879

on, *Maj.* T. J., D.S.O. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
chton, *Priv.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
nmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S., *Burma* 1889
ep, *Skipper Thomas*, R.N.R. (*Submarine service*) 1917
ak, *Priv. John Bernard* (Quebec R.) 1917
s, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry, M.G.C. 1918
we, 2nd Lt. John (Worc. R.) 1918
kshank, *Pte.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Palestine* 1918
t-bley, *Lieut.* Victor Alex., D.S.O., R.N., *Ostend* 1918
ningham, *Corpl. John* (Manx R.), *Egypt* 1917
ningham, *Pte.* John (E. Yorks. R.), *Egypt* 1917
tis, *Serg.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
ziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.) 1918
aher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
coxe, Priv. Fredk. Geop (Worc. R.) 1917
iels, *Lt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Brde.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Tinell, Lt. Wilder (Frontiersman), *E. Africa* 1915
wan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
ey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
es, Corpl. James Ll. (R. Welsh Fus.) 1917
ies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.) 1918
ies, *Cpl.* Joseph (R. Welsh Fus., *Egypt.* F. 1916
ies, *Maj.-Gen.* L. A. de Price-, D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *Africa* 1901
ces, *Wagt.-Off.* Richard B., D.S.O., R.N. and *Son., Salonika* 1916
rson, *and Lt.* James Lennox, R.E., *Egypt.* F. 1915
, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.) 1917
n, *Lieut.* Percy Thompson, R.N.V.R., *Zeebrugge* 1918
se, *Lt.* Maurice J. (Roy. Fus.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
ass, *Lt. F. A.* (34th Poona Horse), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Wiart, *Br.-Gen.* Adrian C., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
mid, *Capt. Alastair M.C. McReady* (Midx. R.) 1918
mer, *Lt. Col. J. H. S.* (K.R.R.C.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
ssen, *Pte.* Thomas (Quebec R.) 1918
son, *L.-Cpl.* Coldstr. Gds.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
gan, *Pte.* John (1st D.C.L. *Laing's Nek* 1881
ell, *Maj. G. T.* (R.H.A.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
ell, *Capt. Eric Stuart*, M.C., R.F.A. 1918
glas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., *Africa* 1899
ell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare, R.M.A., *Baltic* 1855
nn, *Serg.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
at, *Capt.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* ... 1901
n, *Driver* H. (R.A.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
ce, *Corpl. Alfred* (Rif. Brig.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
ser, *Priv.* Tom (York R.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
ory, *Sub.-Lt. George L.*, R.N., *Dardanelles* ... 1915
mmond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H., R.N.V.R., *Ostend* 1918
, *Priv.* James (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
key, *Lt.-Col. Bertram Best-* (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
more, *Maj.* Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Nile* 1897
ring, *Priv. Robert* (Roy. Scots.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
tan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
ville, *and Lt. John* Spencer (Dgns.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
ant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* ... 1900
r, *L.-Cpl. Edward* (E. Surrey R.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
r, *Serg.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.) 1917
rds, *Serg.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.) 1917
rds, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
rds, *Priv.* Thos. (2nd Highrs.), *Sudan* 1884
rds, *Priv.* Wilfrid (N. York. L. I.) 1917
on, *Corpl.* Ernest Albert (Notts & Derby) .. 1917
son, *and Lieut. Jas. Samuel* (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
sheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
sh, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
w, *Sergt. John* (Scot. Rif.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
s, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis Pugh, D.S.O. (Black Watch) 1917
er, *Capt.* Donald (Lovat R.), *S. Africa* 1900
er, *Corpl. J. J.* (Army Hosp. Corps), *Majuba* 1881
s, *Priv.* Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), *Egypt.* F. 1916
sson, *Capt. Thos. R. Colguhoun* (North'n R.) .. 1917
, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *Zeebrugge* .. 1918
ater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Egypt.* F. 1915
in, *Lt. Humphrey O. B.*, R.N., *Kut-el-Amara* 1916
Sergt. James (W. Riding R.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
, *L.-Cpl. Fredk.* (Canadians), *Egypt.* F. ... 1915
Clarence, Br.-Gen. Charles (Irish Gds.), *S. Afr.* 1899
atrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
rdine, *Lieut. Gordon M.* (Canad. Cav.) 1918
ns, *Capt.* Wm. T. (Mchester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
h, *Sergt. Samuel* (N.Z. Engrs.) 1918

Foss, *Maj.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Egypt.* F. ... 1915
Foster, *Corpl. Edward* (E. Surr. R.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* ... 1879
Freyberg, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard C., D.S.O. (R. W. Surr. R. & N.Z.D.) 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Egypt.* F. .. 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.) 1918
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. (Welsh R.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Egypt.* F. .. 1915
Fynn, Priv. Jas. H. (S. Wales B.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Gaby, Lieut. Alfred Edward (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas E. (15th Hus.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
Gearey, *Lieut.* Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C. (Royal Fus.) 1918
Gill, Sergt. Albert (K.R.R.C.), *Egypt.* F. 1916
Glascock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gobar Singh Negi, R.Hm. (39th Garwhal), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Gobind Singh, *Jemadar* (Ind. Cav.) 1918
Godley, *Priv.* S. F. (4th Roy. Fus.), *Egypt.* F. .. 1914
Good, *Corpl.* Herman James (Quebec R.) 1918
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., A.D.C. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River* .. 1892
Gort, *Adc. Lt.-Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.) 1918
Gosling, *Sergt.* William, R.F.A., *Egypt.* F. 1917
Gourley, *Sergt.* Cyril R., M.M., R.F.A. 1918
Graham, *Lt.* John R. N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.) 1917
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J. Wm., D.A., *Mooltan* .. 1891
Grant, *Maj.* John Duncan, I.A., *Tirah* 1904
Grant, *Sergt.* John Gilroy (Wellington R., N.Z.) .. 1918
Greaves, *Corpl.* Fred (Notts & Derby) 1917
Green, Capt. John Leslie, M.A.M.C., *Egypt.* F. .. 1916
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Brde.) 1918
Grenfell, Capt. Francis G. (9th Lers.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
Grubbe, Capt. Julian Royde (Warwick R.) 1914
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Fr.* F. 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Grimshaw, *and Lt.* John (Lanc. F.), *Gallipoli* .. 1917
Grogan, *Br.-Gen.* George Wm. St. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.) 1918
Guy, *Lt.-Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O., R.N., *China* 1900
Hackett, Sergt. William, R.E., *Egypt.* F. 1916
Haime, *and Lt.* Reginald L., M.A.C., *Egypt.* F. .. 1917
Hall, Col.-Sgt. F. W. (Canadians), *Egypt.* F. .. 1915
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., M.V.O., M.L.I., *China* 1900
Hallowell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Hallowes, and Lieut. Rupert P. (Middx. R.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Halton, *Priv.* Albert (K.O.R. Lanc. R.) 1917
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Angus F. Douglas- (Cam. Highrs.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Hamilton, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Hamilton, *L.-Corpl.* John Brown (High. L.I.) .. 1917
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., *Afghan* 1879
Hampton, *Sergt.* H. (Lpool R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hanna, *C.-Sergt.-M.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H. (Lincs. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham, *Capt.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hardy, Rev. Theodore Tagley, D.S.O., M.C., C.F. . 1918
Harris, *Sergt.* E. G. (R.F.A.), *Egypt.* F. 1914
Harris, Sergt. Thomas James, M.M. (R.W. Kent R.) 1918
Harrison, and Lt. John, M.C. (E. York. R.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Hart, Gen. Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Afghan* 1879
Hartley, *Col.* E. B., C.M.G. (C.M.R.), *Basutoland* .. 1879
Harvey, Maj. Francis J. W., D.M.L.I., *Jutland* .. 1916
Harvey, *Lt.* Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
Harvey, *Priv.* Jack (Lond. R.) 1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Hawker, Maj. Lanoe Geo., D.S.O., R.E. (R. Fly. C.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Hayward, *Capt.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.) 1918
Heaton, *Sergt.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Heaviside, *Priv.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
Henderson, Capt. Arthur, M.C. (Arg. & S. Highrs.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Edward E. D. (N. Staffs. R.), *Egypt.* F. 1915
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *and Lieut.* Alfred Cecil (Northumb. R.) 1918
Hewitson, *L.-Corpl. James* (R. Lanc. R.) 1918
Hewitt, and Lt. Denis G. W. (Hamps. R.) 1917
Hewitt, *L.-Corpl.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf) .. 1917
Hill, *Priv.* Albert (R. Welsh Fus.), *Egypt.* F. .. 1916
Hinson, Capt. David Philip (York R.), *Egypt.* F. 1917
Hobson, Sergt. Frederick (Can. Inf'y.) 1917
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Egypt.* F. .. 1914

Holbrook, *Com.* N. D., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Lieut.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Holmes, *and Lt.* F. W. (Yorks. L. I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Holmes, *Priv.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.) 1918
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G., R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Horsfall, and Lieut. Basil Arthur (E. Lanc. R.) 1918
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Er. F.* 1917
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir N. R., K.C.B. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Notts & Derby) 1918
Hughes, *Priv.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-smith* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hunter, *Sergt.* David Ferguson (High. L.I.) 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Corpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.) 1917
Ind, *Farrier-Sergt.* A. E., R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1901
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Lt.* Gilbert S. M. (R. Flying C.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Inwood, *Priv.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1917
Jacka, *Capt. A.*, M.C. (Australian), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Jackson, Sergt. Harold (E. Yorks. R.) 1918
Jackson, L.-Cpl. Thomas Norman (Cold. Gds.) .. 1918
Jackson, *Priv.* William (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
James, *Capt.* H. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
James, Capt. Manley Angell, M.C. (Glouc. R.) .. 1918
Jarratt, L.-Sergt. George (R. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A., R.E., *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jeffries, Capt. Clarence Smith (Aust. Imp. Fce.) 1917
Jensen, *Priv.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Jerrard, *Lieut.* Alan (R. Air Fce.) 1918
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills-, G.C.B., R.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Johnson, Maj. Fredk. Hy., R.E., *Expdny. Force* .. 1915
Johnston, Maj. W. H., R.E., *Expdny. F.* 1914
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S. (9th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Jones, Sergt. David (Lpool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jones, Com. Loftus Wm., R.N., *Jutland* 1917
Jones, Lt. Richd. Basil B. (L. N. Lanc. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jones, *Priv.* Thos. Alfred (Ches. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jones, *Private* Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* C. Mansel-, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Jotham, Capt. E. (21st Sikhs), *Tochi Valley* 1915
Joynt, *Lieut.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Judson, *Sergt.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Jurrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Kaeble, Corpl. Joseph, M.M. (Quebec R.) 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry (W. Riding R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1916
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Kenealy, Priv. W. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Kenna, Br.-Gen. Patrick, C.B.S.O. (21st Lrs.), *Sudan* 1898
Kenny, *Priv.* Henry (L. North Lancs), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kenny, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Er. F.* 1916
Kenny, *Priv.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Er. F.* 1917
Kenny, Drmr. W. (Gordon High.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Kerr, *Priv.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kerr, *Lt.* William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), *Mutiny* .. 1857
Keyworth, Corp. L. J. (24th Lond. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Keyzor, *Priv.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Sepoy* (129th Baluch.), *Expy. F.* 1914
Kilby, Capt. Arthur F. G. (S. Staffs R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kinross, *Priv.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) 1918
Kirby, *Maj.* Frank H., R.E. (temp. *Lt.-Col.* R.F.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *Sergt.* Alfred J. (Lond. R.) 1917
Knight, Sergt. Arthur George (Alberta R.) 1918
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knox, *and Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, R.E. 1918
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917
Kulba Thapa, *Rfmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lafone, Maj. Alex. Malins (Yeo) 1917
Laldlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lala Lance Naik, *Sepoy* (41st Dogras), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lascelles, Capt. Arthur Moore, M.C. (Durham L.I.) 1918
Lauder, *Priv.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Laurent, *Sergt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bde.).... 1918
Lawrence, *Capt.* T. (19th Lrs., *now* 18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 18
Leach, *Capt.* J. (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Leak, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 19
Leake, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; R.A.M.C., Clasp, *Expdny. F.* 19
Learmouth, Maj. Okill M., M.C. (Can. Inf.) 19
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 18
Lewis, *Priv.* Herbert Wm. (Welsh R.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Liddell, Capt. John A. (R. Fly. C.), *Expdny. F.*.. 19
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 19
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., C.B., A.M.S., *Burma* 18
Lodge, *Bombardier* Isaac, R.A., *S. Africa* 19
Loosemore, *Priv.* Arnold (W. Rid. R.) 19
Luke, *Drvr.* F. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Lumsden, Br.-Gen. Fredk. Wm., C.B., D.S.O. (3 bars), R.M.A. 19
Lynn, Priv. J. (Lancs. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., R.S.C., *Mutiny* 18
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 19
McBeath, *L.-Corpl.* Robert (Seaforth High.).... 19
McCudden, Maj. Jas. Byford, D.S.O., M.C., M.M. (R. Air Fce.) 19
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 19
MacDowell, *Capt.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) .. 19
McFadzean, Priv. Wm. Fredk. (R. Ir. Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 19
McGee, Sergt. Lewis (Aust. Imp. Fce.) 19
McIntosh, *Priv.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 19
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 19
McIver, Priv. Hugh, M.M. (R. Scots) 19
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 19
McKean, *Lieut.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 19
McKenzie, A.B. Albert Edward, R.N., *Zeebrugge* 19
Mackenzie, Lieut. Hugh, D.C.M. (Canadian M.G.C.) 19
Mackenzie, Maj. John (Bedford R.), *Ashanti* 19
Mackenzie, Priv. J. (Scots Gds.), *Expdny. F.* .. 19
Mackintosh, Lt. Donald (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 19
McLeod, *Lieut.* Alan Arnett (R. Air Fce.) 19
McNair, Capt. Eric A. (R. Sussex R.), *Expdny. F.* 19
McNamara, *Lt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 19
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.) 19
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.*.. 19
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expy. F.* 19
Malleson, *Sub.-Lt.* W. St. A., R.N., *Dardanelles* .. 19
Mariner, Rfmn. William (K.R.R.C.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Marling, *Col.* Percival S., C.B. (K.O.S.B.), *Sudan* 18
Marshall, *Maj.* William F. (19th Hussars), *Sudan* 18
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., D.S.O., R.E., *Expdny. F.*.. 19
Martineau, Lieut. H. R. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 18
Masters, *Priv.* Richard George, A.S.C. 19
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (R. Lancs. R.), *S. Africa* 19
Maufe, *and Lt.* Thomas H. B., R.G.A., *Expdny. F.* 19
Maxwell, Br.-Gen. F. A., C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A., *S. Africa* 19
May, *Priv.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Maygar, Lt.-Col. Leslie C., D.S.O. (Australian Lt. H.), *S. Africa* 19
Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), *Mutiny* 18
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (R. Lanc. R.) 19
Meiklejohn, *and Lt.* Samuel (E. Yorks. R.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Meikle, Sergt. John, M.M. (Sea. Highrs.) 19
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, C.F., *Expdny. F.* ... 19
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 18
Melvin, *Priv.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 19
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.) 19
Milbanke, Lt.-Col. Sir J. P., Bt. (10th Hrs.), *S. A.* 19
Miller, Priv. James (R. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 19
Milne, Priv. Wm. Johnstone (Can. Inf.), *Expy. F.* 19
Mills, Priv. Walter (Manch. R.) 19
Miner, Corpl. Harry Garnet B. (Cent. Ontario R.) 19
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.* .. 19
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.) 19
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.*.. 19
Moor, and Lt. R. D. (Hants R.), *Dardanelles* .. 19
Moore, *and Lt.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 19
Moorhouse, and Lt. W. B. Rhodes-, (R. Fly. C.) .. 19
Morrow, Pte. Robert (R. Irish Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J. (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* 19
Mottershead, Sergt. Thomas, R.F.C., *Expdny. F.*.. 19
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 19
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 19
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, M.G.C. 19
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick, R.A., *Afghan* 18
Mullen, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.).... 19
Mullins, Maj. Chas. H., C.M.G. (Imp. L. H.), *S. Africa* 19
Murray, *Maj.* Henry Wm., D.S.O. (Aust. Inf.), *Er. F.* 19
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 19

Murray, *Sergt.* John (Durham L.I.), *New Zealand* 1864
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar (Worc. R.) 1918
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar K., D.S.O. (Welsh R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Neame, *Maj.* Philip, D.S.O., R.E., *Expdny. Force* 1914
Needham, Pte. Samuel (Bedf. R.) 1918
Nelson, Maj. D., R.H.A., *Expdny. Force* 1914
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nicholas, *Pte.* Henry James (N.Z. Inf.) 1918
Nickerson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. S., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Noble, Corpl. Cecil R. (Rifle Bgde.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Norwood, Capt. John (5th Dgn. Gds.), *S. Africa* 1899
Nurse, *and Lieut.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
O'Brien, Driver James F., R.A., *Expdny. F.* 1915
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Kelly, *Capt.* Christopher P. J., M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
O'Leary, *and Lt.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Exp. F.* 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.* ... 1916
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expn. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Pte.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Osborne, *Pte.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
O'Sullivan, Capt. Gerald R. (Innsk. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Palmer, *and Lt.* Fredk. Wm. (R. Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Parsons, and Lt. Hardy F. (Glouc. R.) 1917
Paton, Capt. George Henry Patham, M.C., (R.W. Gds.) 1918
Pattison, Priv. John G. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Peachment, Priv. George (K.R.R.C.), *Expdny.* ... 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Peeler, *L.-Cpl.* Walter (Aust. I. F.) 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Expdny.F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, R.N. (Submarine) 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Sergt. J.* (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* .. 1900
Pollard, *Lt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M., R.A.S.C., *Er. F.* 1917
Pollock, *and Lt.* James (Manch. Regt.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Pool, *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns.F.), *Er.F.* 1917
Pope, Lt. Charles (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Poulter, *Priv.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.) 1918
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Procter, *Capt.* A. W. Hastings (R.F.C.), *Er. F.* 1918
Procter, *Priv.* Arthur H. (Lydd R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George, R.N.V.R. 1916
Pryce, Capt. Thos. Tannatt, M.C. (Gren. Gds.) 1918
Quigg, *Pte.* Robert (R. Ir. Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rana, Karanbahadur, *Rfm.* (Gurkha Rif.) 1918
Ranken, Capt. Harry S., R.A.M.C., *Expdny. F.* ... 1914
Ratcliffe, *Priv.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Ravenhill, *Pte.* George R. Scots Fus.), *S. Africa* 1899
Raynes, *Acg.-Sergt.* John C., R.F.A., *Expdny. F.* 1915
Read, Capt. Anketell M. (Northampton R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Readitt, *Priv.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* ... 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) 1917
Rees, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel W. B., M.C., R.A. and R.F.C., *Er.F.* 1916
Reid, *Capt.* Oswald A. (Lpool R.), *Expdny. F.* ... 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Maj. Douglas*, R.F.A., *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots) 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hy., R.A.M.C., *Korke's Drift* 1879
Rhodes, Sergt. John Harold (Gren. Gds.) 1917
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* 1859
Richardson, Priv. (Piper) James (Manitoba R.) ... 1918
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B., *Naga Hills* 1879
Ridley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*... 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P., R.N., *Dar.-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Dmr.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Rivers, *Priv. Jacob* (Notts & Derby), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Frank C., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, Capt. Clement (R. W. Surrey R.) 1917
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.) 1918
Robertson, *Priv. James Peter* (Can. Inf.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Com.* Eric G., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Robinson, *Capt.* Wm. Leefe (Worc. R. and R.F.C.) *Zeppelin* 1916
Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.* ... 1914
Rochford, *and Lt.* G. A. B. (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ir. R.) 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Russell, Capt. John Fox, M.C. (R.A.M.C. and R. Welsh Fus.) 1918
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, D.S.O. (Welsh Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryder, *Priv.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.* ... 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Priv.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.) 1917
Samson, *Seaman* G. McK., R.N.R., *Dardanelles* ... 1915
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Expy. F.*.. 1916
Sanders, Lt.-Cos. Wm. Edward, R.N.R. 1917
Sandes, *and Lieut.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sandford, Lieut. Richard Douglas, R.N., *Zeebrugge* 1918
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* E. H., *Cavagnari, Afghan* 1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Schofield, and Lt. John (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scott, Lt.-Col. Robt. G., D.S.O. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* 1879
Scrimger, *Capt.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Seaman, L.-Cpl. Ernest (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Sealey, *Gunman* William, *Japan* 1864
Sewell, Lt. Cecil Hurrell (R.W. Kent attd. Tank C.) 1918
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Expdny. F.* ... 1916
Shand, Maj. S. W. Lovelace (York. R.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shelley, Private J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shepherd, *Rfm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.) 1918
Short, Capt. William (York. R.), *Expdny. F.* ... 1916
Shout, Capt. Alfred J. (Aust. Inf.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Sifton, Sergt. Ellis W. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Simpson, *L.-Sergt.* Walter (Lanc. R.) 1918
Sinton, *Capt* John A., M.B., I.M.S., *Mesopotamia* .. 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert, R.A., *Sudan* 1885
Smith, and Lt. Alfred V. (E. Lance R.), *Gallipoli* 1916
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Clement L. (Som. M.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* J. Manners, C.I.E., C.V.O., L.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Nevill M., C.B. (and D.S.O.), *Sudan* 1898
Somers, Sergt. James (Innsk. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) .. 1918
Spall, Sergt. Robert (E. Ontario R.) 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M., R.F.A. 1918
Stone, Capt. Walter N. (R. Fus.) 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Priv.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O., R.N.R., *Sid-ma-ines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sykes, *Priv.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* H. T. (R. W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Symons, *Lieut.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tait, Lieut. James Edward, M.C. (Manitoba R.).. 1918
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.A.M.C., *New Zealand* ... 1864
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., *Mutiny* .. 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.) 1918
Throssell, *and Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tisdall, Sub.-Lt. Arthur W. St. C., R.N.V.R., *Dardanelles* 1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* (King's Lpool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towse, *Capt.* E. B (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Toye, *Cmd.* Alfred M., M.C. (Midds. R.) 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.) 1918
Travis, Sergt. Richd. Chas., D.C.M., M.M. (Otago R., N.Z.) 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901

Tubb, Lieut. Fredk. H. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Turnbull, Sergt. Jas. Yuill (High. L. I.), *Exyp. F.* 1916
Turner, 2nd Lieut. Alex. Buller (Berks. R.) *Expdny. Force* 1915
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, C.M.G., R.N., *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Notts & Derby R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vallentin, Capt. John F. (S. Staffs R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Exyp. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Priv.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Wain, Capt. Richard Wm. L. (Tank Corps) 1918
Walford, Capt. Garth N., R.A., *Dardanelles* 1915
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B., I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, Lieut. Samuel Thos. D., R.F.A. 1918
Waller, Priv. Horace (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Ware, Cpl. Sydney Wm. (Sea. Highrs.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Warneford, Flight-Lt. R. A. J., R.N.A.S., *Zeppelin* 1915
Warner, Private E. (Bedford R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Watson, Lt.-Col. Oliver C. S., D.S.O. (K.O.Y.L.I.) 1918
Watson, Lt.-Col. T. Colclough, R.E., *Mohmand* .. 1897
Watt, *Skipper* Joseph, R.N.R., *Strs. of Otranto* .. 1917
Weale, *L.-Cpl.* Henry (R. W. Fus.) 1918
Wearne, 2nd Lt. Frank Bernard (Essex R.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Wells, Sergt. Harry (Sussex R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Wells, Lt.-Col. John S. Collings-, D.S.O. (Bedf. R.) 1918
West, *Capt.* Ferdinand M. F., M.C. (Roy. Air Fce.) 1918
West, Act. Lt.-Col. Richard Annesley, D.S.O., M.C. (N. Ir. Horse & Tank C.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.)..... 1917
Wheeler, Maj. George G. M., I.A., *Mesopotamia* .. 1915
White, Sergt. Albert (S. Wales Bord.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
White, *Capt.* Archie Cecil T. (Yorks. R.), *Exyn. F.* 1916
White, *Priv.* Jack (R. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
White, *2nd Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps) 1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whitham, *Priv.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.) 1917
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Wilkinson, Lt. Thos. Grde L. (N. Lan. R.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *Seaman* William, R.N.R., *Submarines* .. 1917
Williams, Seaman Wm. C., R.N., *Dardanelles*..... 1915
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvett, G.C.B., O.M., *Sudan* 1884
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1858
Wood, *Priv.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.) 1918
Woodall, *L.-Serpt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woodcock, L.-Cpl. Thomas (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Woodroffe, 2nd Lt. Sidney Clayton (Rif. B.), *Ex. F.* 1915
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, Capt. Theodore, R.E., *Expdny. F.* 1918
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* 1903
Wyatt, *Corp.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylie, Lt.-Col. C. H. M. Doughty-, C.B., C.M.G. (Welsh Fusiliers), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Yate, Maj. C. A. L. (Yorkshire L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Youens, 2nd Lt. Frederick (Durh. L. I.), *Exyn. F.* 1917
Youll, and Lt. John Scott (Northd. Fus.)..... 1918
Young, Lieut. Alexr. (Cape Police), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Priv.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.) 1918
Young, Priv. William (E. Lancs R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Zengel, *Seryt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1918

The League of the Empire (Founded 1901).

The League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902–3; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1916 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations should have been held in Toronto by invitation of the Government of Ontario, but had to be postponed owing to the war. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a graded series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. Cordial acknowledgment of the services of the League have been made by the Colonial Office, by His Excellency the Governor, and by the workers. A number of teachers from all parts of the Empire have been accredited to the League for courses of lectures and study in the schools. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901–2. The latter numbers now over 37,000 members. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day. In 1913, through the generosity of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, the League established a Club for home and overseas members.

During the war the League has distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and a shield to the several overseas contingents now fighting for the Empire. To all totally disabled soldiers also souvenir volumes of Shakespeare (a memory of Lord Kitchener) are being presented.

Amongst those who are Vice-Presidents and Councillors are many Overseas Governors and high officials.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster, Winchester, M. J. Rendall, M.A.
Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.
Organ of the League, "The Federal Magazine."
Address, 48 Catherine St., Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.

THE third Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1918, and met in February, 1919. The General Election had returned 478 supporters of the Coalition (334 Unionists; 133 Liberals; 11 Labour) and 229 Non-Coalition (63 Labour; 48 Unionists; 28 Liberals; 73 Sinn Feiners; 7 Nationalists; and 10 Independents), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Jan., 1919).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Coalition.	Non-Coalition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	401	91	310 *Coalition.*
Wales	24	11	1	36	21	15	6 *Coalition.*
Scotland	38	33	3	74	56	18	38 *Coalition.*
Ireland	80	21	4	105	—	105	105 *Non-Co.*
United Kingdom	372	320	15	707	478	229	249 *Coalition.*

Only successful candidates who received the recognition of the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are included among the supporters of the Coalition. Thus, the Irish Unionists are omitted from the Ministerialists, although, like many other Non-Coalition members, they are in general agreement with the Government.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

LIBERAL.—The *Liberal Central Association*, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. *Liberal Whips' Dept.*, 21 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1. *Political Sec.*, R. H. Davies, C.B. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. The *Liberal Publication Department*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W. *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.; *Devon and Cornwall Liberal Federation*, Clarence Chambers, Tavistock Road, Plymouth; *Eastern Counties Liberal Federation*, Cumbergate, Peterborough; *Lancashire, Cheshire, and North-Western Liberal Federation*, 37, Cross Street, Manchester; *Midland Liberal Federation*, Newton Chambers, Cannon Street, Birmingham; *Northern Liberal Federation*, Pilgrim House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Western Counties Liberal Federation*, 2, Bristol Bridge, Bristol; *Yorkshire Liberal Federation*, 38, Boar Lane, Leeds; the *National Reform Union*, 50, Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester; the *Eighty Club*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4; *League of Young Liberals*, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; *Liberal Social Council*, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 120, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. The *Scottish Liberal Federation* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh; the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Welsh National Liberal Council* is at 82, Queen Street, Cardiff.

UNIONIST.—The chief Unionist organisation is the *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations*, 1, Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The *National Unionist Association* is a federation of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. The *Scottish Unionist Association* is at 2, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, founded in 1883, is an educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Constitution, and of the Unity of the British Empire: *Grand Master*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Chancellor*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour; *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett; *Organising Sec.*, H. Crowe. *Junior Imperial League*, 1, Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith Street, S.W. 1; *Sec.*, H. H. Cannell. The *United Club*, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Union Defence League*, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, P. G. Cambray.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 57 members. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. W. Adamson; *Secretary*, H. S. Lindsay; *Whips*, W. T. Wilson, F. Hall, A. Smith, N. Maclean and T. Griffiths. The Party Organisation has its Head Office at 33, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. *Women's Section, Chief Officer*, Dr. Marion Phillips.

SOCIALISTS.—*British Socialist Party*, Chandos Hall, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C. *Secretary*, Albert Inkpin. *Independent Labour Party*, 8 & 9, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. The *Fabian Society*, 25, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. *The Reconstruction Society*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League*. *The All for Ireland League*, founded by W. O'Brien, M.P. The Irish Unionist Party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin, and by the *Ulster Unionist Council*, Old Town Hall, Belfast (*Sec.*, R. Dawson Bates).

FREE TRADE.—The *Free Trade Union*, 69, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. *Sec. (acting)*, G. Graham Anderson.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—*Proportional Representation Society*, 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL PARTY.—Headquarters, 22, King Street, St. James', S.W. 1.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, wherenpon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

Parliament met.	Liberal.	Nationalist.	Labour.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Majority.
Nov. 15, 1837	352	...	...	301	...	51 *Lib.*
Aug. 19, 1841	286	...	...	367	...	81 *Cons.*
Nov. 11, 1847	327	...	...	326	...	1 *Lib.*
Nov. 4, 1852	333	...	...	320	...	13 *Lib.*
Apr. 30, 1857	366	...	...	287	..	79 *Lib.*
May 31, 1859	348	...	...	305	..	43 *Lib.*
Feb. 1, 1866	361	...	...	294	..	67 *Lib.*
Dec. 10, 1868	293	...	...	265	...	128 *Lib.*
Mar. 4, 1874	247	56	...	349	...	46 *Cons.*
Apr. 29, 1880	357	62	...	233	...	124 *Lib.*
Jan. 12, 1886	331	82	...	247	...	166 *Lib.*
Aug. 5, 1886	188	84	...	314	82	123 *Cons.*
Aug. 4, 1892	273	81	...	268	47	39 *Lib.*
Aug. 12, 1895	177	82	...	340	72	152 *Cons.*
Dec. 3, 1900	186	82	...	334	68	134 *Cons.*
Feb. 13, 1906	387	84	42	158	...	354 *Lib.*
Feb. 15, 1910	275	82	40	273	...	124 *Lib.*
Jan. 31, 1911	272	84	42	272	...	126 *Lib.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£44,567.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.
Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Clerk Assistant, Edward H. Alderson ... £1,500
Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Albt. Gray, C.B., K.C. £1,800
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, (vacant) £1,200
Senior Clerks, W. H. H. Gordon (*Clerk of the Journals*)..... £1,000
(*Prin. Clerk, Private Committees*) (vacant) £1,000
A. H. Robinson (*Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs*) £1,200
H. P. St. John (*Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department*) £1,100
(vacant) £700
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Acct. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court £650
Librarian, A. H. M. Butler £1,000
Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune £300
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Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson .....
Official Reporter, Arthur Walter £500

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£53,149.

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Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley £2,500
Deputy Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E. £1,000
Temporary Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Charles Fenwick; Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson; Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson; T. P. O'Connor; and J. F. P. Rawlinson ..... *unpaid*

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster £2,000
Clerk Asst., Thomas Lonsdale Webster, C.B. £1,800
Second do., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie..... £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, H. West..... £1,000
Clerk of the Journals, G. C. Giffard £1,250
Senior Clerks, A. I. Dasent; A. H. Ellis; P. A. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; R. P. Colomb ..... £650 to £800
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Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson.....
Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins £550 to £600
Do. (Asst. do.), P. F. Dawney, B.A. £350 to £400

SESSION 1917-18.

THE REFORM ACT.—When the consideration of the Representation of the People Act was resumed in Committee on *Oct.* 17, the day following that on which Parliament reassembled, the question of Irish redistribution was raised, and eventually a conference of Nationalist and Ulster representatives was set up to consider the matter, the decisions being subsequently embodied in a separate Bill. No changes of importance were made in the original redistribution schedule, and on *Nov.* 8 the Committee stage was concluded. During the Report stage the House decided, by a free vote, on *Nov.* 20 to give the Local Government vote to the wife of a Local Government voter in respect of premises in which they both resided, provided she was thirty years old. Fighting men were enfranchised at the age of nineteen; and on the following day, by 209 to 171, conscientious objectors were disfranchised until five years after the end of the war. Proportional representation in constituencies with seven or more members was again rejected on *Nov.* 22, but the principle of the alternative vote in three-cornered contests was confirmed. On *Nov.* 26 the Government clause giving a postal vote to absent Service men who could readily be reached, and a proxy vote to those in distant parts—which had been accepted in Committee—was agreed to for all time, instead of being limited to the duration of the war and a further twelve months. The Report stage was completed on *Nov.* 29, and on *Dec.* 7 the third reading was agreed to without a division, tributes being paid to Sir George Cave for his conduct of the measure. The House of Lords gave a first reading on *Dec.* 11, and a second reading on *Dec.* 19, after a good deal of criticism in a three days' debate. On the Committee stage, on *Jan.* 8, an amendment designed to disfranchise naturalised aliens for fifteen years was defeated by 84 to 69. The next two days were devoted to the question of women's suffrage on a hostile amendment introduced by Lord Loreburn, which was finally rejected by 134 to 71. A proposal to submit the matter to a referendum was next negatived by 90 to 62. A serious struggle between the two Chambers was initiated on *Jan.* 21, when the Peers considered an amendment introduced by Lord Selborne to apply "P.R." to any constituency returning not less than three or more than five members, the House adopting this suggestion on the following day by 132 to 42, and by 66 to 9 deleting the alternative vote in three-cornered contests. On the Report stage a new clause providing for the appointment of Boundary Commissioners to deal with the new system was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time on *Jan.* 29. The Commons on the following day threw out "P.R." by 223 to 113, and subsequently restored the alternative vote by a majority of 8; but the Lords on *Feb.* 4 inserted an amendment, by 86 to 35, applying "P.R." as an experiment to all boroughs returning seven or more members, and again struck out the alternative voting scheme. The Commons disagreed with these two alterations; and finally the Upper House, at Lord Lansdowne's suggestion, adopted a section under which a Commission was to be appointed to prepare a scheme for the election of 100 members on the principle of "P.R.," the scheme, if adopted by both Houses, to come into operation with the whole measure. The Commons eventually accepted this by 224 to 114, while by 184 to 166 they rejected a proposal to extend the idea to the alternative vote, which the Peers had again thrown out. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *Feb.* 6, at the same time as an agreed Bill redistributing seats in Ireland, based on the decisions of the Committee set up. The life of Parliament had previously been extended for a further period of eight months, by which time it was anticipated that the new register would be available; and the Session closed on *Feb.* 6.

MAN-POWER.—The Christmas recess was marked by a series of conferences between Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, and trade union leaders on the subject of releasing protected young men for the Army, and on the resumption of the Commons, on *Jan.* 14, the Bill to effect this object was read a first time. The measure abolished the two months' exemption given to certain men, and gave the authorities power to withdraw any certificates of exemption granted on occupational grounds. Sir Auckland explained that the Government would thus be able to proceed with recruiting on a system of "clean cuts" by age and occupation. He said it was necessary to raise immediately 420,000 to 450,000 men from among those now in civil life, and it had been decided to make available for military service the very large number of young men employed in essential industries. The secession of Russia from the Allies he estimated to have added to the potential enemy strength on the Western Front possibly 1,600,000 men, but the resources of the Allies and America were sufficient to ensure victory, and only a psychological catastrophe could save the Central Empires. The British Army had on its roll over four million men, and the effort which the British nations had made in providing men amounted to 7½ millions. The Government had decided neither to raise nor to lower the military age nor to introduce compulsion in Ireland, but the Bill provided the machinery for the "comb-out." The second reading was carried without a division on *Jan.* 17, after a discussion in secret session. Replying to criticism in Committee, on *Jan.* 21, Sir Auckland gave an assurance that what was sought was not a great despotic power, and agreed to amend the Bill to secure that any order applicable to certificates granted to any body of men should be laid upon the table of both Houses and might be annulled by an address to the King. The third reading was obtained on *Jan.* 24, and, the other Chamber passing the measure, the Royal Assent was given on *Feb.* 6, as well as to a Bill to bring on the National Register lads who had attained the age of 15 after Aug., 1915, and men discharged from the Forces.

THE AIR COUNCIL.—By the Air Force Bill, which, on the motion of Mr. Long, received its first reading on *Nov.* 8, a third Service was instituted, and an Air Council with a President established in place of the Air Board. Moving the second reading on *Nov.* 12, Major Baird said the Government had endeavoured to create an authority responsible in air matters by using the existing machinery, with a view to the least possible dislocation. The Air Council would be constituted very much on the lines of the Army Council, the Ministry of Munitions being represented on the Board. Supremacy in the air was, he said, as essential to our national existence as supremacy at sea. Both the Army and the Navy Air Service would be transferred to the new

organisation. The Bill passed through Committee two days later, Major Baird explaining that the Council would consist of a Secretary of State, a Parliamentary Under Secretary, a Permanent Secretary, a Chief of Staff, probably a Deputy Chief of Staff, and officers to control separately personnel and material. Mr. Bonar Law said both the Navy and the Army had accepted the Government's decision to treat the whole of the Air Service as one body under the new Department as soon as it was set up. The measure quickly passed its remaining stages, and received the Royal Assent on *Nov.* 29.

THE NAVY.—In an excellent maiden speech, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, on *Nov.* 1, described the changes in the constitution and organisation of the Board, and said that since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and the Arctic Ocean had been sunk. During the past quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916, while the net reduction in tonnage in the past four months was 30 per cent. less than had been expected in July. The total net reduction since the beginning of the war, from all causes, in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1,600 tons was under 2,500,000 tons gross, or 14 per cent. The output of merchant tonnage for the first nine months of 1917 was 123 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of 1916, and very considerably higher than the total output for the whole of 1915. During a recent month, he added, the mileage steamed by battleships, cruisers, and destroyers alone amounted to 1,000,000 miles in home waters.

VOTES OF CREDIT.—Votes of Credit were introduced by Mr. Bonar Law and agreed to by the Commons of £400,000,000 on *Oct.* 30, and of £550,000,000 on *Dec.* 12, bringing the aggregate for the year to £2,450,000,000. Mr. Bonar Law said the average daily expenditure up to Dec. 1 for 63 days was £6,794,000, or an excess over the Budget estimate of £1,383,000. He added that if the war were going on when the next financial year began it would be the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put on additional taxation.

SESSION 1918.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—After a very brief respite, the last Session of the King's first Parliament was opened by His Majesty in person on *Feb.* 12, the Queen and the Prince of Wales attending the ceremony. Reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the Allies' statement of their war aims, and to the fact that Germany had ignored these just demands; and the King expressed his full confidence that the Forces would continue to display the same heroic courage, and the people at home the same unselfish devotion, that had already frustrated so many of the enemy's designs, and that would ensure the ultimate triumph of a righteous cause. In the Lords, the Address in reply was moved by the Duke of Atholl and seconded by Lord Treowen, and was agreed to. Major-General Lowther moved and the Hon. Alexander Shaw seconded the Address in the Commons, and Mr. Asquith asked for information concerning the functions of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. This the Prime Minister declined to give, on the ground that it would furnish information to the enemy—an insinuation which Mr. Asquith repudiated. On the following day Mr. Bonar Law summarised the Government's record, saying that in 1917 they put into the Army 820,645 men, and placed in civil employment at home 731,000 men and 804,000 women; while one million additional acres were brought under the plough, and 850,000 tons of cereals and 5,000,000 tons of potatoes additional were produced. The number of guns available in France increased by 30 per cent., and the supply of aeroplanes was two and a half times as great as in 1916. An amendment on the Versailles decision was defeated by 159 to 28, and on *Feb.* 14 the Address was agreed to.

RAISING THE MILITARY AGE.—The German attack in the spring necessitated new man-power proposals to meet the emergency, and on *Apr.* 9 the Prime Minister submitted the Government's measure. He prefaced his speech by a review of the battle, and warmly welcomed General Foch's appointment to control the strategy of all the Allied Armies on the Western Front. Mr. Lloyd George said a very strict comb-out was being made from munition works, mines, transport, and the Civil Service, while occupational exemptions in selected industries were being cancelled by age blocks, and the period of calling-up notices was to be shortened to seven days. With regard to the new legislation, the military age was to be raised to fifty (meaning men under fifty-one), and in certain specified cases, such as medical men, to fifty-five. He estimated that 7 per cent. of the men between forty-two and fifty would be available for fighting. Power would be given to direct by proclamation that any certificate of exemption should cease to have effect. The tribunals would be reconstituted, their areas of work regulated, the grounds of exemption standardised, and the rights of appeal limited. Ministers of religion were brought in for non-combatant service. Amidst constant interruptions from the Nationalists, the Premier said the Military Service Acts were to be extended to Ireland under the same conditions as in Great Britain. As the Convention upon Irish Government had not reached "substantial agreement," the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting proposals on the question, and this would be done at an early date. Mr. Asquith emphasised the gravity of the situation, and appealed to the Government and the House to secure the greatest measure of agreement. Mr. Devlin promptly moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that a sub-committee of the Irish Convention had reported against compulsory service in Ireland unless with the assent of the Irish Parliament. This was defeated by 323 to 80, and leave to bring in the Bill was eventually given by 299 against 80, the measure being read a first time. The second reading was carried on the following day by 323 to 102, after the defeat of an amendment for the rejection, moved by Sir Charles Hobhouse, by 321 to 106. Mr. Asquith was critical of certain provisions, and urged a lower age-limit, while he declared that compulsion could not be introduced in Ireland. Mr. Bonar Law said the Government would not go back on the inclusion of Ireland, but would give loyal support to any other Government in carrying on the war if the House thought they were wrong. After the adoption of a time table, the Commons on *Apr.* 11 discussed the age-limit in Committee, and by 262 to 152 affirmed the Government's

proposal, and defeated an amendment moved by Sir John Spear reducing the limit to forty-eight. Sir Auckland Geddes said the Government only proposed to take 7 per cent. of the men between the new age periods, leaving the remainder in civil life. He explained the procedure to be adopted, saying the liability to serve would begin from the day on which the Royal Assent was given, after which men would be called up in classes for medical examination. Those who were required would have power to apply to tribunals. The extension of compulsion to Ireland was adopted on the following day by 281 to 116, after the defeat by 280 to 108 of an amendment moved by Mr. Lardner deferring the matter until an Irish Parliament had approved it. Mr. Asquith, in view of the perils of the time, said he could not oppose the clause; and Mr. Duke assured the Nationalists that the suggested Home Rule Bill would be presented, and prosecuted with all despatch—a pledge which Mr. Bonar Law repeated after Mr. Devlin had promised to join as a private if an Irish Parliament were set up. The Committee stage was concluded on *Apr.* 15, when it was announced that the Government would not proceed with the proposal to include ministers of religion in the Bill, and that the tribunal system would not be "scrapped," but merely amended in order to accelerate decisions. On the following day the third reading was carried by 301 to 103, an amendment moved by Mr. Dillon to omit the power to extend the Bill to Ireland by Order in Council being defeated by 296 to 123, after Mr. Barnes and the Premier had pledged the Government to pass a Home Rule Bill, and indicated that they would resign in the event of failure. The House of Lords gave two days to the Bill, which received the Royal Assent on *Apr.* 18, a provision being added giving tribunals the power to make exempted men join the Volunteer Force.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.—The Home Rule situation became no clearer before the adjournment. Following the discovery of a Sinn Fein conspiracy with the enemy and the change in the Irish Administration—the appointment of Viscount French as Lord Lieutenant, and of Mr. Edward Shortt as Chief Secretary—the situation was reconsidered by the War Cabinet. On *June* 5 Lord Curzon said the Government had come to the conclusion that to proceed with the preparation of a Home Rule Bill and its introduction into Parliament would be a folly, and would almost amount to a crime. It was necessary in these circumstances to recognise the facts and adjust their policy both in respect to conscription and Home Rule. A few days later Mr. Shortt attributed to the German plot the fact that the dual policy of Home Rule and conscription was in abeyance; and the Prime Minister declared that in view of the attitude of the Church towards Home Rule it would have been an act of folly to have attempted to enforce their Bill. It would, he said, be a greater folly still to abandon every attempt at a settlement. Mr. Asquith repeated his suggestion that the Imperial War Cabinet should be asked to advise on an acceptable settlement.

THE NAVY.—Introducing his first Navy Estimates, Sir Eric Geddes, on *Mar.* 5, dealt with the submarine losses and the drop in the shipbuilding output, declaring that neither employers nor employed were in all cases doing their best, and that if improvement were not speedily made the point where production balanced losses would be postponed to a dangerous extent. He repeated that the submarine menace was held, though not mastered. In recent months the chances were that only one in five submarines returned to German ports. The First Lord gave the actual tonnage of losses during the war on *Mar.* 20. He said the world's tonnage, exclusive of enemy-owned tonnage, had fallen by 2½ million tons gross from the beginning of the war until Dec. 31, 1917, while British tonnage alone had lost 3½ millions net on a total of 18 millions. One year of unrestricted submarine warfare had cost the world six million tons of shipping. Forty-seven large shipyards, containing 209 berths, were then engaged on ocean-going merchant vessels, and in the fourth quarter of 1917 the merchant tonnage produced in the United Kingdom was 420,000 tons. By an increase in output and a decrease in sinkings we reached in the last quarter of 1917 the position that the Allies were within 100,000 tons a month of making good the world's losses; while so far as Britain was concerned we lost an average of 260,000 tons a month during the last quarter of 1917 and built 140,000 tons a month, the average weekly output of repaired merchant shipping having largely increased. Just before the adjournment Mr. Lloyd George stated that the British Navy had destroyed "at least 150 submarines," more than half during 1917, and that the tonnage of the Navy had increased from 2,500,000 at the beginning of the war to 8,000,000, including the Auxiliary Fleet.

THE ARMY.—Speaking on the Army Estimates on *Feb.* 19, Mr. Lloyd George explained the extension of the functions of the Versailles Council, the general principle of which, he said, was agreed to whole-heartedly by everybody. There was unanimity that there must be a central authority to exercise supreme direction for that policy, he declared, and that it should have executive powers. The first proposal for a Council of the Chiefs of Staff was rejected, and eventually a plan was adopted which met criticism by Sir Douglas Haig, who was prepared to work under the arrangement. The permanent British Military Adviser at Versailles was to become a member of the Army Council, be in constant communication with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and be absolutely free and unfettered in the advice he gave. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff would have the same powers as all holders of that office before Sir William Robertson, and would accompany Ministers to meetings of the Supreme War Council as their adviser. Mr. Lloyd George voiced the Government's regret at Sir William Robertson's resignation, and appealed to the House to close its ranks in face of the terrible realities of the time. On the following day Mr. Macpherson said that during 1917 nearly 7,000,000 men, 500,000 animals, over 200,000 vehicles, and 9,500,000 tons of stores had been taken to the Front. The captures included 168 heavy howitzers, 68 heavy guns, 437 field guns, 1,055 trench mortars, and 2,843 machine-guns. Arising out of a letter from Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice questioning the accuracy of statements made by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law upon the military position, Mr. Asquith, refusing a proposal that the matter should be referred to a Court of Honour of two Judges, moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations, on *May* 9. The

Government regarded the motion as a direct vote of censure—an intention which Mr. Asquith repudiated—and it was defeated by 293 to 106, after Mr. Lloyd George had appealed to all sections to "end these distracting controversies which threatened the unity of the Army and the nation." On the day before the adjournment the Prime Minister said that since Aug., 1914, Great Britain had raised for the Army and Navy 6,250,000 men, including those already with the Forces. The Dominions had contributed 1,000,000 men, and India had raised 1,250,000 men. The Army in France, he said, had more guns and machine-guns than ever before. The danger was not over, but he would be a sanguine man on the German General Staff who would then predict that Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed and enable Germany to obtain a military decision that year.

THE AIR FORCE.—The first Estimates of the Air Force were introduced on *Feb.* 21 by Major Baird, who gave some interesting details of the work of the new Service. In the preceding September, he said, 7,886 bombs were dropped in short-range operations on the Western Front, excluding Italy, and in the following month the number was 5,113. In December 123,000 rounds were expended in attacking troops from the air, and in January 209,000 rounds. In a period during which we had carried out eleven raids into Germany, the enemy had made only eight raids into Great Britain.

THE BUDGET.—In a two hours' speech, Mr. Bonar Law, on *Apr.* 22, submitted a record Budget in respect of the enormous amounts involved. Remarking that the help was timely and necessary, the Chancellor said that the United States had during the previous year advanced £950,000,000 to the Allies, £500,000,000 coming to us. He estimated the coming year's expenditure at £2,972,197,000, and the revenue on the existing basis of taxation at £774,250,000, together with new taxation of £67,800,000, the deficit of £2,130,147,000 being met by loans. He was convinced that it was his duty to levy sufficient taxation to make the nation bear as much of the current expenses of the war as it could without being weakened in the conduct of the war. His proposals are outlined below, the figures in parentheses being the estimated revenue in a full year. The income tax raised from 5*s.* to 6*s.* in the pound upon high incomes, with smaller advances on smaller sums, there being no change up to £500 a year (£41,400,000); the limit of super-tax exemption lowered from £3,000 to £2,500, and the rates payable under the graduated scale increased up to a maximum of 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound (£14,150,000); a rebate of £25 in respect of incomes under £800 for a wife or any dependent relative maintained by the taxpayer, in addition to that for his children; farmers (who only pay income tax on rent) would have their liability doubled (£5,300,000); no change in the excess profits duty; spirit duty increased from 14*s.* 9*d.* a gallon to 30*s.* (£11,150,000); beer duty advanced from 25*s.* a standard barrel to 50*s.* (£15,700,000); tobacco duty raised from 6*s.* 5*d.* a lb. to 8*s.* 2*d.*, the effect being to increase the price by 2*d.* an ounce (£8,000,000); additional duty on matches, raising the ¼*d.* boxes to 1*d.* (£600,000); additional duty on sugar of 11*s.* 8*d.* a cwt., sugar costing 5¾*d.* a lb. rising to 7*d.* (£13,200,000); extra penny on all bills of exchange, including cheques and promissory notes (£1,000,000); and increase in postage rates, bringing lowest rate to 1½*d.* for letters and 1*d.* for postcards (£4,000,000). In addition, there was to be a tax at the rate of 2*d.* in the shilling on all luxuries in a schedule to be prepared by a Select Committee, the tax being collected by means of stamps and to apply to establishments such as hotels and restaurants. The proposals were generally welcomed, the necessary resolutions were agreed to, and on *May* 1 the Report stage was secured and the Finance Bill read a first time. On the second reading debate, on *May* 14, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the present system of long-term borrowing had been going on for nearly eight months, and had produced £719,000,000. When the Committee stage opened on *June* 3, the Luxury Tax clauses were deleted, on the understanding that they would be introduced in a separate measure. The Bill passed through Committee on the following day, and on the Report stage, on *June* 13, the Chancellor refused to give way on the increased cheque tax, but made a number of concessions to income tax payers. The relief of £25 in respect of a wife in the case of incomes up to £800 was extended to a widower in respect of a relative resident with him and having charge of his young children; and a person with an income of between £800 and £2,000 was given a rebate of £25 in respect of two children. The third reading was agreed to without a division on *June* 21. The Bill was passed by the Lords, as was a separate measure embodying the postal changes, the only concession made being to retain the old rates for letters and postcards to soldiers abroad. The Committee which had been dealing with the tax on luxuries did not produce their schedule until Parliament had adjourned, and the Bill was consequently left over for the autumn sitting.

VOTES OF CREDIT.—Votes of Credit were presented for £600,000,000 on *March* 7, £500,000,000 on *June* 18, and £700,000,000 on *Aug.* 1, all being agreed to. In introducing the last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave particulars of our loans to our Allies, the total being £1,402,000,000. Of this, Russia received £568,000,000, France £402,000,000, Italy £313,000,000, and the smaller States—including Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Greece—£119,000,000. The debt due from the Dominions, he added, amounted to £208,500,000.

THE ENEMY ALIEN.—As a result of a widespread feeling, not only in Parliament but throughout the country, that the enemy alien danger had not been adequately dealt with, the Prime Minister appointed a small committee of M.P.'s to investigate the question. Following upon their report, Sir George Cave on *July* 11 outlined the Government's policy, accepting most of their proposals. He said they proposed that the lists of men exempted from internment and women from repatriation should be revised, and that all certificates of naturalisation granted to enemy aliens during the war should be reviewed, and, if thought desirable, revoked. No persons who were not natural-born British subjects should be allowed to change their names without licences, or be employed in Government offices during the war except for urgent reasons. At the same time it was proposed to wind up enemy businesses and banks. On the following day a second reading was given to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, which had been approved in principle at the Imperial Conference in 1917, and the main

purpose of which was to introduce wider powers of revoking naturalisation certificates. In Committee on *July* 17 the Home Secretary accepted an amendment providing for revocation where there had been concealment of material circumstances, and moved a fresh section embodying the new proposals. An amendment agreed to permitted revocation in the case of persons who during the war had unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy, or who had been engaged in businesses carried on in such a way as to assist the enemy. Another added reason for revocation was the case of persons belonging to enemy States which did not regard naturalisation within the British Empire as extinguishing the original status. During the Report stage a provision was inserted that no certificate of naturalisation should be granted to any subject of an enemy country for five years after the end of the war, unless they had served in the British or Allied Army, belonged to a race or community known to be opposed to the German Government, or were at birth British subjects. The Bill was read a third time on *July* 19. The Lords, in Committee, carried against the Government an amendment making it obligatory on the Home Secretary to cancel certificates obtained by fraud. The Minister was also empowered to revoke certificates granted to persons who according to the law of an enemy State remained subjects of that State. The House further extended to ten years after the war the period during which no naturalisation certificates should be granted to subjects of an enemy country. The Commons agreed to these changes, and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 8, as also to a measure to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act, designed to prevent an enemy bank or undertaking being established in this country for five years after the end of the war.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—General approval was expressed of Mr. Fisher's Education Bill, based upon the measure of the preceding Session, which was given a second reading on *Mar.* 18. County and borough councils were charged with the provision of the progressive development and comprehensive organisation of education, all exemptions from school attendance between the ages of five and fourteen being abolished, and attendance at continuation schools being made compulsory on young persons who had not received a full-time education up to the age of sixteen. Mr. Fisher said that the object was to provide the greatest possible number of outlets for talent of all descriptions, and to give the children of poorer parents the opportunities that were universally claimed for the children of richer parents. During the Committee stage considerable attention was paid to the question of the school age. On Clause 10, which established the system of compulsory education, a proposal to make attendance at continuation schools voluntary, and to give parents the right of deciding whether their children should attend or not, was negatived by 106 to 29 on *May* 29. In declining to accept a Lancashire amendment on the point on *June* 5, Mr. Fisher agreed to a modification of his original plan, so that the obligation to attend continuation schools should not, within a period of seven years from the coming into operation of the provisions, apply to young persons between sixteen and eighteen, nor after that period to young persons who were sixteen before that period expired; and that during those seven years, if a local authority so desired, the number of hours during which young persons might be required to attend continuation schools should be 250 instead of 320. The third reading of the Bill was secured on *July* 16 without a division, and the Lords generally approved its proposals, making but few alterations, which the other House accepted. The measure was added to the Statute Book on *Aug.* 8, when both Houses adjourned until *Oct.* 15, the life of Parliament having previously been extended to a full term of eight years.

THE ARMISTICE.—When the two Houses resumed a great change in the war situation had taken place, and within a few weeks interest was transferred from Westminster to Versailles. The terms of the armistice, signed by the German plenipotentiaries, were read on *Nov.* 11 in both Houses amid great enthusiasm. In the Commons the Prime Minister added his hope that thus had come to an end all wars, and moved the adjournment of the House in order that members might proceed to St. Margaret's to give humble and reverent thanks for the great deliverance of the world from its great peril. Mr. Asquith joined in the aspiration that we had entered upon a new chapter in international history in which war would be recognised as a obsolete anachronism, never to be revived. The members of the two Chambers then went to St. Margaret's. A week later Mr. Bonar Law and Earl Curzon moved and Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe seconded motions, which were unanimously agreed to in both Houses, that addresses should be presented to the King congratulating him on the conclusion of the armistice and the prospect of a victorious peace. The addresses were presented to His Majesty in the Royal Gallery on *Nov.* 19, when the King, in the presence of a large gathering of peers, members, and overseas representatives, made an inspiring speech in which he paid a noble tribute to the magnificent work of the Services and their leaders, to the sacrifices of the Dominions, and to the fortitude of those at home, expressed sympathy with the bereaved, and asked that goodwill should prevail for the solution of the many tasks of peace.

THE PROROGATION.—The prospects of a dissolution became more assured with the cessation of hostilities, and before the conclusion of the armistice negotiations, a Bill making women eligible as members of Parliament was passed as a logical outcome of the grant of votes to women. On *Nov.* 12 the Commons agreed to a vote of credit for £700,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law remarking that the Government were beginning to diminish expenditure on materials of war, and that at the end of the war the burden of our external debt would probably not at the outset reach one thousand millions. Among the Bills quickly passed through Parliament was one which fixed as the date of the termination of the war the date "as near as may be" of the exchange or deposit of peace ratifications. After a record life of eight years Parliament was prorogued on *Nov.* 21, the King's Speech referring to the triumphant issue of the war, and the promise at no distant date of an honourable and enduring peace; and expressing the hope that the spirit of unity would not be wanting in the arduous task of establishing on the sure foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of the people. The dissolution followed on *Nov.* 25, so that nominations for the new House of Commons might take place on *Dec.* 4 and polling on *Dec.* 14, the votes being counted on *Dec.* 28.

(*Elected* December 14, 1918; *Met* February, 1919.)

Co.U. = Coalition Unionist; *Co.L.* = Coalition Liberal; *Co.Lab.* = Coalition Labour; *U.* = Unionist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.P.* = National Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein.

Figures following name of constituency denote total number of electors; W. and subsequent figures being number of women electors included in larger total.

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON,
30,719; W. 6,025
1**Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour*, O.M., *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
2**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Banbury, Bt., Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

BATTERSEA.
North, 38,552; W. 15,841
3 *R. Morris, Co.L.* 11,231
Mrs. Despard, *Lab.* 5,634
South, 43,036; W. 18,094
4 *Viscount Curzon, Co.U.* 15,670
*Col. A. Lynch, *Lab.* 3,383
J. W. Molden, *L.* 2,273
J. F. P. Jenkin, *Ind.* 1,657

BERMONDSEY.
Rotherhithe, 25,008; W. 9,591
5 *J. Lort-Williams, Co.U.* 5,639
*H. W. C. Carr-Gomm, *L.* 3,889
W. Godfrey, *Lab.* 1,750
West, 23,100; W. 9,165
6**H. J. Glanville, L.* 4,260
C. R. Scriven, *Co.L.* 2,998
Dr. A. Salter, *Lab.* 1,956
Lt. H. Becker, *Ind.* 1,294

BETHNAL GREEN.
North-East, 25,253; W. 10,149
7**Sir E. Cornwall, Bt., Co.L.* 4,448
Lt. W. E. Steel, *N.P.* ... 2,312
W. Shadworth, *Ind.* 1,127
South-West, 19,510; W. 7,770
8 *Lt.-Col. Sir M. Wilson, Bt., Co.U.* 4,240
Lt. E. Thurtle, *Ind.* 1,941
Col. H. Meyler, M.C., *L.* 1,935

CAMBERWELL.
Dulwich, 30,377; W. 12,509.
9**Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall, Co.U.* 12,039
Lt. C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.* 3,219
North, 26,416; W. 10,095
10 *Capt. H. N. Knights, Co.U.* 6,010
G. Hearn, *L.* 2,177
C. G. Ammon, *Lab.* 2,175
North-West, 29,959; W. 12,109
11**Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Co.L.* 6,986
G. Radford, *Ind. U.* 3,947
Peckham, 36,916; W. 14,784
12**A. Richardson, Co.L.* 8,764
C. Hughes, *Ind.* 4,550
C. Diamond, *Lab.* 2,559

CHELSEA, 24,822; W. 11,390
13**Col. Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt., Co.U.* 9,159
Miss E. Phipps, *Ind.* ... 2,419

DEPTFORD, 51,611; W. 20,904
14**C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 14,073
Maj. J. T. Prestige, *Ind. U.* 9,711
F. A. Rumsey, *Ind.* 2,106

FINSBURY, 34,873; W. 14,110
15**Col. Sir M. Archer-Shee, D.S.O., Co.U.* 8,782
H. E. A. Cotton, *L.* ... 4,981

FULHAM.
East, 36,228; W. 15,177
16 *Sir H. Norris, Co.U.* ...10,242
A. Cook, *Lab.* 2,883
F. Coysh, *L.* 1,644
West, 39,953; W. 16,721
17 *Sir C. Cobb, K.B.E., Co.U.* 12,180
R. M. Gentry, *Lab.* 4,435
Sir G. Fordham, *L.* 1,139
W. J. Allen, *Ind.* 995

GREENWICH, 43,756; W. 16,677
18**Com. I. H. Benn, Co.U.* 14,576
J. Bermingham, *Lab.* 6,471

HACKNEY.
Central, 27,801; W. 11,191
19 *W. J. U. Woolcock, Co.L.unop.*
North, 27,871; W. 11,617
20**Lt.-Col. W. R. Greene, Co.U.* 9,873
Lt. Wright-Burrows, *L.* 4,119
South, 25,212; W. 9,827
21 *H. Bottomley, Ind.* 11,145
A. Henri, *Co.L.* 2,830

HAMMERSMITH.
North, 26,656; W. 10,951
22 *H. Foreman, Co.U.* 5,785
E. Young, *L.* 2,542
Maj. Walker, *N.P.* 2,075
C. R. Morden, *Lab.* 2,048
South, 27,996; W. 11,769
23**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, Co.U.* 8,592
T. A. Robertson, *L.* 2,555
J. T. Westcott, *Lab.* ... 1,958

HAMPSTEAD, 32,544; W. 14,391
24 *G. Balfour, Co.U.* 13,393
R. S. Mackay, *Lab.* 3,646
Lt. J. H. Wrentmore, *N.P.* 1,881

HOLBORN, 20,371; W. 7,847
25**Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant, Bt., Co.U.* 6,874
J. H. Worrall, *Lab.* 1,091

ISLINGTON.
East, 37,078; W. 15,453
26 *Lt. A. B. Raper, Co.U.* 9,352
*E. Smallwood, *L.* 5,968
Maj. A. J. Lewer, *Lab.* 3,122
C. E. Copplestone, *N.P.* 575
F. A. Wickhart, *Ind.* ... 147
North, 41,769; W. 17,707
27**Lt.-Col. Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., Co.U.* 14,183
J. Arnall, *Lab.* 4,000
N. Sargant, *L.* 2,529
South, 28,976; W. 11,911
28 *C. F. Higham, Co.U.* ... 6,885
*T. Wiles, *L.* 5,883
West, 26,197; W. 10,558
29 *Sir G. Elliott, Co.U.* 4,996
*Rt. Hon. T. Lough, *L.* 2,616
J. Sheppard, *Lab.* 2,330
E. M. Taylor, *Ind.* 1,105

KENSINGTON.
North, 38,045; W. 17,029
30**Col. A. Burgoyne, Co.U.* 13,176
W. J. Jarrett, *Lab.* 3,653
South, 30,888; W. 14,995
31 *Sir W. H. Davison, Co.U.* 10,693
Br.-Gen. E. Makins, *N.P.* 5,306

LAMBETH.
Brixton, 37,745; W. 16,819
32**D. Dalziel, Co.U.* 9,901
S. Kelley, *Ind.* 3,641
H. Norton, *L.* 2,594

Kennington, 37,322; W. 16,471
33 *H. G. Purchase, Co.L.* 4,705
Mrs. Lucas, *U.* 3,873
W. Glennie, *Lab.* 2,817
North, 28,777; W. 12,265
34 *F. Briant, L.* 7,326
*Lt.-Col. Sir W. Houghton Gastrell, *Co.U.* ... 4,441
Norwood, 40,253; W. 17,940
35 *Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel, Co.U.* 12,848
H. Bignold, *Ind.* 6,665

LEWISHAM.
East, 41,424; W. 16,789
36 *Lt.-Col. A. Pownall, Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
West, 39,796; W. 16,399
37**Maj. Sir E. Coates, Bt., Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

PADDINGTON.
North, 37,067; W. 16,372
38 *W. G. Perring, Co.U.* ... 5,759
* Capt. G. Aston, *N.P.* 4,029
Lt.-Col. E. P. Barry, *Ind.* 3,571
L. B. Franklin, *L.* 1,831
H. Bundy, *Lab.* 1,257
*A. Strauss, *Lab.* 774
South, 27,479; W. 12,138
39**Sir H. P. Harris, K.B.E., Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

POPLAR.
Bow and Bromley,
33,486; W. 13,300
40**Maj. R. Blair, Co.U.* ... 8,190
G. Lansbury, *Lab.* 7,348
M. Dalton, *L.* 988
South, 36,077; W. 14,515
41**Sir A. Yeo, Co.L.* 8,571
G. March, *Lab.* 4,446
Capt. W. Allen, *Ind.* ... 4,339

ST. MARYLEBONE,
46,775; W. 20,750
42**Maj. Sir S. E. Scott, Bt., Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

ST. PANCRAS.
North, 23,747; W. 13,904
43 *J. W. Lorden, Co.U.* ... 7,260
*Sir W. H. Dickinson, *L.* 5,596
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 4,651
South-East, 27,411; W. 11,378
44 *J. W. W. Hopkins, U.* ... 4,884
Lt. R. L. Reiss, *L.* 3,594
P. Adams, *U.* 2,263
H. G. Romerill, *Lab.* ... 2,169
South-West, 26,882; W. 10,729
45**Capt. R. W. Barnett, Co.U.* 4,679
A. J. Comyns-Carr, *L.* ... 4,119
J. C. Sherrott, *Ind.* 352

SHOREDITCH,
45,686 ; W. 18,554
46* *Dr. C. Addison, Co.L.*.... 9,532
R. Sievier, *Ind.*..... 3,414
J. Walton, *Lab.* 2,072
*H. G. Chancellor, *L.* ... 1,524
T. Warwick, *N.P.* 504

SOUTHWARK.
Central, 27,699 ; W. 11,078
47* *J. D. Gilbert, Co.L.*..... 8,060
Capt. Guest, *Lab.* 3,126
North, 22,366 ; W. 8,843
48* *E. A. Strauss, Co.L.* ... 4,254
Sir J. Harrington, *N.P.* 2,183
G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 2,027
J. J. Gebbett, *Ind.* 573
South-East, 27,512 ; W. 11,053
49* *Com. J. A. Dawes, Co.L.* 7,208
T. E. Naylor, *Lab.* 2,718

STEPNEY.
Limehouse, 29,275 ; W. 12,044
50* *Sir W. Pearce, Co.L.* ... 5,860
*Capt. D. D. Sheehan, *Lab.* 2,470
C. Rodwell, *N.P.*..... 1,455
Mile End, 22,131 ; W. 8,789
51 *W. Preston, Co.U.* 6,025
W. Devenay, *Lab.* 2,390
C. J. O. Sanders, *L.*..... 1,119
Whitechapel and St. George's, 23,366 ; W. 9,242
52* *J. D. Kiley, L.* 3,025
Dr. Ambrose, *Lab.* 2,522
G. A. Cohen, *Co.U.*..... 2,489
J. R. Raphael, *Ind.* ... 614

STOKE NEWINGTON,
20,090 ; W. 8,106
3 *G. W. H. Jones, Co.U.* 5,918
H. J. Ormond, *Ind.*..... 2,829
P. A. Heffer, *L.* 2,181

WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting,
40,212 ; W. 17,547
4* *Capt. J. Denison-Pender, Co.U.* 12,405
F. Smith, *Lab.* 3,584
A. J. Hurley, *Ind.* 1,805
Capt. M. Anderson, *L.* 1,542
W. Hunt, *U.* 1,457
Central, 27,825 ; W. 11,567
5* *Lt.-Col. Sir J. N. Griffiths*, K.C.B., *U.*.... 7,796
A. P. Blizzard, *Lab.* ... 3,382
*Col. H. Guest, *Co.L.* ... 2,988
Clapham, 34,640 ; W. 15,136
6* *Sir A. du Cros, Bt., Co.U.* 9,776
H. H. Beamish, *Ind.* ... 3,070
P. H. Thomas, *L.*..... 2,790
Lt. W. J. Harvey, M.C., *Co.Ind.* 594
Putney, 31,437 ; W. 13,514
7* *S. Samuel, Co.U.* 8,677
J. G. Jenkins, *N.P.*..... 4,968
Streatham, 26,842 ; W. 12,192
W. L. Mitchell, Co.U.....11,457
J. A. Compston, *L.* 2,417
Capt. F. H. Bellamy, *N.P.* 1,844

WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, 33,935 ; W. 13,042
8* *W. L. Burdett-Coutts, Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
St. George's, 20,090 ; W. 12,673
9* *Rt. Hon. W. Long, Co.U.*10,453
M. Bell, *L.* 1,140

WOOLWICH.
East, 36,027 ; W. 13,837
61* *Rt. Hon. W. Crooks, Lab. unop.*
West, 34,248 ; W. 13,140
62 *Sir H. K. Wood, Co.U.*....12,348
A. G. Cameron, *Lab.* ... 7,088
Maj. W. Adam, *Ind.U.* 1,109

ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

ACCRINGTON, 42,160 : W. 17,528
63 *Maj. E. Gray, Co.U.* 13,808
*Maj. H. Baker, *L.* 8,378
C. R. Buxton, *Lab.* 6,369
W. Hammond, *Ind.* ... 738

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,
25,715 ; W. 10,739
64* *Rt. Hon. Sir A. Stanley, Co.U.* 10,260
T. F. Lister, *Ind.*..... 7,334

BARNSLEY, 34,056 ; W. 12,549
65* *Sir J. Walton, Bt., Co.L. unop.*

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
37,697 ; W. 12,787
66 *R. B. Chadwick, Co.U.* 12,608
*C. Duncan, *Lab.* 12,309

BATH, 31,512 ; W. 14,170
67* *Capt. C. Foxcroft, Co.U.* 15,605
A. J. Bethell, *Lab.* 5,244

BATLEY AND MORLEY,
28,211 ; W. 16,145
68* *G. France, Co.L.* 13,519
B. Turner, *Lab.* 12,051

BIRKENHEAD.
East, 33,207 ; W. 12,377
69 *A. T. Bigland, Co.U.*....13,012
J. Finigan, *Lab.* 5,399
G. White, *L.* 1,787
West, 30,068 ; W. 11,391
70 *Lt.-Col. H. M. Grayson, Co.U.* 10,881
W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 5,673
H. Bickersteth, *L.* 1,751

BIRMINGHAM.
Aston, 35,443 ; W. 13,832
71* *Rt. Hon. E. Cecil, Co.U.* 9,997
W. Banfield, *Lab.* 4,451
J. H. Dooley, *Ind.* 1,561
Deritend, 37,442 ; W. 14,449
72 *J. W. Dennis, Co.U.* ... 9,495
A. Brampton, *L.* 1,990
Duddeston, 34,167 ; W. 12,521
73 *E. Hallas, Co.Lab.* 8,796
Dr. J. F. Crowley, *L.* ... 2,280
Edgbaston, 37,013 ; W. 14,935
74* *Sir F. Lowe, Co.U.* 13,565
Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Barnsley, *L.* 4,148
Erdington, 34,239 ; W. 13,362
75* *Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., Co.U.* 12,678
A. E. Tyton, *Lab* 5,211
Capt. R. Somerset, *L.*.... 1,392
Handsworth, 37,254 ; W. 14,573
76* *E. C. Meysey-Thompson, Co.U.* 12,019
N. Tiptaft, *Ind.* 4,697
H. J. Odell, *Lab.* 4,576
King's Norton, 27,117 ; W. 10,550
77 *Sir H. Austin*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* 8,809
T. Hackett, *Ind.* 4,917
N. Birkett, *L.* 2,435
Ladywood, 33,330 ; W. 12,865
78 *N. Chamberlain, Co.U.* 9,405
J. W. Kneeshaw, *Lab.*.. 2,572
Mrs. M. C. Ashby, *L.*.... 1,554
Moseley, 41,546 ; W. 16,477
79 *Sir H. Rogers, Co.U.* ...16,161
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Lab.*.... 3,789
W. Hill, *L.* 3,422
Sparkbrook, 37,123 ; W. 14,363
80* *Lt.-Col. L. C. S. Amery, Co.U.* 15,225
Frank Spires, *Ind.* 3,014
G. J. Hurst, *L.* 1,251
West, 35,836 ; W. 14,257
81* *Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Yardley, 36,575 ; W. 13,655
82 *A. R. Jephcott, Co.U.*....10,960
G. Shann, *Ind.* 7,466
G. Jackson, *L.* 1,049

BLACKBURN, 61,972 ; W. 26,587
83* *Rt. Hon. Sir H. Norman, Bt., Co.L.* 32,076
84 *Lieut.-Com. P. Dean, V.C., Co.U.* 30,158
*P. Snowden, *Lab.*.... 15,274

BLACKPOOL, 41,627 ; W. 19,372
85 *A. L. Parkinson, Co.U.* 15,818
C. F. Critchley, *Ind.* ... 9,862
A. Gee, *Lab.* 2,608

BOLTON, 82,458 ; W. 34,248
86* *Capt. W. Edge, Co.L.* ...*unop.*
87* *R. Toothill, Lab.*.....*unop.*

BOOTLE, 33,419 ; W. 12,860
88 *Sir T. Royden, Bt., Co.U.* 12,312
E. Cathery, *Ind.* 5,077

BOURNEMOUTH,
33,079 ; W. 15,173
89* *B.-G. Page-Croft, N.P.* 14,048
Rev. F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* 5,302
T. D. Keighley, *L.* 1,854

BRADFORD.
Central, 44,549 ; W. 19,049
90 *H. B. Ratcliffe, Co.U.*....12,434
W. Leach, *Lab.* 7,636
*Sir James Hill, *L.* 4,304
East, 36,580 ; W. 15,699
91 *Capt. C. E. Loseby*, M.C., *Co.Lab.* 9,300
*F. W. Jowett, *Lab.*..... 8,637
*Sir W. E. B. Priestley, *L.* 4,782
North, 33,038 ; W. 14,369
92 *Maj. A. Boyd-Carpenter, Co.U.* 11,048
J. H. Palin, *Lab.* 6,499
E. Binns, *L.* 4,688
South, 41,440 ; W. 18,142
93 *L.-Col. F. V. Willey, Co.L.* 11,983
W. Hirst, *Ind.* 6,182
G. Muff, *L.* 661

BRIGHTON, 82,449 ; W. 36,585
94* *Maj. G. C. Tryon, Co.U.* 32,958
95* *C. Thomas - Stanford, Co.U.* 32,561
T. Lewis, *Lab.* 8,971
G. W. Canter, *Lab.* 8,514

BRISTOL.
Central, 36,038 ; W. 14,735
96 *T. W. H. Inskip, Co.U.*....12,232
E. Bevan, *Lab.* 7,137
East, 33,679 ; W. 13,362
97 *G. B. Britton, Co.L.* ... 9,434
L. Bateman, *Lab.* 8,135
*Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hobhouse, *Bt., L.* 1,447
North, 34,657 ; W. 14,431
98 *E. S. Gange, Co.L.* 11,400
J. Kaylor, *Lab.*..... 5,007
E. W. Petter, *N.P.* ... 2,520

South, 35,663; W. 14,422
99*Sir W. H. Davies, Co.L. 13,761
T. C. Lewis, Lab. 6,409
West, 35,072; W. 15,742
100*Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, Co.U. ..... unop.
BROMLEY, 40,709; W. 17,856
101*Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, Co.U. 16,840
H. Knight, L. 4,339
BURNLEY, 50,890; W. 20,687
102 D. Irving, Soc. 15,217
Maj. H. G. H. Mulholland, Co.U. 12,289
J. H. Grey, L. 8,825
BURY, 32,666; W. 14,242
103 Capt. C. Ainsworth, U. 10,043
*Sir G. Toulmin, Co.L.... 6,862
H. W. Wallace, Lab. ... 4,973
CAMBRIDGE, 25,170; W. 10,581
104*Rt. Hon. Sir E. Geddes, G.B.E., Co.U. 11,553
Rev. T. R. Williams, Lab. 3,789
CARLISLE, 23,066; W. 8,970
105 W. T. Carr, Co.L. 9,511
E. Lowthian, Lab. ... 4,736
CHELTENHAM, 23,217; W. 10,556
106*Sir J. Agg-Gardner, Co.U. 9,602
Dr. R. Davies, Ind. ... 6,317
COVENTRY, 62,066; W. 23,713
107 E. Manville, Co.U. ...17,380
R. C. Wallhead, Lab. .10,208
Sir C. Mansel, Bt., L. 4,128
A. C. Bannington, Ind. 3,806
*D. M. Mason, Ind.L. 3,145
CROYDON.
North, 43,669; W. 18,406
108 Maj. G. O. Borwick, D.S.O., Co.U. 16,250
J. Trumble, L. 7,094
South, 45,115; W. 18,898
109*Ian Malcolm, Co.U. ...17,823
H.T. Muggeridge, Lab. 7,006
DARLINGTON, 28,660; W. 11,467
110*Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, Co.U. 11,951
A. H. Scott, L. 7,494
DERBY, 61,538; W. 24,470
111*J. H. Thomas, Lab. ...25,145
112 A. Green, Ind.U. 14,920
W. B. Rowbotham, L. 13,408
Capt. H. M. Smith, Ind. 13,012
DEWSBURY, 27,592; W. 11,418
113 Lt.-Col. E. W. Pickering, Co.U. 7,853
Ben Riley, Lab. 5,596
*Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L. 5,130
DUDLEY, 25,103; W. 9,765
114*Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, Co.U. 9,126
W. B. Steer, Lab. 6,046
EALING, 28,687; W. 11,995
115*Sir H. Yield, K.C., Co.U. 13,710
A. H. Chilton, Lab. ... 3,610
EAST HAM.
North, 34,219; W. 13,996
116*Sir J. Bethell, Bt., Co.L. 9,436
W. Mann, N.P. 6,748
South, 32,472; W. 12,696
117*A. C. Edwards, Co.Lab. 7,972
F. Hamlett, U. 5,661
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab. 5,024
ECCLES, 34,702; W. 14,580
118 M. Stevens, Co.U. 15,821
*R. D. Holt, L. 3,408
EDMONTON, 28,930; W. 11,866
119 Sir A. Warren, Co.U. 6,891
E. A. Broad, Lab. 3,575
H. Vivian, L. 2,245
H. Barrass, Ind. 1,223
EXETER, 31,267; W. 13,497
120*Sir R. Newman, Bt., Co.U. 12,524
L. W. Costello, L. 8,806
GATESHEAD, 55,443; W. 20,848
121 Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, D.S.O., Co.U. ...17,215
J. Brotherton, Lab. ... 7,212
Sir H. Elverston, L. ... 5,833
GLOUCESTER, 25,906; W. 10,424
122 Sir J. Bruton, Co.U.... 8,470
T. H. Mordey, L. 5,246
W. L. Edwards, Lab.... 2,860
GREAT YARMOUTH, 24,585; W. 10,696
123*Sir A. Fell, Co.U. 6,741
Lieut. J. H. Wilson, L. 5,734
W. McConnell, Lab. ... 1,848
W. H. Dawson, Ind.... 125
GRIMSBY, 47,189; W. 18,710
124*T. G. Tickler, Co.U. ...13,688
C. Franklin, Soc. 9,015
J. W. Eason, Ind. 2,791
Maj. H. Crosby, Ind.... 1,260
HALIFAX, 49,017; W. 21,030
125*Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, Co.L. 22,136
A. McManus, Soc. 4,036
HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 39,578; W. 14,803
126 W. G. H. Gritten, Ind.U. 13,003
C. Macfarlane, Co.L. ...7,647
W. Sherwood, Lab. ... 4,733
HASTINGS, 24,958; W. 11,607
127 L. Lyon, Co.U. 11,210
J. G. Butler, Lab. 3,556
HORNSEY, 43,048; W. 18,493
128*W. K. Jones, Co.U. ... unop.
HUDDERSFIELD, 56,200; W. 23,973
129 Sir C. Sykes, K.B.E., Co.L. 15,234
H. Snell, Lab. 12,737
E. Woodhead, L. 11,256
HYTHE, 19,896; W. 8,679
130*Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt., Co.U. 8,809
R. Forsyth, Lab. 3,427
ILFORD, 40,749; W. 16,931
131 Sir P. Griggs, Co.U.... 15,870
Rev. H. Dunnico, Lab. 4,621
T. W. Garside, L. 3,261
IPSWICH, 37,348; W. 15,540
132*Capt. F. J. C. Ganzoni, Co.U. 13,553
R. F. Jackson, Lab. ... 8,143
G. H. Morgan, L. 3,663
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, 31,421; W. 11,991
133*Col. Sir Mark Sykes, Bt., Co.U. 13,805
Rev. R. M. Kedward, L. 3,434
East, 31,316; W. 12,094
134 C. K. Murchisson, Co.U. 9,566
*T. R. Ferens, L. 4,947
R. H. Farrah, Lab. ... 3,725
North-West, 31,417; W. 12,771
135 Col. L. Ward, D.S.O., U. 10,858
*Lt.-Col. G. Wilson, Co.L. 3,824
A. Gould, Lab. 3,528
South-West, 32,607; W. 12,837
136 Maj. C. F. Entwistle, L. 6,724
J. R. Bell, Co.Lab. ... 5,005
R. Mell, Lab. 3,121
A. Shakesby, Ind. 698
P. S. Newbound, Ind. 650
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, 35,656; W. 15,675
137 J. G. D. Campbell, Co.U. 13,596
T. H. Dumper, Lab. ... 2,503
A. E. Ely, L. 2,325
LEEDS.
Central, 43,496; W. 17,672
138*R. Armitage, Co.L. ...11,474
Capt. E. Terry, Ind.... 2,634
J. Smith, Ind. 2,146
North, 37,904; W. 16,067
139 Maj. A. C. Farquharson, Co.L. 13,863
G. H. Thompson, Lab. 3,423
W. F. Wyatt, N.P. ... 1,282
North-East, 36,829; W. 15,265
140 Maj. J. D. Birchall, Co.U. 4,450 1
J. Bromley, Lab. 4,680
South, 35,843; W. 14,631
141*Sir W. Middlebrook, Co.L. 10,609
F. Fountain, Lab. 5,510
J. A. Brook, Ind. 1,377
South-East, 36,471; W. 14,452
142*Capt. J. O'Grady, Lab. unop.
West, 38,766; W. 16,252
143 J. Murray, Co.L. 12,642
J. Arnott, Lab. 6,020
Sergt. H. Chapman, Ind. 1,138
D. T. Barnes, Ind..... 629
LEICESTER.
East, 37,687; W. 15,607
144*Rt. Hon. Sir G. Hewart, K.C., Co.L. 18,024
G. H. Banton, Lab. ... 6,597
South, 35,909; W. 15,260
145 T. A. Blane, Co.U. ...18,498
F. F. Riley, Lab. 5,463
West, 40,634; W. 16,873
146 J. F. Green, Co.Lab....20,570
*J. R. Macdonald, Lab. 6,347
LEIGH, 35,912; W. 13,682
147*P. W. Raffan, Co.L. ...12,892
R. O. Jones, Ind. 11,146
LEYTON.
East, 26,735; W. 11,062
148 Lt.-Col. C. L. Malone, Co.L. 4,319
E. E. Alexander, U. ... 4,119
W. Carter, Lab. 3,669
West, 32,567; W. 13,285
149 Col. H. Wrightson, Co.U. 9,986
A. E. Newbould, L. ... 3,288
LINCOLN, 31,365; W. 12,401
150 Alfred Davies, Co.U.... 11,114
Arthur Taylor, Lab. ... 6,658
*Charles Roberts, L. ... 5,550
LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth, 33,967; W. 13,182
151*Capt. J. S. Rankin, Co.U. unop.
Edgehill, 30,683; W. 11,958
152*Sir Watson Rutherford, Co.U. 9,832
T. J. Tevenan, Lab. ... 5,587

Everton, 25,606 ; W. 10,170
153*Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner, Co.U. 6,370
A. W. Brooksbank, *Ind.* 5,779
Exchange, 35,625 ; W. 13,726
154*Leslie Scott, K.C., Co.U. 10,286
A. Harford, *Ind.* 8,225
Fairfield, 27,727 ; W. 10,854
155 *Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, U.* 7,698
Capt. F. L. Joseph, Co.L. 4,188
G. Porter, *Lab.* 3,337
Kirkdale, 30,760 ; W. 11,774
156*D. F. Pennefather, Co.U. 10,380
S. Mason, *Lab.* 5,012
Scotland, 32,976 ; W. 11,618
157*T. P. O'Connor, N. ..... *unop.*
Walton, 29,128 ; W. 11,239
158 *Lt.-Com. H. W. S. Chilcott, Co.U. 11,457
Dixon Smith, *Lab.* 4,580
Wavertree, 31,262 ; W. 12,708
159 *Dr. N. Raw, Co.U. 11,326
C. Wilson, *Lab.* 5,103
Sir A. Booth, Bt., *L.* 2,484
West Derby, 31,276 ; W. 12,535
160*Rt. Hon. Sir F. Smith, Bt., K.C., Co.U. 11,622
G. Nelson, *Lab.* 5,618
West Toxteth, 35,806 ; W. 13,809
161*R. P. Houston, Co.U. 13,083
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 6,850

MANCHESTER.

Ardwick, 37,214 ; W. 14,966
162 *A. Hailwood, Co.U. ... 8,641
T. Lowth, *Lab.* 5,670
Lt.-Col. Stephenson, N.P. 3,510
Blackley, 24,857 ; W. 10,555
163 *H. Briggs, U. 7,997
A. Townend, *Lab.* 3,659
P. M. Oliver, *L.* 2,986
Clayton, 34,659 ; W. 13,862
164 *Dr. E. Hopkinson, U. ... 12,285
*J. Sutton, *Lab.* 7,654
Exchange, 24,569 ; W. 12,142
165*Sir J. S. Randles, Co.U. 12,290
Sir A. Howorth, K.C.I.E., L. 5,326
Gorton, 33,382 ; W. 13,498
166*Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, *Lab.* 13,047
H. White, *Ind.* 5,005
J. T. Murphy, *Soc.* 1,300
Hulme, 38,148 ; W. 15,494
167 *Maj. J. Nall, U. 10,805
*C. T. Needham, Co.L. 5,969
A. Hilton, *Lab.* 2,572
G. Milner, *Ind.* 729
Moss Side, 32,648 ; W. 13,171
168 *Major G. B. Hurst, U. 10,621
T. Stott, L. 5,708
Platting, 38,920 ; W. 15,838
169*Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, *Lab. unop.*
Rusholme, 30,421 ; W. 13,161
170*R. B. Stoker, Co.U. ... 12,447
W. Butterworth, *L.* ... 3,699
Mrs. P. Lawrence, *Lab.* 2,985
Withington, 27,601 ; W. 12,038
171 *R. A. D. Carter, U. ... 11,677
G. F. Burdett, *L.* 5,166

MIDDLESBROUGH.

East, 25,286 ; W. 9,692
172*Col. P. Williams, Co.L. 8,470
Lt. F. W. Carey, *Lab.* 3,776
West, 32,286 ; W. 12,290
173 *Sgt. T. Thomson, Co.L. 10,958
C. T. Cramp, *Lab.* 5,350

MORPETH, 39,773 ; W. 14,781
174 *John Cairns, Lab.* 7,677
F. C. Thornborough, *Co.L.* 7,140
C. H. Meares, *U.* 4,320
Capt. G. Newton, *Ind.* 2,729
Maj. T. M. Allison, *Lab.* 511

NELSON AND COLNE,
43,381 ; W. 18,023
175*Capt. A. Smith, *Lab.* 14,075
F. Greenwood, *L.* 8,623

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
29,657 ; W. 11,632
176*Col. J. C. Wedgewood, D.S.O., Co.L. ..... *unop.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Central, 32,796 ; W. 12,751
177 *G. Renwick, Co.U. 9,414
James Smith, *Lab.* 4,976
East, 30,719 ; W. 11,523
178 *Maj. R. Barnes, Co.L. 8,682
*W. Hudson, *Lab.* 5,195
J. Thompson, *Ind.* 1,079
North, 32,272 ; W. 12,858
179 *N. G. Doyle, Co.U. ... 11,347
Sir G. Lunn, *L.* 4,322
R. J. Wilson, *Lab.* 3,102
West, 33,527 ; W. 12,661
180*Rt. Hon. E. Shortt, K.C., Co.L. 12,812
D. Adams, *Lab.* 6,411

NORTHAMPTON, 46,007 ; W. 18,793
181*C. A. McCurdy, Co.L. 18,010
Walter Halls, *Lab.* ... 10,735

NORWICH 60,342 ; W. 26,334
182*Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, *Lab.* 26,642
183*Com. E. H. Young, *L.* 25,555
H. E. Witard, *Lab.* ... 6,856

NOTTINGHAM.

Central, 32,460 ; W. 14,020
184 *A. R. Atkey, Co.U. ... 10,552
E. Huntsman, *L.* 3,988
Arthur Kitson, *N.P.* ... 1,999
East, 29,377 ; W. 12,500
185*Sir J. Rees, K.C.I.E. Co.U. 9,549
T. Proctor. *Lab.* 2,817
D. Brookes, *Ind.* 2,166
South, 30,528 ; W. 12,600
186*Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, Co.U. 10,881
H. Mills, *Ind.* 3,738
West, 30,105 ; W. 12,351
187 *A. Haigday, *Lab.* 7,286
*A. Richardson, *L.* 5,552

OLDHAM, 71,378 ; W. 28,762
188*E. R. B. Dennis, Co.U. 26,568
189*Sir W. Barton, Co.L. 26,254
W. C. Robinson, *Lab.* 15,178
*W. Russell Rea, *L.* ... 9,323

OXFORD, 25,134 ; W. 10,744
190*J. A. R. Marriott, Co.U. 9,805
Capt. H. Higgins, *L.* ... 4,057

PLYMOUTH.

Devonport, 31,687 ; W. 13,206
191*Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Co.U 13,240
F. Bramley, *Lab.* 4,115
Samuel Lithgow, *L.* ... 3,930
Drake, 42,833 ; W. 18,401
192*Sir A. S. Benn, K.B.E., Co.U. 17,188
T. W. Dobson, *L.* 6,265
Sutton, 43,444 ; W. 19,082
193*Maj. Hon. Waldorf Astor, Co.U. 11,091
W. T. Gay, *Lab.* 5,334
Capt. S. Ransom, *L.* ... 3,488

PORTSMOUTH.

Central, 35,964 ; W. 14,717
194 *Sir T. Bramsdon, *L.* ... 10,929
Col. Sir W. Dupree, *Co.U.* 6,008
H. Hinshelwood, *Lab.* 4,004
North, 35,367 ; W. 13,897
195*Sir B. Falle, Bt., Co.U. 11,427
Lionel Yexley, *Ind.* ... 7,063
South, 37,427 ; W. 16,706
196 *Maj. H. K. Cayzer, Co.U. 15,842
Miss A. Garland, *L.* ... 4,283
J. Lacey, *Lab.* 3,070

PRESTON, 57,795 ; W. 24,432
197 *T. Shaw, *Lab.* 19,213
198 *Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, Co.U. 18,970
Lieut. J. J. O'Neill, *L.* 18,485
*W. Brookes, *Co.U.* ... 17,928

READING, 45,379 ; W. 18,305
199*Lt.-Col. L. Wilson, Co.U. 15,204
T. C. Morris, *Lab.* 8,410
F. Thoresby, *L.* 3,143
L. E. Quelch, *Soc.* 1,462

RICHMOND (SURREY),
33,900 ; W. 14,166.
200 *Clifford Edgar, Co.U. 8,364
Mrs. Dacre Fox, *Ind.* 3,615
R. J. Morrison, *L.* 3,491
Walter Crotch, *Ind.* ... 2,220

ROCHDALE, 46,598 ; W. 20,105
201 *A. J. Law, Co.U. 14,229
Vivian Phillips, *L.* 6,452
R. H. Tawney, *Lab.* ... 4,926
J. J. Terrett, *Lab.* 2,358
Maj. Jones, *Ind.* 1,992

ROCHESTER.

Gillingham, 27,899 ; W. 10,643
202*G. F. Hohler, Co.U. ... 12,455
A. W. Tapp, *Lab.* 4,705
J. Cronin, *Ind.* 1,001
Chatham, 31,000 ; W. 12,207
203 *Col. T. C. M. Brabazon, Co.U. 11,454
Dan Hubbard, *Lab.* ... 4,134
H. B. D. Woodcock, *L.* 2,778

ROSSENDALE, 35,717 ; W. 14,605
204 *R. Waddington, Co.U. 8,907
Gilbert Jones, *Lab.* ... 7,984
*Sir Henry Maden, *L.* ... 5,837

ROTHERHAM, 40,523 ; W. 14,907
205 *Maj. F. Kelley, Co.U. 11,473
J. Walker, *Lab.* 9,757
J. M. Kenworthy, *L.* ... 3,805
E. Bardsley, *Ind.* 564

ST. HELENS, 44,379 ; W. 15,422
206 *J. Sexton, *Lab.* 15,583
*Rigby Swift, K.C., *Co.U.* 11,689

SALFORD.

North 24,490 ; W. 13,539
207*Ben Tillett, *Lab.* 12,079
F. W. Roe Rycroft, *L.* 4,155
South, 37,301 ; W. 14,339
208*Sir M. Barlow, K.B.E., Co.U. 14,265
J. Gorman, *Lab.* 3,807
Capt. F. Norris, *L.* ... 1,994
West, 33,035 ; W. 13,141
209 *Lt.-Cr. F. W. Astbury, U. 9,478
Sir W. Stephens, *Co.L.* 5,554
R. J. Davies, *Lab.* 4,503

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, 35,923; W. 12,677
210 *T. W. Casey, Co.L.* ...12,308
*W. C. Anderson, *Lab.* 6,539
Brightside, 36,452; W. 13,460
211* *Sir Tudor Walters, Co.L.* 12,764
R. E. Jones, *Lab.* 6,781
Central, 37,076; W. 13,785
212* *J. F. Hope, Co.U.* 9,361
A. J. Bailey, *Lab.* 5,959
R. G. Murray, *Soc.* 643
Ecclesall, 30,297; W. 12,066
213* *Sir S. Roberts, Co.U.* ...*unop.*
Hallam, 31,467; W. 12,673
214 *D. Vickers, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Hillsborough, 36,084; W. 13,769
215 *Arthur Neal, Co.L.* ...11,171
A. Lockwood, *Ind.* 4,050
Park, 31,241; W. 11,777
216 *Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson*, D.S.O., *Co.L.* ...12,339
A. Barton, *Soc.* 3,167
SMETHWICK, 32,908; W. 12,726
217 *J. C. Davison, Lab.* ... 9,389
Miss Christabel Pankhurst, *Ind.* 8,614
SOUTHAMPTON.
75,334; W. 30,052
218* *Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Philipps*, K.C.B., *Co.L.* 26,884
219* *W. Dudley Ward, Co.L.* 16,843
Col. E. K. Perkins, *Ind.U.* 15,548
T. Lewis, *Lab.* 7,828
F. Perriman, *Lab.* 6,776
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
36,357; W. 16,126
220* *Hon. R. Guinness, Co.U.* 12,392
J. Francis, *Ind.* 4,424
C. Hubbard, *L.* 2,965
SOUTHPORT, 33,150; W. 14,147
221* *Lt.-Col. G. D. White, Co.U.* 14,707
A. Greenwood, *Lab.* ... 5,727
SOUTH SHIELDS,
50,584; W. 19,211
222* *J. Havelock Wilson*, C.B.E., *Co.Lab.* 19,514
George Rowe, *Lab.* ... 6,425
STOCKPORT, 60,777; W. 25,688
223* *S. L. Hughes, Co.L.* ...*unop.*
224* *G. Wardle, Co.Lab.* .....*unop.*
STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
36,373; W. 13,756
225* *Capt. B. Watson, Co.L. unop.*
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, 29,866; W. 11,700
226* *S. Finney, Lab.* 7,474
S. Walker, *Co.U.* 6,301
*Sir R. W. Essex, *L.* ... 3,108
Hanley, 33,789; W. 13,079
227 *J. A. Seddon, Co.Lab.* 8,032
H. Parker, *Lab.* 7,697
*R.L. Outhwaite, *Ind.L.* 2,703
L. L. Grimwade, *L.* ... 1,459
STOKE, 40,959; W. 15,482.
228* *Col. J. Ward, Co.L.* ...*unop.*
SUNDERLAND,
73,121; W. 29,346
229* *Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., Co.L.* 27,646
230 *R. M. Hudson, U.* 25,698
*F. Goldstone, *Lab.* 9,578
TOTTENHAM,
North, 34,463; W. 14,021
231 *Maj. W. H. Prescott, Co.U.* 11,891
*Percy Alden, *L.* 7,293
South, 34,474; W. 13,839
232 *Maj. P. B. Malone, U.* 6,632
*Sir L. Chiozza Money, *Lab.* 5,779
A. E. Harvey, *Lab.* ... 1,916
A. E. Jay, *Ind.* 1,295
TYNEMOUTH, 26,467; W. 10,066
233 *Charles Percy, Co.U.* 5,883
*H. J. Craig, *L.* 5,434
G. H. Humphries, *Lab.* 2,566
H. Gregg, *Ind.* 2,495
D. Scott, *Ind.* 517
WAKEFIELD, 24,203; W. 9,694
234 *Col. Sir E. A. Brotherton, Bt., Co.U.* 9,128
A. Bellamy, *Lab.* 5,882
*Sir A. Marshall, K.B.E., *L.* 2,448
WALLASEY, 42,174; W. 19,248
235 *Dr. B. F. P. McDonald, Co.U.* 14,633
W. M. Citrine, *Lab.* ... 4,384
J. M. Hay, *L.* 4,055
T. D. Owen, *Ind.* 3,407
WALLSEND, 36,739; W. 13,672
236 *M. T. Simm, Co.Lab.* 10,246
J. Chapman, *Lab.* 6,835
*Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, *L.* 3,047
WALSALL, 42,900; W. 16,854
237* *Sir R. Cooper, Bt., N.P.* 14,491
J. Thickett, *Lab.* 8,336
W. H. Brown, *L.* 4,914
WALTHAMSTOW.
East, 28,363; W. 11,455
238 *L. S. Johnson, Co.U.* 9,992
*Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon, K.C., *L.* 5,781
West, 30,225; W. 12,047
239 *C. Jesson, Co.Lab.* ... 7,330
V. la T. McEntee, *Lab.* 4,167
E. J. Horniman, *L.* ... 2,707
WARRINGTON, 33,912; W. 12,552
240* *H. Smith, Co.U.* 10,403
Sir P. Peacock, *L.* 8,011
I. Brassington, *Lab.* ... 5,377
WEDNESBURY, 34,415; W. 13,724
241 *A. Short, Lab.* 11,341
A. W. Maconochie, *Co.U.* 10,454
R. L. G. Simpson, *L.* ... 988
WEST BROMWICH.
32,777; W. 12,257
242 *F. O. Roberts, Lab.* ...11,572
*Visc. Lewisham, *Co.U.* 9,863
WEST HAM.
Plaistow, 33,890; W. 13,308
243* *Will Thorne, Lab.* 12,156
A. Lupton, *Ind.* 657
Silvertown, 31,943; W. 12,381
244 *J. Jones, Lab.* 6,971
Lt.-Col. T. Carthew, D.S.O., *Co.U.* 4,259
D. J. Davis, *Lab.* 2,278
Stratford, 31,458; W. 12,475
245 *C. E. L. Lyle, Co.U.* ... 8,498
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 4,821
Upton, 30,752; W. 12,603
246 *Sir E. Wild*, K.C., *Co.U.* 8,813
B. W. Gardiner, *Lab.* 3,186
J. C. Nicholson, *L.* ... 2,380
WIGAN, 38,811; W. 14,844
247 *J. A. Parkinson, Lab.* 12,914
*R. J. N. Neville, *Co.U.* 11,584
Robert Alstead, *L.* ... 2,434
WILLESDEN.
East, 38,801; W. 16,276
248* *H. Mallaby-Deeley, Co.U.* 12,044
H. J. Lincoln, *Lab.* ... 4,947
H. J. Doree, *L.* 2,757
West, 36,449; W. 14,740
249 *Col. C. Pinkham, Co.U.* 10,503
S. Viant, *Lab.* 7,217
Dr. J. S. Crone, *L.* 1,697
WIMBLEDON, 36,258; W. 15,513
250 *Joseph Hood, Co.U.* ...13,652
E. Jones, *Ind.* 3,079
WOLVERHAMPTON.
Bilston, 28,504; W. 11,307
251* *Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman*, C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* ...10,343
Maj. Kynaston, *Lab.* ... 6,744
East, 30,437; W. 11,604
252* *G. R. Thorne, L.* 7,660
Rev. J. A. Shaw, *Co.Lab.* 7,138
West, 37,097; W. 14,747
253* *A. F. Bird, Co.U.* 13,329
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ...10,158
WORCESTER, 22,667; W. 9,705
254* *Rt. Hon. Sir E. A. Goulding, Bt., Co.U.* 9,443
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 4,889
YORK, 38,340; W. 15,475
255* *Sir J. G. Butcher, Co.U.* 16,269
*A. Rowntree, *Ind.L.* 5,363
T. H. Gill, *Lab.* 4,822

ENGLISH COUNTIES.
(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Bedford, 33,257; W. 13,786
256* *F. G. Kellaway, Co.L.* 10,933
Henry Burridge, *Ind.* 4,096
Luton, 37,951; W. 15,411
257* *Cecil B. Harmsworth, Co.L.* 13,501
Willet Ball, *Lab.* 5,964
Mid, 29,961; W. 12,272
258 *Maj. Max G. Townley, Co.U.* 9,073
*Sir A. W. Black, *L.* ... 7,352
BERKSHIRE.
Abingdon, 26,280; W. 10,601
259 *Brig.-Gen. J. T. Wigan*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U. unop.*
Newbury, 29,368; W. 12,171
260* *W. A. Mount, Co.U.* ...*unop.*
Windsor, 33,377; W. 13,991
261* *Ernest Gardner, Co.U.* 10,073
C. S. Edgerley, *Ind.* ... 4,448
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury, 34,965; W. 14,224
262* *Maj. L. de Rothschild, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Buckingham, 36,434; W. 14,654
263 *Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, Co.U.* 12,441
John Scurr, *Lab.* 7,481
*Col. Sir H. Verney, Bt., *L.* 3,250
Wycombe, 42,028; W. 16,587
264* *Col. W. B. du Pre, Co.U. unop.*
CAMBRIDGE, 37,410; W. 14,929
265* *Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Co.L.* 12,497
A. E. Stubbs, *Lab.* 6,686

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, 42,912 ; W. 18,151
6*Maj. G. C. Hamilton, Co.U. 20,421
A. Middleton, *Lab.* ... 7,685
ty of Chester, 27,369 ; W. 10,808
7*Sir Owen Philipps, G.C.M.G., *Co.U.* 10,043
Edward Paul, L. 4,993
Arthur Mason, *Lab.* ... 2,799
Crewe, 34,818 ; W. 13,870
8 *Sir Joseph Davies, Co.L* 13,392
J. T. Brownlie, *Lab.* ... 10,439
Eddisbury, 22,377 ; W. 8,699
9*Maj. H. Barnston, Co. U. unop.
Knutsford, 34,205 ; W. 14,012
0*Col. Sir A. J. Sykes, Bt., Co.U. ..... unop.
Macclesfield, 36,577 ; W. 15,675
1 *J. R. Remer, Co.U. ...14,277
W. Pimblott, *Lab.* 10,253
Northwich, 39,269 ; W. 14,887
2 *Lt.-Cdr. H. Denhurst, Co.U. 15,444
*F. L. Brunner, *L.* ... 9,723
Stalybridge and Hyde, 43,731 ; W. 18,250
3*Sir J. Wood, *Bt., Co.U.* 13,462
W. Fowden, *Lab.* 6,508
*T. O. Jacobsen, *L.* 6,241
Wirral, 31,264 ; W. 12,050
4*G. Stewart, *Co.U.* ..... unop.
CORNWALL.
Bodmin, 30,279 ; W. 13,027
5*Sir Charles A. Hanson, *Bt., Co.U.* 12,288
Isaac Foot, *L.* 8,705
Camborne, 32,575 ; W. 15,126
6*Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, *L.* 7,078
G. Nicholls, *Lab.* 6,546
Northern, 26,767 ; W. 10,640
7*Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., *Co. L.* ..... unop.
Penryn and Falmouth, 35,074 ; W. 15,486
8 *Commdr. Sir Edward Nicholl, Co.U.* 10,050
Sir A. Carkeek, *L.* 9,815
St. Ives, 28,537 ; W. 13,092
9*Sir C. J. Cory, *Bt., Co.L.* 8,659
A. E. Dunn, *Lab.* 5,659
T. F. T. Mitchell, *Ind.* 436
CUMBERLAND.
Northern, 21,796 ; W. 8,345
0 *Maj. C. Lowther, Co.U. unop.
Penrith and Cockermouth, 20,741 ; W. 8,230
1*Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, *Co.U.* ..... unop.
Whitehaven, 27,440 ; W. 10,360
2*J. A. Grant, *Co.U.* ...10,736
T. G. Duffey, *Lab.* 9,016
Workington, 28,591 ; W. 11,311
3 *Tom Cope, *Lab.* 10,441
Lt.-Col. D. J. Mason, *U.* 5,946
Maj. R. S. Stewart, *Co.L.* 2,568
R. Millican, *Ind.* 943
DERBYSHIRE.
Belper, 30,146
4*J. G. Hancock, *Co.L.* ...unop.
Chesterfield, 32,307
5*B. Kenyon, *Co.L.* .....unop.
Clay Cross, 29,182
6 T. T. Broad, *Co.L.* ... 7,987
Frank Hall, *Lab.* 6,766

High Peak, 33,075
287*Maj. S. Hill-Wood, *Co.U.* 12,118
Capt. C. Brooks, *L.* ... 8,504
Ilkeston, 28,889
288*Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.L.* 9,660
G. H. Oliver, *Lab.* 7,962
North-Eastern, 33,564
289 *J. Stanley Holmes, *L.* 6,117
Frank Lee, *Lab.* 5,560
*Col. H. Bowden, *Ind.U.* 5,049
*Lord Hartington, *Co.U.* 2,738
Southern, 41,102
290 *H. Gregory, K.C., *Co.L* 15,504
S. Truman, *Lab.* 7,923
Western, 29,344
291 *Charles F. White, *L.* 10,752
*Lt.-Col. Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 8,592
DEVONSHIRE.
Barnstaple, 31,790 ; W. 13,594
292 *Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, *L.* 11,281
C. S. Parker, *U.* 10,679
Honiton, 27,839 ; W. 12,110
293*Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, *Co.U.* ..... unop.
South Molton, 28,139 ; W. 10,841
294*Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, *L.* 10,424
H. W. Sparkes, *Co.U.* 8,093
Tavistock, 25,979 ; W. 10,238
295 *Lt.-Cdr. C. Williams, *Co.U.* 9,157
H. Green, *L.* 7,005
Tiverton, 25,925 ; W. 10,611
296 *Charles Carew, *Co.U.* 9,598
Sir E. Penton, K.B.E. *L.* 4,827
Rev. D. Fraser, *Lab.* ... 2,377
Torquay, 32,584 ; W. 14,823
297*Col. C. R. Burn, *Co.U.* 14,068
Maj. A. E. Trestrail, *Lab.* 4,029
Capt. Russell Cooke, *L.* 3,173
Totnes, 39,042 ; W. 16,388
298*Lt.-Col. F. B. Mildmay, *Co.U.* 14,680
J. A. Cairns, *L.* 10,266
DORSET.
Eastern, 29,988 ; W. 12,567
299*Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, D.S.O., *Co.L.* 12,944
A. Smith, *Lab.* 4,321
Northern, 24,334 ; W. 9,965
300 *Maj. W. P. Colfox, M.C., *Co.U.* 7,532
J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 7,320
Southern, 28,224 ; W. 11,405
301*Capt. A. V. Hambro, *Co.U.* 11,175
Brett Morgan, *Lab.* ... 5,159
Western, 23,621 ; W. 9,734
302*Col. Sir R. Williams, *Bt., Co.U.* ..... unop.
DURHAM.
Barnard Castle, 19,949 ; W. 7,762
303 *J. C. Swan, *Lab.* 5,468
Capt. J. E. Rogerson, *Co.U.* 3,837
A. E. Hillary, *L.* 2,180
O. Monkhouse, *Ind.* ... 1,274

Bishop Auckland, 32,685 ; W. 12,381
304 *B. C. Spoor, *Lab.* 10,060
Capt. G. R. Vick, *Co.U.* 7,417
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, *L.* 2,411
Blaydon, 32,831 ; W. 11,917
305*Maj. W. Waring, *Co.L.* 9,937
W. Whiteley, *Lab.* ... 7,844
T. A. Graham, *L.* 1,064
Chester-le-Street, 35,126 ; W. 12,082
306*J. W. Taylor, *Lab.* ...unop.
Consett, 34,393 ; W. 12,391
307*A. Williams, *L.* 7,576
Capt. R. Gee, D.C., M.C., *Co.L.* 7,283
G. H. Stuart-Bunning, *Lab.* 7,268
Durham, 29,037 ; W. 11,017
308*Maj. J. W. Hills, *Co.U.* 9,027
J. Ritson, *Lab.* 8,809
Houghton-le-Spring, 32,552 ; W. 12,284
309 *R. Richardson, *Lab.*... 7,315
*T. Wing, *L.* 5,626
J. Lindsley, *Co.Lab.* ... 6,185
Jarrow, 37,389 ; W. 14,322
310*Maj. Godfrey M. Palmer, *Co.L.* 12,544
John Hill, *Lab.* 8,034
Seaham, 36,701 ; W. 13,872
311 *Maj. E. Hayward, *L.* 12,754
J. Lawson, *Lab.* 8,988
Sedgefield, 24 847 ; W. 9,520
312 *Col. Rowland Burdon, *Co.U.* 6,627
J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 5,801
Sir Chas. Starmer, *L.* ... 3,333
Spennymoor, 31,617 ; W. 11,853
313*S. Galbraith, O.B.E., *L.* 9,443
J. Batey, *Lab.* 8,196
ESSEX.
Chelmsford, 33,429 ; W. 13,982
314*Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, *Co.U.* 11,217
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 5,551
Colchester, 30,372 ; W. 12,357
315*Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, *Bt., Co.U.* 11,286
A. Conley, *Lab.* 7,112
Epping, 38,519 ; W. 16,387
316*Br.-Gen. R. B. Colvin, C.B., *Co.U.* 14,678
A. L. Horner, *L.* 4,164
J. Conneley, *Lab.* 1,367
Harwich, 27,421 ; W. 11,433
317*Maj. H. K. Newton, *Co.U.* 8,261
Cdr. E. A. Digby, *L.* ... 7,064
Maldon, 28,127 ; W. 11,546
318*Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, *Bt., Co.U.* 8,138
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 6,315
E. W. Tanner, *L.* 1,490
Romford, 37,055 ; W. 14,893
319 *A. E. Martin, *Co.L.* ...10,300
W. H. Letts, *Lab.* 5,044
A. Whiting, *Lab.* 2,580
Saffron Walden, 31,682 ; W. 12,866
320*Cecil Beck, *Co.L.* 10,628
J. J. Mallon, *Lab.* 4,531
South-Eastern, 36,213 ; W. 14,334
321*Lt.-Col. F. Hilder, *Co.U.* 11,703
J. Cotter, *Lab.* 5,343
S. W. Robinson, *L.* ... 1,278

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Cirencester and Tewkesbury, 35,049 ; W. 14,384
322 *Thomas Davies, Co.U.* 11,171
J. H. Allpass, *Ind.* ... 8,546
Forest of Dean, 27,624 ; W. 10,923
323 *James Wignall, Lab.*... 9,731
*Lt.-Col. Sir H. Webb,
Bt., *Co.L.* 5,765
Stroud, 34,685 ; W. 14,777
324 *Sir Ashton Lister, Co.L.* 12,734
Capt. C. W. Kendell, *Lab.* 8,522
Thornbury, 33,862 ; W. 13,731
325* *A. Rendall, Co.L.* 9,999
Maj.-Gen. T. C. Pilcher, *N.P.* 6,132
HAMPSHIRE.
Aldershot, 25,228 ; W. 9,652
326* *Capt. Lord Wolmer, Co.U.* 8,755
H. Ainger, *L.* 3,342
Basingstoke, 31,687 ; W. 12,525
327* *Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes*, K.C.B., *Co.U.* 11,218
A. Close, *Lab.* 6,277
Fareham, 37,780 ; W. 13,610
328* *Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
New Forest and Christchurch, 34,719 ; W. 14,341
329* *W. F. Perkins, Co.U. unop.*
Petersfield, 28,437 ; W. 11,532
330* *Col. W. G. Nicholson, Co.U.* 10,730
J. Pile, *Lab.* 4,267
Winchester, 32,747 ; W. 13,257
331 *Maj. J. R. G. Hennessy, Co.U.* 10,166
Capt. W. J. West, *L.*.... 5,569
HEREFORD.
Hereford, 28,246 ; W. 12,376
332* *C. T. Pulley, Co.U.* ... 11,680
Sydney Box, *Lab.* 3,730
Leominster, 26,184 ; W. 10,198
333 *Maj. C. L. A. Ward-Jackson, Co.U.* 8,306
E. Lamb, *Ind.* 5,291
E. W. Langford, *Ind.* 2,870
HERTFORD.
Hemel Hempstead, 25,752 ; W. 10,797
334 *G. A. Talbot, Co.U.* ... 10,070
J. Hawkes, *Lab.* 2,913
Hertford, 32,158 ; W. 12,984
335* *N. Pemberton Billing, Ind.* 9,628
E. B. Barnard, *N.P.*.... 7,158
Cyril Harding, *Lab.* ... 1,679
Hitchin, 29,820 : W. 12,431
336* *Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, Co.U.* 9,828
R. Green, *Lab.* 5,661
G. Humm, *Ind.* 722
St. Albans, 32,633 ; W. 13,451
337* *Sir E. Hildred Carlile Bt., Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
Watford, 32,780 ; W. 13,396
338 *D. Herbert, Co.U.* 11,155
G. Latham, *Lab.* 4,952
Frank Gray, *L.* 3,395
HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON, 41 700 ; W. 15,444
339 *W. S. Royce, Lab.* 8,788
Maj. E. A. Belcher, *Co.U.* 7,718
Maj. A. Peel, *L.* 5,537
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 27,347 ; W. 11,068
340* *Cdr. O. Locker-Lampson*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* ... 10,760
R. C. Grey, *L.* 6,416
ISLE OF ELY, 34,132 ; W. 13,983
341* *Capt. Colin Coote, Co.L. unop.*
ISLE OF WIGHT, 42,013 ; W. 17,450
342* *Capt. D. B. Hall, Co.U.* 16,274
*Sir Godfrey Baring, Bt., *L.* 11,235
KENT.
Ashford, 32,349 ; W. 12,985
343 *Maj. S. S. Steel, Co.U.* 10,258
W. Deedes, *Ind.*..... 2,408
Canterbury, 31,453 ; W. 13,905
344* *Ronald McNeil, Co.U.* 11,408
E. T. Palmer, *Lab.*..... 2,719
Chislehurst, 26,802 ; W. 10,996
345 *A. W. Smithers, Co.U.* 8,314
Capt. A. Edmunds, *N.P.* 2,507
Dartford, 45,666 ; W. 17,096
346* *J. Rowlands, Co.L.* ... 15,626
W. Ling, *Lab.* 6,506
Dover, 35,170 ; W. 14,375
347* *Capt. Lord Duncannon, Co.U.* 11,249
Lt. A. M. Livingstone, *L.* 5,121
Faversham, 37,478 ; W. 14,508
348* *Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler, Co.U.* 12,826
Rev. S. Morgan, *Lab.* 5,981
Gravesend, 31,070 ; W. 11,981
349* *A. Richardson, Co.U.* 7,841
J. Butts, *Lab.* 3,254
H. E. Davis, *Ind.* 1,817
C. E. Best, *L.* 1,271
H. Hinckley, *N.P.*..... 985
Isle of Thanet, 26,943 ; W. 11,947
350* *Lieut.-Comdr. Norman Craig*, K.C., *Co.U.*... *unop.*
Maidstone, 30,747 ; W. 12,293
351* *Com. C. Bellairs, Co.U.* 11,819
F. G. Burgess, *Lab.*..... 6,269
Sevenoaks, 30,189 ; W. 11,917
352 *T. J. Bennett, Co.U.*... 10,650
J. E. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 3,323
Tonbridge, 37,448 ; W. 16,114
353* *Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, Co.U.* 14,622
J. Palmer, *Lab.* 5,006
Capt. T. F. Buxton, *L.* 1,851
KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND (PARTS OF).
Grantham, 35,462 ; W. 14,434
354* *Lt.-Col. E. Royds, Co.U.* 9,972
R. Pattinson, *L.*..... 8,701
W. B. Harris, *Ind.* ... 1,927
Rutland and Stamford, 26,647 ; W. 10,996
355* *Col. Hon. Claud Willoughby, Co.U.* 8,838
F. Eccles, *Lab.* 7,639
LANCASHIRE.
Chorley, 35,274 ; W. 15,940
356 *Capt. D. H. Hacking, Co.U.* 13,059
E. Sandham, *Lab.* 6,222
Clitheroe, 32,339 ; W. 12,389
357 *Alfred Davis, Lab.*..... 9,578
E. L. Hartley, *U.* 8,419
J. H. Batty, *Co.L.* ... 3,443
Darwen, 31,151 ; W. 13,416
358* *Col. Sir J. Rutherford, Bt., Co.U.* 9,014
F. G. Hindle, *L.* 8,031
John McGurk, *Lab.* ... 5,211
Farnworth, 34,160 ; W. 14,391
359 *Capt. E. A. Bagley, U.* 10,237
T. Greenall, *Lab.* 9,742
Sir T. Flitcroft, *L.*..... 3,893
Fylde, 35,943 ; W. 14.393
360* *Col. W. W. Ashley, Co.U.* 13,670
W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 7,400
Heywood and Radcliffe, 40,597 ; W. 17,386
361* *Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, Co.L.*..... 14,250
Horace Nobbs, *Lab.* ... 6,827
Ince, 30,749 ; W. 11,112
362* *Stephen Walsh, Lab.* ... 14,882
W. Paul, *Ind.* 2,231
Lancaster, 36,970 ; W. 15,104
363 *Gen. Sir Archd. Hunter*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 14,403
*Sir Norval Helme, *L.*.... 9,778
Lonsdale, 27,848 ; W. 7045
364* *Col. C. Lowther, Co.U.* 9,662
David Hunter, *Lab.* ... 4,472
*Joseph Bliss, *L.* 4,276
Middleton and Prestwich, 36,593 ; W. 12,997
365* *Sir R. Adkins, Co.L.* 14,831
J. B. Battle, *Lab.* 8,502
Mossley, 40,371 ; W. 16,662
366* *A. Hopkinson, Co.L.*... 16,156
W. H. Brown, *Ind.* ... 5,287
Newton, 24,397 ; W. 8,763
367 *Robert Young, Lab.* ... 9,808
Maj. H. Lygon, *Co.U.* 8,021
Ormskirk, 28,874 ; W. 11,128
368 *James Bell, Lab.* 6,542
Maj. T. Fermor-Hesketh, *Co.U.* 6,084
S. Hurst, *Ind.*..... 4,984
Royton, 35,292 ; W. 13,592
369 *Lt. W. H. Sugden, Co.U.* 12,432
J. Crinion, *Lab.* 4,871
H. Fullerton, *L.*..... 4,451
Stretford, 36,191 ; W. 13,372
370 *T. Robinson, Co.L.* ... 17,161
J. Hallsworth, *Lab.* ... 5,211
Waterloo, 26,810 ; W. 10,393
371 *Lt.-Col. A. Buckley*, D.S.O., *Co.U.*..... 13,258
S. Reeves, *Lab.* 2,621
Westhoughton, 30,111 ; W. 11,801
372* *W. Tyson Wilson, Lab.* 11,884
James Tonge, *Ind.*.. .. 6,669
Widnes, 30,668 ; W. 11,324
373* *Col. W. Hall-Walker, Co.U.* 11,551
T. Williamson, *Lab.* ... 7,821
LEICESTERSHIRE.
Bosworth, 32,242 ; W. 12,704
374* *Hon. H. D. McLaren, Co.L.* 12,541
*T. Richardson, *Lab.* ... 6,341

Harborough, 27,742 ; W. 11,570
75 *Major Sir Keith Fraser, Bt., Co.U.* 8,465
*Percy A. Harris, *L.* ... 4,608
W. J. Barker, *Lab.* ... 4,495
oughborough, 30,581 : W. 12,262
76 *Maj. Hon. O. M. Guest, Co.L.* 11,918
H. W. Hallam, *Lab.*... 6,381
Melton, 30,277 ; W. 12,432.
77*Col. C. E. Yate, *Co.U. unop.*
LINDSEY (PARTS OF).
Brigg, 29,054 ; W. 10,410
78 *Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* 8,310
D. J. Quibell, *Lab.*..... 4,789
*Sir A. Gelder, *L.* 4,475
Gainsborough, 27,503 ; W. 10,805
79 *Maj. J. E. Molson, Co.U.* 8,634
*G. J. Bentham, *L.*..... 6,556
Horncastle, 23,854 ; W. 9,918
80*Lt.-Col. W. E. G. Weir-gall, Co.U.* 8,826
S. Pattinson, *L.* 7,433
Louth, 27,572 ; W. 11,267
81 *Capt. H. L. Bracken-bury, Co.U.* 9,055
*Timothy Davies, *L.* ... 7,559
MIDDLESEX.
Acton, 29,539 ; W. 12,498
82 *Sir H. Brittain, Co.U.* 11,671
R. Dunsmore, *Lab.* ... 4,241
Brentford and Chiswick, 26,409 ; W. 9,860
83 *Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, Co.U.* 9,077
W. Haywood, *Lab.* ... 2,620
Mrs. O. Strachey, *Ind.* 1,263
Enfield, 30,031 ; W. 11,554
84 *Col. H. P. Bowles, Co.U.* 8,290
W. E. Hill, *Lab.* 6,176
Mrs. J. McEwan, *L.* ... 1,987
Finchley, 28,848 ; W. 12,302
85*Maj. J. R. Pretyman-Newman, Co.U.* 11,849
J. R. Leslie, *Lab.* 3,140
W. E. Martin, *L.* 2,221
Harrow, 33,651 : W. 14,209
86 *Lt. O. E. Mosley, Co.U.* 13,959
A. R. Chamberlayne, *Ind.* 3,007
Hendon, 33,117 ; W. 12,861
87 *Maj. P. Lloyd Greame, M.C., Co.U.* 14,431
Frank Bailey, *Lab.* ... 3,159
Mrs. How Martyn, *Ind.* 2,067
Spelthorne, 35,018 ; W. 14,212
88 *Sir P. Pilditch, Co.U.* 12,423
T. E. Horton, *Lab.* ... 2,418
A. W. Leonard, *Ind.*... 1,143
Twickenham, 34,924 ; W. 15,622
89*W. *Joynson-Hicks, Co.U.* 14,015
Rev. H. Chalmers, *Lab.* 2,823
Uxbridge, 29,707 ; W. 11,653
90 *Col. Hon. S. Peel, Co.U.* 9,814
H. Gosling, *Lab.*..... 6,251
N. M. Snowball, *L.* ... 545
Wood Green, 45,945 ; W. 21,426
91*G. *Locker-Lampson, Co.U.* 19,217
Tudor Rhys, *Lab.* 4,539
H. B. Holding, *L.* 2,957

NORFOLK.
Eastern, 31,578 ; W. 12,602
392 *Capt. M. Falcon, Co.U.* 7,030
F. Henderson, *L.* 6,691
W. B. Taylor, *Ind.*..... 1,926
King's Lynn, 33,349 ; W. 13,627
393*N. *P. Jodrell, Co.U.* ...10,146
R. B. Walker, *Lab.* 9,780
Northern, 30,179 ; W. 12,431
394 *Comm. H. D. King*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* 9,274
*Noel Buxton, *L.*..... 9,061
Southern, 32,796 ; W. 13,125
395 *Hon. W. H. Cozens-Hardy*, K.C., *L.* 11,755
G. Edwards, *Lab.* 6,536
South-Western, 31,695 ; W. 12,558
396*Sir *A. Winfrey, Co.L. unop.*
NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.
Daventry, 30,288 ; W. 12,451
397*Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, Co.U.* 11,176
W. Rogers, *Lab.*..... 7,824
Kettering, 34,624 ; W. 13,747
398 *A. E. Waterson, Ind.* 10,299
Capt. L. Buxton, *Co.L.* 7,761
Brig.-Gen. A. F. H. Fergusson, *N.P.* 4,489
Peterborough, 34,676 ; W. 13,987
399*Maj. *H. L. C. Brassey, Co.U.* 9,516
J. Mansfield, *Lab.* 8,832
T. Slate, *L.*..... 3,214
Wellingborough, 31,669 ; W. 12,685
400 *W. R. Smith, Lab.*.....10,290
Milner Gray, *Co.L.*..... 9,313
NORTHUMBERLAND.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 28,173 ; W. 11,522
401*Sir *Francis Blake, Bt., L.* 6,721
Capt. W. A. M. Watson-Armstrong, *Ind.*..... 4,397
Hexham, 25,431 : W. 10,253
402 *Capt. D. C. Brown, Co.U.* 7,763
W. Weir, *Lab.*..... 4,168
Maj. W. H. C. Beaumont, *L.* 3,948
Wansbeck, 42,750 ; W. 17,454
403*R. *Mason, Co.L.*..... 14,065
E. Edwards, *Lab.* 10,666
NOTTINGHAM.
Bassetlaw, 30,919 ; W. 12,094
404*Sir *W. E. Hume-Williams*, K.C., *Co.U. unop.*
Broxtowe, 35,826 ; W. 13,588
405 *G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...11,150
Sir Chas. Seely, *Bt., L.* 4,681
H. H. Whaite, *Co.Lab.* 4,374
Mansfield, 39,041 ; W. 14,861
406 *William Carter, Lab.*... 8,957
G. W. S. Jarrett, *Co.Lab.* 6,678
Mrs. Carruthers (Miss Violet Markham), *L.* 4,000
Dr. N. Tarachand, *Ind.* 878
Newark, 28,875 ; W. 11,843
407*J. *R. Starkey, Co.U.... unop.*
Rushcliffe, 34,974 ; W. 14,501
408 *H. D. Betterton, Co.U.* 10,848
C. Harris, *Lab.* 6,180
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 3,673

OXFORD.
Banbury, 35,460 ; W. 14,529
409*Col. *Sir Rhys Williams, Bt.*, D.S.O., *Co.L.*.....*unop.*
Henley, 30,457 ; W. 12,254
410 *Capt. R. Terrell, Co.U.* 10,757
Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, *L.* 5,138
SALOP.
Ludlow, 24,551 ; W. 9,885
411*Capt. *Sir Berille Stanier, Bt., Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Oswestry, 31,977 ; W. 12,635
412*W. *C. Bridgeman, Co.U.* 12,276
T. Morris, *Lab.* 8,467
Shrewsbury, 25,459 ; W. 10,335
413*G. *Butler Lloyd, Co.U.* 9,826
A. Taylor, *Lab.* 5,542
The Wrekin, 32,128 ; W. 12,765
414*Sir *Clas. Henry, Co.L. unop.*
SOMERSET.
Bridgwater, 29,411 ; W. 12,136
415*Lt.-Col. *R. A. Sanders, Co.U.* 12,587
S. J. Plummer, *Lab.*... 5,771
Frome, 35,222 ; W. 14,339
416 *P. A. Hurd, Co.U.* ...11,118
Capt. E. Gill, M.C., *Lab.* 10,454
*Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., *L.* 2,004
Col. Kincaid-Smith, *N.P.* 258
Taunton, 28,845 ; W. 11,989
417*Lt.-Col. *Dennis F. Boles, Co.U.* 12,619
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 4,816
Wells, 26,951 : W. 11,204
418*Harry *Greer, Co.U.* ... 9,786
J. C. Morland, *L.* 6,935
Maj. G. S. C. Hodgson, *N.P.* 804
Weston-super-Mare, 33,894 ; W. 15,071
419*Lt.-Col. *Sir G. A. H. Wills, Co.U.* 13,494
Lt.-Col. E. H. Thruston, *L.* 7,104
Yeovil, 33,747 ; W. 13,968
420*Col. *A. Herbert, Co.U.* 10,522
W. T. Kelley, *Lab.* ... 7,589
J. R. Brough, *L.*..... 2,743
STAFFORD.
Burton, 34,343 ; W. 13,793
421*Col. *John Gretton, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Cannock, 37,884 ; W. 13,992
422*J. *Parker, C.H., Lab* ... 8,068
Sir B. Rees, *L.*..... 7,493
Kingswinford, 37,924 ; W. 14,489
423 *C. H. Sitch, Lab.* 10,397
A. E. Beck, *U.* 7,509
H. E. Brown, *L.*..... 3,943
Leek, 30 055 ; W. 11,646
424 *W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...10,510
Rear-Adm. Sir Guy Gaunt, *Co.L.* 9,832
Lichfield, 29,535 ; W. 11,648
425*Col. *Sir T. Courtenay Warner, Bt., Co.L.*.... 9,677
T. Riley, *Lab.* 5,548
Stafford, 23,140 ; W. 9,009.
426*Capt. *Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Co.U.* 8,304
Lt. W. Meakin, *L.*..... 4,203

Stone, 26,113 ; W. 10,259
427 *B.-Gn. Sir H. Child, Bt.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *Co. C.* 7,568
G. Townsend, *L.*..... 5,573
J. Q. Lamb, *Ind.* 3,056

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, 33,399 ; W. 13,011
428 *A. Lyle-Samuel, Co. L.* 10,072
F. W. French, *C.* 6,362
Lowestoft, 32,657 ; W. 13,254
429* *Sir Edwd. Beauchamp, Bt., Co. L.* .....*unop.*
Woodbridge, 30,413 ; W. 12,168
430* *Col. R. F. Peel, Co. U.* 8,654
Maj. R. Elleston, *L.* ... 6,842

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds, 30,767 ; W. 12,408
431* *Maj. W. E. Guinness, Co. U.* .....*unop.*
Sudbury, 26,437 ; W. 10,495
432 *S. G. Hovard, L.* 6,656
Capt. R. G. Proby, M.C., *Co. U.* 5,746
J. R. Hicks, *Lab.* 390

SURREY.

Chertsey, 34,917 ; W. 14,189
433* *Donald Macmaster*, K.C., *Co. U.* 13,531
T. T. Linsey, *Lab.* 3,232
Eastern, 22,556 ; W. 9,595
434* *Sir Stuart Coats, Bt., Co. U.* 8,795
Guy Hayler, *L.* 1,830
Epsom, 32,590 ; W. 13,186
435 *Sir George R. Blades, Co. U.* 13,556
Sergt. J. C. Ede, *Lab.* ... 4,796
Farnham, 32,720 ; W. 13,000
436 *A. M. Samuel, Co. U.* 7,558
Corpl. J. Hayes, *Lab.*... 3,534
J. H. Harris, *Ind.* 3,289
Guildford, 36,427 ; W. 15,201
437* *W. E. Horne, Co. U.* ...13,149
W. Bennett, *Lab.* 5,078
Mitcham, 28,952 ; W. 12,013
438 *Dr. T. C. Worsfold, Co. U.* 7,651
S. Barrow, *L.* 4,968
Reigate, 30,747 ; W. 12,839
439 *Br.-Gen. G. H. Cockerill, Co. U.* .....*unop.*

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, 29,863 ; W. 12,742
440* *R. S. Gwynne, Co. U.* 11,357
T. B. Hasdell, *Lab.* ... 4,641
Sir A. Callaghan, *L.* ... 1,852
East Grinstead, 35,955 ; W. 15,129
441* *H. S. Cautley, Co. U.* 12,584
Maj. G. Pole, *Lab.*..... 6,208
Lewes, 22,500 ; W. 9,218
442* *Lt.-Col. W. R. Campion*, D.S.O., *Co. U.*... 7,792
T. Pargiter, *Lab.* 4,164
Lieut. A. E. Gardiner, *Ind.* 452
Rye, 27,153 ; W. 11,509
443* *Maj. G. L. Courthope*, M.C., *Co. U.* 10,378
George Ellis, *L.* 4,034

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, 42,131 ; W. 17,646
444* *Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Talbot, Co. U.* 14,491
F. E. Green, *Lab.* 6,705

Horsham and Worthing, 43,142 ; W. 18,943
445* *Earl Winterton, Co. U.* 15,644
E. M. Rodocanachi, *Ind.* 2,544

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, 43,458 ; W. 16,434
446 *H. H. Maddock, Co. U.* 11,198
I. Gregory, *Lab.*..... 6,269
W. H. Grant, *L.*..... 5,707
W. Dyson, *Lab.* 1,101
Rugby, 31,726 ; W. 12,644
447* *Maj. J. L. Baird*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 11,325
O. F. Maclagan, *L.* ... 7,399
Tamworth, 33,590 ; W. 13,707
448* *H. Wilson Fox, Co. U. unop.*
Warwick and Leamington, 41,351 ; W. 17,591
449* *Sir E. Pollock*, K.C., *Co. U.* .....*unop.*
Westmorland, 29,568 ; W. 12,336
450* *Col. J. W. Weston, Co. U. unop.*

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, 27,013
451* *George Terrell, Co. U.*... 8,786
A. J. Bennett, *L.* 4,839
R. George, *Lab.* 2,939
Devizes, 25,091
452 *Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell*, D.S.O., *Co. U.*..... 8,512
James Currie, *L.*..... 4,823
Salisbury, 29,144
453* *Hugh Morrison, Co. U.* 9,168
Lieut. E. Brown, M.C., *L.*..... 8,018
Swindon, 31,406
454 *Sir Frederick W. Young, Co. U.* 10,180
J. Compton, *Lab.* 8,393
H. Walker, *L.*..... 2,460
Westbury, 29,208
455 *Br.-Gen. G. L. Palmer, Co. U.* 9,261
*Hon. Geoffrey Howard, *L.*..... 6,064
Capt. E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* 3,537

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, 25,172 ; W. 10,767
456* *Stanley Baldwin, Co. U. unop.*
Evesham, 28,931 ; W. 11,303
457* *Cdr. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, Co. U.* 10,479
W. P. Ellis, *L.*..... 3,570
W. M. Fielding, *Lab.*.... 2,863
Kidderminster, 39,798 ; W. 16,578
458 *Maj. E. A. Knight, Co. U.* 13,497
J. Baker, *Lab.*..... 9,760
Stourbridge, 42,205 ; W. 16,699
459* *Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L.* 8,920
Mrs. W. C. Anderson (Miss M. Macarthur), *Lab.* 7,587
Victor Fisher, *Co. Lab.* 6,690

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, 27,288 ; W. 11,327
460 *Capt. A. H. Moreing, Co. U.* 9,310
G. H. Dawson, *Lab.* ... 3,178
Austin Taylor, *L.* 2,792
Holderness, 25,741 ; W. 10,447
461* *Capt. A. Stanley Wilson, Co. U.*..... 9,387
F. Maddison, *L.*..... 5,521

Howdenshire, 23,481 ; W. 9,283
462* *Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, Co. U.* 9,023
T. D. Tenby, *L.* 4,384

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, 36,843 ; W. 14,116
463 *Col. Sir R. Park Goff, Co. U.* 8,701
Harry Dack, *Lab.* 8,610
*Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, *L.* 7,089
Richmond, 30,710 ; W. 12,323
464 *Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, Co. U.* 9,857
W. Parlour, *Ind.* 4,907
Scarborough and Whitby, 34,578 ; W. 15,005
465* *Maj. G. Beckett, Co. C.* 11,764
Capt. O. Sitwell, *L.* ... 7,994
J. W. Rowntree, *Lab.* 1,025
Thirsk and Malton, 26,765 ; W. 10,398
466* *E. R. Turton, Co. U.* ... 9,656
Lt. S. S. Lockwood, *L.* 4,317

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, 32,919 ; W. 12,676
467* *Maj. G. R. Lane-Fox, Co. U.* 12,362
J. A. Rhodes, *L.* 6,809
D. Milner, *Ind.* 1,035
Colne Valley, 39,085 ; W. 16,183
468* *F. W. Mallalieu, Co. L.* 13,541
W. Whiteley, *Lab.* ... 9,473
Doncaster, 35,114 ; W. 13,652
469 *Regd. Nicholson, Co. L.* 15,431
R. Morley, *Lab.*..... 5,153
Don Valley, 28,724 ; W. 10,748
470 *Jas. Walton, Co. Lab.* 6,095
*H. B. Lees Smith, *L.*... 3,868
C. Hough, *Lab.* 3,226
Elland, 34,584 ; W. 14,823
471 *Lt. G. T. Ramsden, Co. U.* 8,917
H. Dawson, *L.*..... 7,028
D. Hardaker, *Lab.*..... 5,923
*C. P. Trevelyan, *Ind.* . 1,286
Hemsworth, 25,137 ; W. 8,942
472 *John Guest, Lab.* 8,102
J. Scholefield, *Co. U.*... 6,490
Keighley, 34,934 ; W. 14,743
473 *Robert Clough, Co. U.*.. 8,820
*W. H. Somervell, *L.*... 7,709
W. Bland, *Lab.* 6,324
Normanton, 30,449 ; W. 10,681
474* *Fred Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Penistone, 31,928 ; W. 11,950
475* *Sydney Arnold, L.*..... 7,338
Maj. P. Smith, *Co. U.* 6,744
F. W. Southern, *Lab.* 4,556
Pontefract, 29,841 ; W. 11,386
476* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. Compton-Rickett, Bt., Co. L.* ... 8,561
Isaac Burns, *Lab.* 5,047
Pudsey and Otley, 31,487 ; W. 13,325
477 *A. R. Barrand, Co. L.* 13,860
G. R. Carter, *Lab.*..... 4,583
Ripon, 34,230 ; W. 14,957
478* *Maj. the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, Co. U.*.....*unop.*
Rother Valley, 31,965 ; W. 11,856
479 *T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ... 9,917
E. G. Bearcroft, *Co. Lab.* 4,894
A. E. M. Turner, *L.* ... 3,177

Rothwell, 33,899 ; W. 13,391
480 *William Lunn, Lab.*... 9,998
Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Wilson, *Co. U.* 6,621
J. A. Yonge, *L.* 4,909
Shipley, 35,566 ; W. 15,446
481 *H. Norman Rae, Co. L.* 16,700
T. Snowden, *Lab.* 5,690
Skipton, 35,722 ; W. 13,597
482 *Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, Co. U.* 12,599
W. A. Brigg, *L.* 10,318
Sowerby, 34,286 ; W. 14,683
483 *Maj. R. H. Barker, Ind.* 8,287
J. W. Ogden, *Lab.*..... 7,306
J. S. Higham, *Co. L.* ... 6,778
Spen Valley, 38,827 ; W. 16,501
484*Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, Co. L.*..... 10,664
T. Myers, *Lab.* 8,508
Wentworth, 36,004 ; W. 13,228
485 *G. H. Hirst, Lab.* 13,029
Col. T. W. H. Mitchell, *Co. U.* 5,315
*F. Handel Booth, *L.*.... 3,453

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, 7,907 ; W. 409
486*Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, *Co. U.* 2,771
487*Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero, *Co. U.* 2,546
Prof. G. Murray, *L.* ... 812
H. S. Furniss, *Lab.* ... 351
CAMBRIDGE, 9,282 ; W. 1,663
488*J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., *Co. U.* 2,034
489 *Sir J. Larmor, Co. U.* 1,986
W. C. D. Whetham, *Ind.* 1,229
J. C. Squire, *Lab.* 641
LONDON, 9,797 ; W. 1,876
490*Sir P. Magnus, Bt., *Co. U.* 2,810
Sidney Webb, *Lab.* ... 2,141
A. A. Somerville, *Ind.* 885
Sir W. Herringham, *Ind.* 715
C. L. Nordon, *Ind.* ... 210
COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
2,357 ; W. 647
491*Rt. Hon. H. A. L. *Fisher, Co. L.* 959
492 *Sir M. Conway, Co. U.* 777
J. A. Hobson, *Ind.* ... 481
H. G. Williams, *U.* ... 410

Wales.

WELSH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF.
Central, 36,557 ; W. 13,844
493 *J. C. Gould, U.* 8,542
J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.*... 4,663
G. F. Forsdike, *L.* 4,172
R. Hughes, *Ind.*..... 3,419
East, 30,164 ; W. 12,179
494 *Sir W. Seager, L.* 7,963
Lord C. Crichton-Stuart, *U.* 5,978
A. J. Williams, *Lab.*... 5,554
South, 28,307 ; W. 10,550
495*J. H. Cory, *U.*..... 8,090
J. T. Clatworthy, *Lab.* 4,940
E. Curran, *L.* 4,200

CARNARVON DISTRICT.
23,787 ; W. 9,836
496*Rt. Hon. D. L. George, *Co. L.* 13,993
Austin Harrison, *Ind.* 1,095
MERTHYR TYDVIL.
Aberdare, 41,651 ; W. 15,871
497*C. B. Stanton, *Co. Lab.* 22,824
Rev. T. Nicholas, *Lab.* 6,229
Merthyr, 35,049 ; W. 12,545
498*Sir Edgar Rees Jones, K.B.E., *Co. L.* 14,127
J. Winstone, *Lab.* 12,682
NEWPORT, 40,146 ; W. 15,534
499*Lewis Haslam, Co. L. 14,080
J. W. Bowen, *Lab.*.....10,234
B. P. Thomas, *Ind.* ... 647
RHONDDA.
East, 38,632 ; W. 13,100
500 *Maj. D. W. Morgan, D.S.O., *Lab.* .....*unop.*
West, 34,389 ; W. 11,914
501*Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, *Lab.* .....*unop.*
SWANSEA.
East, 27,185 ; W. 10,440
502*T. J. Williams, Co. L. 11,071
D. Williams, *Lab.* 6,341
West, 31,884 ; W. 12,433
503*Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred *Mond, Bt., Co. L.*..... 8,579
D. Davies, *U.* 7,398
J. Powelsland, *Lab.* ... 5,510

WELSH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, 25,836 ; W. 10,702
504 *Brig.-Genl. Sir Owen Thomas, Lab.* 9,038
*Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis Griffith, Bt., *Co. L.*.... 8,898
BRECON AND RADNOR, 37,771 ; W. 14,567
505*Sidney Robinson, *Co. L. unop.*
CARDIGAN,
30,368 ; W. 13,312
506*M. L. Vaughan Davies, *Co. L.* .....*unop.*
CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, 35,150 ; W. 14,221
507*John Hinds, *Co. L.*.....*unop.*
Llanelly, 44,657 ; W. 16,531
508*Towyn Jones, *Co. L.* ...16,344
Dr. J. H. Williams, *Lab.* 14,409
CARNARVON.
36,460 ; W. 15,128
509 *Maj. C. E. Breese, Co. L.* 10,488
R. T. Jones, *Lab.* 8,145
*Ellis Davies, *L.* 4,937
DENBIGH.
Denbigh, 30,448 ; W. 12,764
510 *Sir D. S. Davies, Co. L.* 14,773
*E. T. John, *Lab.*..... 2,958
Wrexham, 39,259 ; W. 14,628
511 *Sir Robert J. Thomas, Co. L.* 20,874
Hugh Hughes, *Lab.* ... 6,500
FLINT, 46,520 ; W. 18,362
512*Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry, *Co. L.* .....*unop.*
GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, 30,415 ; W. 10,949
513 *Major Jack Edwards, Co. L.* 13,635
R. Williams, *Lab.* 7,758
T. G. Jones, *Ind.* 324

Caerphilly, 32,790 ; W. 11,757
514 *Alfred Onions, Lab.* ...11,496
W. R. Edmunds, *L.* ... 9,482
Gower, 29,667 ; W. 11,024
515*John Williams, *Lab.*...10,109
D. H. Williams, *L.*..... 8,353
Llandaff and Barry, 34,041 ; W. 13,424
516 *Maj. W. Cope, Co. C.*...13,307
Capt. R. Jones, *Lab.*... 6,607
C. F. Sexsmith, *Ind.*... 1,539
Neath, 38,929 ; W. 14,296
517*J. H. Edwards, Co. L. 17,818
Rev. H. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,670
Ogmore, 35,910 ; W. 13,242
518 *Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Pontypridd, 34,778 ; W. 12,761
519 *Lieut. T. A. Lewis, Co. L.* 13,327
D. L. Davies, *Lab.* 10,152
A. Seaton, *U.*..... 260
MERIONETH, 21,450 ; W. 9,011
520*H. Haydn Jones, *L.* ...*unop.*
MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, 32,197 ; W. 11,526
521*Rt. Hon. William Brace, *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Bedwelty, 30,938 ; W. 10,953
522 *Charles Edwards, Lab.* 11,730
Capt. H. Williams, *Co. L.* 10,170
Ebbw Vale, 30,305 ; W. 11,166
523*Tom Richards, *Lab.* ...*unop.*
Monmouth, 27,575 ; W. 10,369
524 *L. Forestier-Walker, U.* 9,164
H. Martineau, *L.*.....6,189
Pontypool, 30,002 ; W. 11,102
525 *T. Griffiths, Lab.* 8,438
Sir L. Llewelyn, *Co. U.* 7,421
*Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, *L.* 6,160
MONTGOMERY, 24,949 ; W. 9,847
526*Major David Davies, *Co. L.* *unop.*
PEMBROKE, 42,808 ; W. 17,471
527 *Sir E. D. Jones, Bt., Co. L.* 19,200
I. Gwynne, *Lab.* 7,712
G. B. Thomas, *Soc.* ... 597

WELSH UNIVERSITY,

1,066 ; W. 320
528*Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, *Co. L.* 739
Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, *Lab.* 176

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.
North, 33,075 ; W. 12,662
529 *F. H. Rose, Lab.* 6,128
*Lt.-Col. D. V. Pirie, *Co. L.* 5,918
South, 38,716 ; W. 16,524
530 *F. C. Thomson, Co. C.* 10,625
*Sir J. Fleming, *L.* 3,535
J. R. Watson, *Ind.* ... 2,868
AYR DISTRICT.
31,229 ; W. 12,300
531*Sir G. Younger, Bt., *Co. U.* 9,565
Maj. M. Wood, *L.*..... 5,410
Rev. C. Stephen, *Lab.* 4,534
DUMBARTON DISTRICT, 34,678
532 *J. Taylor, Co. L.*..... 11,734
D. Kirkwood, *Lab.* ...10,566

DUNDEE, 88,677; W. 34,786
533* *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, Co. L.* 25,788
534 *A. Wilkie, Lab.* 24,822
G. Scrymgeour, *Ind.* ... 10,423
J. S. Brown, *Lab.* 7,769
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, 27,997
535 *J. Wallace, Co. L.* 6,886
W. McL. Watson, *Lab.* 5,076
*A. Ponsonby, *Ind.* 3,491
EDINBURGH.
Central, 30,867; W. 11,907
536 *W. Graham, Lab.* 7,159
J. Dobbie, *Co. L.* 6,795
East, 25,895; W. 7,020
537* *J. M. Hogge, L.* 8,460
Capt. A. Balfour, *Co. Lab* 5,136
North, 35,611; W. 14,288
538* *Rt. Hon. J. A. Clyde,* K.C., *Co. U.* 11,879
J. Johnston, *L.* 6,986
South, 32,087; W. 13,240
539 *Maj. C. D. Murray,* K.C., *Co. U.* 14,854
D. Caird, *L.* 4,955
West, 33,835; W. 13,240
540 *Maj. J. G. Jameson, Co. U.* 9,144
*Sir E. Parrott, *L.* 6,166
J. A. Young, *Lab.* 2,622
GLASGOW.
Bridgeton, 37,980; W. 13,996
541* *A. McC. Scott, Co. L.* ... 10,887
J. Maxton, *Lab.* 7,860
Miss E. A. Murray, *Ind.* 991
Camlachie, 37,319; W. 14,061
542* *H. J. Mackinder, Co. U.* 13,645
H. B. Guthrie, *Lab.* ... 7,192
D. Browning, *L.* 860
Cathcart, 34,293; W. 13,449
543* *J. W. Pratt, Co. L.* 16,310
Dr. G. B. Clark, *Lab.* ... 4,489
Central, 42,320
544* *Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Co. U.* 17,653
D. J. M. Quin, *Lab.* ... 4,736
Gorbals, 40,765; W. 14,741
545* *Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, Lab.* 14,247
J. Maclean, *Lab.* 7,436
Govan, 31,652; W. 11,129
546 *Neil Maclean, Lab.* ... 9,577
A. McClure, *Co. U.* 8,762
*D. T. Holmes, *L.* 1,678
Hillhead, 26,798; W. 10,721
547 *Sir R. S. Horne,* K.B.E., K.C., *Co. U.* 12,803
J. Izett, *Lab.* 4,186
Kelvingrove, 39,702; W. 14,687
548* *J. M. McLeod, Co. U.* 13,648
W. C. Leachman, *Ind.* 5,012
G. McPherson, *L.* 2,582
Maryhill, 34,622; W. 13,209
549* *Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., Co. U.* 11,913
J. W. Muir, *Lab.* 5,531
*H. A. Watt, *L.* 2,363
Partick, 28,376
550* *Sir R. Balfour, Bt., Co. L.* 12,156
W. Mackie, *Lab.* 5,173
Pollok, 30,686
551* *Col. John Gilmour,* D.S.O., *Co. U.* ..... *unop.*
St. Rollox, 38,439; W. 14,072
552 *Hon. Gideon Murray, Co. U.* 10,844
J. Stewart, *Lab.* 6,147
*Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, *L.* 1,521
Shettleston, 31,488; W. 11,677
553 *Rt.-Adm. Adair, Co. U.* 9,901
J. Wheatley, *Lab.* 9,827
Springburn, 33,599; W. 12,466
554 *F. A. Macquisten, Co. U.* 10,706
G. D. Hardie, *Lab.* ... 7,996
*Wm. R. Pringle, *L.* ... 1,669
Tradeston, 35,960; W. 12,660
555 *Maj. V. L. Henderson,* M.C., *Co. U.* 12,250
J. D. McDougall, *Lab.* 3,751
*J. Dundas White, *L.* ... 3,369
GREENOCK, 34,182
556* *Col. G. P. Collins, L.* ... 10,933
S. Chapman, *Co. U.* ... 7,246
F. Shaw, *Soc.* 2,542
N. Haughey, *Lab.* 2,050
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 30,419
557* *Rt. Hon. Sir H. Dalziel, Bt., Co. L.* ..... *unop.*
LEITH, 42,507
558* *Capt. Wedgwood Benn,* D.S.O., *L.* 10,338
*G. W. Currie, *Co. U.* ... 7,613
S. Burgess, *Lab.* 4,251
MONTROSE DISTRICT, 24,954; W. 10,753
559 *J. Leng-Sturrock, Co. L.* 9,309
H. N. Brailsford, *Lab.* 2,940
PAISLEY, 38,507; W. 14,555
560* *Sir J. M. McCallum, L.* 7,542
J. M. Biggar, *Ind.* 7,436
John Taylor, *Co. Lab..* 7,201
STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, 23,608; W. 6,700
561* *J. A. M. Macdonald, L.* 9,350
A. Logan, *Lab.* 5,201

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE, Central, 26,246
562 *Lt.-Col. A. T. Gordon, Co. U.* 6,546
*J. M. Henderson, *L.* .. 5,908
Eastern, 25,718
563* *Sir W. H. Cowan, Co. L.* 4,430
F. L. Wallace, *Ind.* ... 4,343
Kincardine and Western, 20,699
564* *Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. Murray,* D.S.O., *Co. L.* ..... *unop.*
ARGYLL, 28,273
565 *W. Sutherland, Co. L.* ... 11,970
L. MacNeill Weir, *Lab.* 2,733
AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern, 35,294
566* *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston,* K.C.B., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 12,638
R. Smith, *Lab.* 5,848
H. F. Campbell, *L.* ... 2,059
Kilmarnock, 32,329; W. 12,485
567* *Hon. A. Shaw, Co. L.* ... 13,568
P. Malcolm, *Ind.* 6,652
South Ayrshire, 27,696; W. 10,352
568 *James Brown, Lab.* ... 6,358
Br.-Gen. Pollok M'Call, *Co. U.* 5,495
W. Robertson, *L.* 4,555
H. R. Wallace, *Ind.* ... 627
BANFF.
569* *C. C. Barrie,* C.B.E., *Co. L.* ..... *unop.*
BERWICK AND HADDINGTON, 32,879; W. 5,287
570* *J. D. Hope, Co. L.* 8,584
R. W. Foulis, *Lab.* ... 4,783
*Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, *L.* 2,567
CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, 21,205
571* *Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Bt., Co. L.* 6,769
F. J. Robertson, *U.* ... 4,036
DUMBARTON, 34,638
572 *Sir William Raeburn, Co. U.* 12,765
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ... 7,072
*A. A. Allen, *L.* 3,048
DUMFRIES, 36,394
573 *Maj. W. Murray, Co. U.* 13,345
*Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland, *L.* 7,562
FIFE.
Eastern, 31,115
574 *Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, U.* 8,996
*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, *L.* 6,994
W. P. Morgan, *Ind.* ... 591
Western, 29,405
575* *Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, Lab.* 10,664
Capt. J. H. Menzies, *Co. U.* 4,020
FORFAR, 24,722
576 *Capt. W. T. Shaw, Co. U.* 5,697
*J. Falconer, *L.* 5,379
GALLOWAY, 32,020
577* *Maj. G. McMicking, Co. L.* ..... *unop.*
INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, 29,263; W. 6,532
578* *T. B. Morison,* K.C., *Co. L.* 7,991
G. J. Bruce, *Ind.* 2,930
Ross and Cromarty, 20,695; W. 5,539
579* *J. I. Macpherson, Co. L.* 8,358
Hector Munro, *Lab.* ... 2,238
Western Isles, 18,237; W. 8,839
580 *Dr. Donald Murray, L.* 3,765
W. D. Mitchell Cotts, *Co. L.* 3,378
H. MacGowan, *Ind.* ... 809
LANARK.
Bothwell, 27,642
581 *D. H. McDonald, Co. U.* 9,359
J. Robertson, *Lab.* ... 9,027
Coatbridge, 31,549
582 *Lt.-Col. A. L. H. Buchanan, Co. U.* ... 13,188
Owen Coyle, *Lab.* 7,254
Hamilton, 25,113; W. 9,493
583 *D. M. Graham, Lab.* ... 6,988
H. S. Keith, *Co. U.* 4,819
D. Gilmour, *Lab.* 4,297
*J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 504
Lanark, 27,431; W. 10,583
584 *Capt. W. E. Elliot,* M.C., *Co. U.* 12,976
J. C. Welsh, *Lab.* 5,821

Motherwell, 27,818 -
585 *R. F. W. R. Nelson, Co. U.* 6,972
*J. D. Millar, *L.* 4,817
J. W. Newbold, *Lab.*... 4,135
Hugh Fergusson, *Ind.* 1,923
Northern, 27,442
586 *Robt. McLaren, Co. U.* 7,175
J. Sullivan, *Lab.* 5,6 3
Capt. Erskine Hill, *L.* 3,068
J. R. Auld, *Ind.*..... 710
Rutherglen, 31,332
587 *A. K. Rodger, Co. L.* ...12,641
W. Regan, *Lab.* 8,759
LINLITHGOW, 31,170
588 *James Kidd, Co. U.* ...12,898
E. Shinwell, *Lab.* 8,723
MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES, Northern, 25,308
589*Col. Sir J. A. Hope, Co. U. 7,719
J. B. Cadzow, *Ind.* ... 4,198
Peebles and Southern, 23,322
590*Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean., K.B.E., *L.* 7,429
J. Gold, *Lab.* 4,829
MORAY AND NAIRN, 23,344
591*Rt. Hon. Sir A. Williamson, Bt., Co. L....unop.
ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 19,963
592*J. Cathcart Wason, Co. L. unop
PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, 26,970
593 *James Gardiner, L.* ... 7,579
*Col. A. Stirling, *Co. U.* 6,975
Perth, 37,263
594*William Young, Co. L. unop.
RENFREW.
Eastern, 28,064 ; W. 10,491
595 *J. Johnstone, Co. L.* ...13,107
R. Spence, *Lab.* 5,048
Western, 28,530
596*Col. J. W. Greig, Co. L. 11,524
R. Murray, *Lab.* 7,126
ROXBURGH & SELKIRK, 34,173
597*Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, Co. L. 13,043
T. Hamilton, *Lab.*..... 5,574
STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, 31,910 ; W. 8,590
598 *Maj. Ralph Glyn, Co. U.* 6,771
H. J. May, *Ind.* 3,753
*Maj. W. A. Chapple, L. 5,040
Western, 10,861
599*Harry Hope, Co. U. ... 6,893
T. Johnston, *Lab.* 3,809
R. B. Cunninghame Graham, *L.* 2,582
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, 27,322
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600*Sir W. Cheyne, Bt., Co. U. 3,729
601 *D. M. Cowan, Co. L.* ... 3,499
602*Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., *Co. U.* 3,286
Dr. P. Macdonald, *Lab.* 1,581
Prof. W. R. Smith, *Ind.* 850

Ireland.

IRISH BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.
Cromac, 21,673 ; W. 8,727
603* *W. A. Lindsay, U.*.....11,459
J. Freeland, *Lab.* 2,508
A. Savage, *S.F.* 997
Duncairn, 19,085 ; W. 7,608
604*Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson, K.C., *U.* 11,637
W. H. Davey, *N.* 2,449
Dr. R. McNabb, *S.F.* 271
Falls, 15,756 ; W. 5,380
605*Joseph Devlin, *N.* 8,488
*E. de Valera, *S.F.* ... 3,245
Ormeau, 16,343 ; W. 6,425
606 *Thomas Moles, U.* 7,460
W. J. Stewart, *Ind. U.* 4,833
S. Dobbyn, *S.F.* 338
Pottinger, 17,084 ; W. 6,618
607 *Capt. H. Dixon, U.* ... 8,574
S. C. Porter, *Lab.* 2,513
Y. Bennett, *Lab.* 659
B. Campbell, *S.F.* 393
St. Anne's, 18,693 ; W. 7,882
608 *Thomas H. Burn, U.* 9,155
W. H. Alexander, *Ind.* 1,752
D. Barnes, *S.F.* 1,341
Shankill, 22,971 ; W. 9,175
609 *S. McGuffin, Lab. U.*...11,840
Samuel Kyle, *Lab.*..... 3,674
M. Carolan 534
Victoria, 19,494 ; W. 7,514
610 *T. Donald, Lab. U.* ... 9,309
R. Waugh, *Lab.* 3,469
Miss M. Carney, *S.F.* 395
Woodvale, 19,802 ; W. 7,743
611 *R. J. Lynn, U.* 12,232
R. Hoskins, *S.F.* 1,247
CORK, 45,017
612 *J. J. Welsh, S.F.* 20,801
613 *Liam O'Roisite, S.F.*...20,506
Talbot Crosbie, *N.*..... 7,480
R. O'Sullivan, *N.* 7,162
D. Williams, *N.* 2,519
T. Farrington, *N.* 2,254
DUBLIN.
Clontarf, 14,588 ; W. 5,722
614 *R. Mulcahy, S.F.* 5,974
Sir P. Shortall, *N.* ... 3,228
College Green, 21,414 ; W. 8,433
615 *J. T. O'Kelly, S.F.* ... 9,662
J. C. Briscoe, *Ind. N.* 2,853
Dublin Harbour, 19,520 ; W. 7,757
616 *Philip Shanahan, S.F.* 7,708
*A. Byrne, *N.* 5,386
St. James's, 13,121 ; W. 5,156
617 *Joseph McGrath, S.F.* 6,256
J. Kelly, *N.* 1,556
St. Michan's, 17,642 ; W. 6,742
618 *Michael Staines, S.F.* 7,553
*J. D. Nugent, *N.* 3,996
St. Patrick's, 18,785 ; W. 7,595
619 *Mme. Markievicz, S.F.* 7,835
*W. Field, *N.* 3,752
J. J. Kelly, *Ind. N.* ... 312
St. Stephen's Green, 19,759 ; W. 7,946
620 *Thomas Kelly, S.F.* ... 8,461
*P. J. Brady, *N.* 2,902
H. Hanna, *U.* 2,755
LIMERICK.
621 *P. Colivet, S.F.* ..... *unop.*
LONDONDERRY, 16,736 ; W. 6,267
622 *John MacNeill, S.F.*... 7,335
Sir R. N. Anderson, *U.* 7,020
Maj. W. H. Davey, *N.* 120
WATERFORD, 12,063
623*Capt. W. A. Redmond, D.S.O., *N.* 4,915
Dr. V. White, *S.F.* ... 4,431

IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
North, 19,110
624*Maj. P. Kerr-Smiley, U. 9,621
P. McCorry, *S.F.* 2,673
Mid, 18,032
625*Maj. Hon. H. O'Neill, *U.* 10,711
D. J. Connolly, *S.F.* ... 2,791
East, 24,798
626 *Br.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, U.* 15,206
D. Dunican, *S.F.* 861
South, 23,235
627*Capt. C. C. Craig, *U.* 13,270
Kevin O'Shiel, *S.F.* ... 2,318
ARMAGH.
North, 19,529 ; W. 7,897
628*Maj. W. J. Allen, *U.*....10,239
E. Blythe, *S.F.* 2,860
Mid, 17,339 ; W. 6,459
629*J. R. Lonsdale, *U.* 8,431
L. O'Brien, *S.F.* 5,688
South, 15,905 ; W. 5,865
630*J. Donnelly, *N.* 4,345
Dr. McKee, *S.F.* 79
CARLOW.
631 *J. Lennon, S.F.* .....*unop.*
CAVAN.
East.
632 *A. Griffith, S.F.* .....*unop.*
West.
633 *P. Galligan, S.F.*.....*unop.*
CLARE.
East.
634*Edmund de Valera, *S.F.* .....*unop.*
West.
635 *B. O'Higgins, S.F.*.....*unop.*
CORK.
East.
636 *David Kent, S.F.* .....*unop.*
Mid.
637 *Terence MacSwiney, S.F.*.....*unop.*
North.
638 *P. O'Keefe, S.F.*.....*unop.*
North-East.
639 *T. Hunter, S.F.*.....*unop.*
South.
640 *M. Collins, S.F.*.....*unop.*
South-East.
641 *Diarmid Lynch, S.F. unop.*
West.
642 *J. Hayes, S.F.* .....*unop.*
DONEGAL.
North, 17,538 ; W. 5,977
643 *Joseph O'Doherty, S.F.* 7,003
*P. O'Doherty, *N.* 3,075
West, 19,296 ; W. 6,544
644 *Joseph Sweeney, S.F.*...6,712
D. McMenamin, *N.*.....4,116
East, 16,015 ; W. 5,314
645*E. J. Kelly, *N.* 7,596
R. Moore, *U.*.....4,797
S. O. O'Flaherty, *S.F.* ... 40
South, 16,894 ; W. 5,921
646 *P. J. Ward, S.F.*.....5,787
J. P. Donovan, *N.* 4,752
DOWN.
East, 17,846 ; W. 6,611
647 *D. D. Reid, U.* 6,007
M. J. Johnston, *N.* 4,312
Dr. McNab, *S.F.* 3,876

Mid, 17,195 ; W. 6,580
648*Col. Sir J. Craig, Bt., U. 10,639
J. Robinson, S.F. 707

North, 18,399 ; W. 7,927
649 *T. W. Brown, U.* 9,200
J. A. Davison, Ind. 2,153

South. 18,708 ; W. 7,310
650*Jeremiah McVeagh, N. 8,756
Capt. J. J. A. W. Johnston, U. 5,573
A. Fisher, Ind. 436
*E. de Valera, S.F. 33

West. 17,997 ; W. 7,158
651 *Daniel M. Wilson*, K.C., U. 10,559
B. Campbell, S.F. 1,725

DUBLIN.

North, 19,799
652 *Frank Lawless, S.F.* ...9,138
*J. J. Clancy, N. 4,428

South, 17,829
653 *George Gavan Duffy, S.F.* 5,133
Sir T. Robinson, U. 4,354
T. Clarke, N. 3,819

Pembroke, 17,698
654 *Desmond Fitzgerald, S.F.* 6,114
J. P. Good, U. 4,138
C. P. O'Neill, N. 2,629

Rathmines, 18,841
655 *Sir Maurice Dockrell, U.* 7,400
P. J. Little, S.F. 5,566
G. A. Moonan, N. 1,780

FERMANAGH.

North, 14,496 ; W. 4,936
656*E. M. Archdale, U. 6,768
Kevin O'Shiel, S.F. 6,236

South, 13,962 ; W. 4,695
657 *J. O'Mahoney, S.F.* 6,673
J. Cooper, U. 4,524
*P. Crumley, N. 132

GALWAY.

Connemara, 24,956 ; W. 8,375
658 *U. O'Maille, S.F.* 11,754
*W. O'Malley, N. 3,482

East.
659 *L. Mellowes, S.F.* .....*unop.*

North, 21,036 ; W. 7,483
660 *Dr. P. Cusack, S.F.* ...8,896
T. Sloyan, N. 3,999

South, 18,507 ; W. 5,968
661 *Francis Fahy, S.F.* 10,621
W. J. Duffy, N. 1,744

KERRY.

North.
662 *N. J. Crowley, S.F.* .... *unop.*

West.
663 *A. Stack, S.F.* .....*unop.*

South.
664 *F. Lynch, S.F.* ..... *unop.*

East.
665 *P. Beasley, S.F.* .....*unop.*

KILDARE.

North, 13,274 ; W. 4,387
666 *D. Buckley, S.F.* 5,979
*J. O'Connor, N. 2,722

South, 13,923 ; W. 4,374
667 *A. O'Connell, S.F.* 7,104
*Denis Kilbride, N. 1,515

KILKENNY.

North.
668*W. P. Cosgrove, S.F. ...*unop.*

South, 16,610
669 *J. O'Mara, S.F.* 8,685
*M. Keating, N. 1,855

KING'S COUNTY.

670*Dr. McCartan, S.F. ...*unop.*

LEITRIM, 30,079
671 *J. N. Dolan, S.F.* 17,711
G. Farrell, N. 3,096

LIMERICK.

West.
672 *C. Collins, S.F.* .....*unop.*

East, 21,095 ; W. 6,230
673 *Dr. R. Hayes, S.F.* ...12,750
*T. Lundon, N. 3,608

LONDONDERRY.

North, 21,306 ; W. 7,886
674 *Hugh A. Anderson, U.* 10,530
P. McGilligan, S.F. ... 3,951

South, 21,199 ; W. 7,474
675*Denis S. Henry, U. ... 8,942
Professor Conway, N. 3,981
L. J. Walsh, S.F. 3,425

LONGFORD, 20,449 ; W. 7,153
676*J. P. McGuinness, S.F. 11,122
*J. P. Farrell, N. 4,173

LOUTH, 20,176 ; W. 10,495
677 *J. J. O'Kelly, S.F.* 10,770
*R. H. Hazelton, N. ...10,515

MAYO.

North, 20,212 ; W. 6,744
678 *Dr. J. Crowley, S.F.* 7,429
*D. Boyle, N. 1,761

West, 21,667 ; W. 7,997
679 *J. McBride, S.F.* 10,195
*W. Doris, N. 1,568

East, 21,635 ; W. 8,237
680*Edmund de Valera, S.F. 8,975
*John Dillon, N. 4,514

South.
681 *W. Seares, S.F.* .....*unop.*

MEATH.

North, 14,716 ; W. 4,841
682 *L. Mellowes, S.F.* 6,982
Dr. Cusack, N. 3,758

South, 14,716 ; W. 4,890
683 *E. J. Duggan, S.F.* ... 6,371
T. P. O'Donoghue, N. 2,680

MONAGHAN.

North, 16,175 ; W. 11,153
684 *E. Blythe, S.F.* 6,842
Dr. Knight, U. 4,497
J. J. Turley, N. 2,709

South, 16,164
685 *J. MacIntee, S.F.* 7,524
T. J. Campbell, N. 4,413

QUEEN'S COUNTY,
26,063 ; W. 8,869
686 *K. Higgins, S.F.* 13,452
*P. J. Meehan, N. 6,480

ROSCOMMON.

North.
687*Count Plunkett, S.F. *unop.*

South, 22,093 ; W. 7,274
688 *H. Boland, S.F.* 10,685
*J. P. Hayden, N. 4,232

SLIGO.

North, 18,488 ; W. 6,582
689 *J. J. Clancy, S.F.* 9,030
*T. Scanlan, N. 4,242

South, 18,013 ; W. 6,553
690 *A. McCabe, S.F.* 9,113
*J. O'Dowd, N. 1,983

TIPPERARY.

East, 16,232 ; W. 5,759
691 *P. McCann, S.F.* 7,487
*T. Condon, N. 4,794

Mid.
692 *J. A. Burke, S.F.* .....*unop.*

North.
693 *J. McDonagh, S.F.* ....*unop.*

South, 14,716 ; W. 5,119
694 *P. J. Maloney, S.F.* ... 8,744
*J. Cullinan, N. 2,701

TYRONE.

North-East, 23,023 ; W. 8,162
695*T. J. S. Harbison, N. 11,605
K. Houston, U. 6,681
J. Melroy, S.F. 56

North-West, 22,182 ; W. 7,617
696 *Arthur Griffith, S.F.* .. 10,442
T. Miller, U. 7,696

South, 22,465 ; W. 7,873
697*W. Coote, U. 10,616
D. M'Cullagh, S.F. ... 5,437
J. Skeffington, N. 2,602

WATERFORD, 24,439 ; W. 2,375
698 *C. Brugha, S.F.* 12,890
J. J. O'Shea, N. 4,217

WESTMEATH, 24,014 ; W. 7,659
699*Laurence Ginnell, S.F. 12,435
P. H. Weymes, N. 3,458
*Sir W. Nugent, Bt., N. 603

WEXFORD.

North, 23,022 ; W. 7,331
700 *R. Sweetman, S.F.* ...10,162
*Sir T. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. 7,189

South, 23,168 ; W. 8,100
701 *Dr. J. Ryan, S.F.* 8,729
*P. Ffrench, N. 8,291

WICKLOW.

East, 15,241 ; W. 5,586
702 *J. R. Etchingham, N.F.* 5,916
H. Parker Keene, U. 2,600
D. J. Cogan, N. 2,466

West, 11,673 ; W. 3,775
703 *R. C. Barton, S.F.* ... 6,239
The O'Mahony, N. 1,370

IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

DUBLIN.
704*Rt. Hon. A. W. Samuels, K.C., U. 1,273
705 *Sir Robert Woods, Ind.* 793
W. M. Jellett, U. 631
*Capt. S. L. Gwynn, N. 257

NATIONAL.
706 *John MacNeill, S.F.* 1,644
Prof. A. W. Conway, N. 813

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
707 *Sir William Whitla, U.* 1,487
S. Dolan, S.F. 118

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 170-182, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 707 Members of Parliament.

Co. U. = Coalition Unionist ; *Co. L.* = Coalition Liberal ; *Co. Lab.* = Coalition Labour ; *U.* = Unionist ; *L.* = Liberal ; *Lab.* = Labour ; *Ind.* = Independent ; *Nat. P.* = Nationalist Party ; *N.* = Nationalist ; *S. F.* = Sinn Fein.

	Maj.
oraham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 501 *Rhondda*	unop.
cland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (*L*), 276 *Camborne*...	532
lair, R.-Ad. (*Co. U*) 553 *Glasgow, Shettleston*	74
lamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575 *Fife, West*	6,644
ddison, Rt. Hon. Dr. C. (*Co. L*), 46 *Shoreditch*	6,118
lkins, Sir Ryland (*Co. L*), 365 *Middleton and Prestwich*	6,330
insworth, Capt. C. (*U*), 102 *Bury*	3,181
llen, Col. W. J. (*U*), 628 *Armagh, N.* ...	7,379
mery, Lt.-Col. L. C. S. (*Co. U*), 80 *Birmingham, Sparkbrook*	12,211
nderson, Dr. H. (*U*), 674 *Londonderry, N.*	6,579
rchdale, Col. E. M. (*U*), 656 *Fermanagh, N.*	532
rcher-Shee, Sir M., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 15 *Pinsbury*	3,801
rmitage, R. C. (*L*), 138 *Leeds, Central*.....	8,840
rnold, S. (*L*), 475 *Penistone*	594
shley, Col. W. W. (*Co. U*), 360 *Fylde*	6,270
stbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*U*), 209 *Salford, W.*	3,924
stor, Hon. W. (*Co. U*), 193 *Plymouth, Sutton*	11,757
tkey, A. R. (*Co. U*), 184 *Nottingham, Central*	6,564
ustin, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 77 *Birmingham, King's N.*	3,892
agley, Capt. E. A. (*U*), 359 *Farnworth* ...	497
aird, Maj. J. L. (*Co. U*), 447 *Rugby*	3,926
aldwin, S. (*Co. U*), 456 *Bewdley*	unop.
alfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., O.M. (*Co. U*), 1 *City*	unop.
alfour, G. (*Co. U*), 24 *Hampstead*	9,747
alfour, Sir R., Bt. (*Co. L*), 550 *Glasgow, Partick*	6,983
anbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 2 *City*	unop.
anner, Sir J. S. Harmood- (*Co. U*), 153 *Liverpool, Everton*	591
arker, Maj. R. H. (*Ind.*), 483 *Sowerby* ...	981
arlow, Sir M. (*Co. U*), 208 *Salford, S.*	10,458
arnes, Rt. Hon. G. N. (*Lab.*), 545 *Glasgow, Gorbals*	6,811
arnes, Maj. H. (*Co. L*), 178 *Newcastle, E.*	3,487
arnett, Capt. R. W. (*Co. U*), 45 *St. Pancras, S.W.*	2,440
arnston, Maj. H. (*Co. U*), 269 *Eddisbury*...	unop.
arrie, C. C. (*Co. L*), 569 *Banff*	unop.
arton, R. C. (*S. F.*), 703 *Wicklow, W.*	4,869
arton, Sir W. (*Co. L*), 189 *Oldham*.....	11,076
arrand, A. R. (*Co. L.*), 477 *Pudsey & Otley*	9,277
asley, P. (*S. F.*), 665 *Kerry, E.*	unop.
auchamp, Sir E. (*Co. L*), 429 *Lowestoft* ...	unop.
ck, Cecil A. (*Co. L*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	6,097
ckett, Maj. G. G. (*Co. U*), 465 *Scarborough and Whitby*	3,770
ll, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (*Co. U*), 293 *Honiton*	unop.
ll, J. (*Lab.*), 368 *Ormskirk*.....	465
ll, Lt.-Col. W. C. H. (*Co. U*), 452 *Devizes*	3,689
llairs, Com. C. (*Co. U*), 351 *Maidstone* ...	5,550
nn, Sir A. S. (*Co. U*), 192 *Plymouth, Drake*	10,923
nn, Com. I. H. (*Co. U*), 18 *Greenwich* ...	8,105
nn, Capt. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558 *Leith*	2,725
nnett, T. J. (*Co. U*), 352 *Sevenoaks*.....	7,327
ntinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*Co. U*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	7,143
thell, Sir J. (*Co. L*), 116 *East Ham, N.*...	2,688
tterton, H. D. (*Co. U*), 408 *Rushcliffe* ...	4,668
vland, A. (*Co. U*), 69 *Birkenhead, E.*	7,613
ling, N. Pemberton- (*Ind*), 335 *Hertford*	2,470
schall, Maj. J. D. (*Co. U*), 140 *Leeds, N. E.*	9,770
rd, A. (*Co. U*), 253 *Wolverhampton, W.*...	3,171
ades, Sir G. R. (*Co. U*), 435 *Surrey, Epsom*	8,760
air, Maj. R. (*Co. U*), 40 *Bow and Bromley*	861
ake, Sir F. (*L*), 401 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*	2,324
ane, T. A. (*Co. U*), 145 *Leicester, S.*.....	13,035
Blythe, E. (*S. F*), 684 *Monaghan, N.*	2,245
Boland, H. (*S. F*), 688 *Roscommon, S.*.....	6,453
Boles, Lt.-Col. Dennis (*Co. U*), 417 *Taunton*	7,803
Borwick, Maj. G. O., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 108 *Croydon, N.*	9,426
Boscawen, Sir A. Griffith- (*Co. U*), 114 *Dudley*	3,080
Bottomley, H. (*Ind.*), 21 *Hackney, S.*	8,315
Bowerman, C. W. (*Lab.*), 14 *Deptford*	4,362
Bowles, Col. H. F. (*Co. U*), 384 *Enfield*	2,114
Bowyer, Capt. G. W. E. (*Co. U*), 263 *Buckingham*	4,960
Boyd-Carpenter, Maj. A. (*Co. U*), 92 *Bradford, N.*	4,549
Brabazon, Col. T. C. M. (*Co. U*), 203 *Chatham*	7,320
Brace, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Brackenbury, Capt. H. L. (*Co. U*), 381 *Louth*	1,496
Bramsdon, Sir T. (*L*), 194 *Portsmouth, Central*	4,921
Brassey, Maj. H. L. C. (*Co. U*), 399 *Peterborough*	684
Breece, Maj. C. E. (*Co. L*), 509 *Carnarvonshire*	2,343
Briant, F. (*L*), 34 *Lambeth, North*	2,885
Bridgeman, W. C. (*Co. U*). 412 *Oswestry* ...	3,809
Briggs, H. (*U*), 163 *Manchester, Blackley*...	4,338
Brittain, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 382 *Acton*	7,430
Britton, G. B. (*Co. L*), 97 *Bristol, E.*	1,299
Broad, T. T. (*Co. L*), 286 *Camb'g Cross*	1,221
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424 *Leek*	678
Brotherton, Col. Sir E. A. (*Co. U*), 234 *Wakefield*	3,246
Brown, Capt. D. (*Co. U*), 402 *Hexham*	3,595
Brown, J. (*Lab.*), 568 *South Ayrshire*	863
Brown, T. W. (*U*), 649 *Down, North*.....	7,047
Brugha, C. (*S. F*), 698 *Waterford*	8,673
Bruton, Sir J. (*Co. U*), 122 *Gloucester*	3,224
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. A. L. H. (*Co. U*), 582 *Lanark, Coatbridge*.....	5,934
Buckley, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 371 *Waterloo*	10,636
Buckley, D. (*S. F*), 666 *Kildare, North*	3,257
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W. (*Co. U*), 23 *Hammersmith, S.*	6,037
Burdett-Coutts, W. L. (*Co. U*), 59 *Westminster Abbey*	unop.
Burdon, Col. R. (*Co. U*), 312 *Sedgefield*	826
Burke, J. A. (*S. F*), 692 *Tipperary, Mid.* ...	unop.
Burgoyne, Col. A. (*Co. U*), 30 *Kensington, N.*	9,523
Burn, Col. C. R. (*Co. U*), 297 *Torquay*	10,039
Burn, T. H. (*U*), 608 *Belfast, St. Anne's* ...	7,403
Butcher, Sir J. G. (*Co. U*), 255 *York*	10,906
Cairns, John (*Lab.*), 174 *Morpeth*	537
Campbell, J. G. D. (*Co. U*), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	11,093
Campion, Col. W. R. (*Co. U*), 442 *Lewes* ...	3,628
Carew, C. S. R. (*Co. U*), 296 *Tiverton*	4,771
Carlile, Sir E. H. (*Co. U*), 337 *St. Albans* ...	unop.
Carr, W. T. (*Co. L*), 105 *Carlisle*	4,775
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*U*), 604 *Belfast Duncairn*	9,188
Carter, R. A. D. (*U*), 171 *Manchester, Withington*.....	6,511
Carter, W. (*Lab.*), 406 *Mansfield*	2,279
Casey, T. W. (*Co. L*), 210 *Sheffield, Attercliffe*	5,769
Cautley, H. S. (*Co. U*), 441 *East Grinstead*	6,376
Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (*Co. U*), 196 *Portsmouth, S.*	11,559
Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (*Co. U*), 71 *Birmingham, Aston*	5,546
Cecil, Lord Hugh (*Co. U*). 486 *Oxford Univ.*	1,050

	Maj.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*Co. U.*), 336 *Hitchin*	4,167
Chadwick, R. B. (*Co. U.*), 66 *Barrow-in-Furness*	299
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*Co. U.*), 81 *Birmingham, W.*	unop.
Chamberlain, Neville (*Co. U.*), 78 *Birmingham, Ladywood*	6,833
Cheyne, Sir Watson (*Co. U.*), 66 *Scottish Universities*	2,138
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. H. W. S. (*Co. U.*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	6,877
Child, Br.-Gen. Sir H. (*Co. U.*), 427 *Stone*	1,995
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (*Co. L.*), 523 *Dundee*	15,365
Clancy, J. J. (*S. F.*), 689 *Sligo, N.*	4,788
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender- (*Co. U.*), 353 *Tonbridge*	9,616
Clough, R. (*Co. U.*), 473 *Keighley*	1,111
Clyde, Rt. Hon. J. A., K.C. (*Co. U.*), 538 *Edinburgh, N.*	4,893
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169 *Manchester, Platting*	unop.
Coates, Maj. Sir E. (*Co. U.*), 37 *Lewisham, W.*	unop.
Coats, Sir Stuart, Bt. (*Co. U.*), 434 *Surrey, E.*	6,965
Cobb, Sir C. (*Co. U.*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	7,745
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. H. (*Co. U.*), 439 *Reigate*	unop.
Cohen, Maj. J. B. (*U.*), 155 *Liverpool, Fairfield*	3,510
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*Co. U.*), 300 *Dorset, N.*	212
Colivet, P. (*S. F.*), 621 *Limerick City*	unop.
Collins, C. (*S. F.*), 672 *Limerick, W.*	unop.
Collins, Col. G. P. (*L.*), 556 *Greenock*	3,687
Collins, M. (*S. F.*), 640 *Cork, S.*	unop.
Colvin, Brig.-Gen. R. B., C.B. (*Co. U.*), 316 *Epping*	10,504
Conway, Sir Martin (*Co. U.*), 492 *English Universities*	296
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-(*Co. U.*), 191 *Plymouth, Devonport*	9,125
Cooper, Sir R. (*N. P.*), 237 *Walsall*	6,155
Coote, Capt. C. (*Co. L.*), 341 *Herts, Isle of Ely*	unop.
Coote, W. (*U.*), 697 *Tyrone, S.*	5,179
Cope, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	4,495
Cope, Maj. W. (*Co.*), 516 *Llandaff & Barry*	6,700
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*Co. L.*), 7 *Bethnal Green, N.E.*	2,136
Cory, Sir C. (*Co. L.*), 279 *St. Ives*	3,000
Cory, J. H. (*U.*), 495 *Cardiff, S.*	3,150
Cosgrove, W. P. (*S. F.*), 668 *Kilkenny N.*	unop.
Courthope, Maj. G. L. (*Co. U.*), 443 *Rye*	6,344
Cowan, D. M. (*Co. L.*), 601 *Scottish Universities*	1,918
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*Co. L.*), 563 *Aberdeenshire, E.*	87
Craig, Capt. C. C. (*U.*), 627 *Antrim, S.*	10,952
Craig, Col. Sir J. (*U.*), 648 *Down, Mid.*	9,932
Craig, Lt.-Com. N., K.C. (*Co. U.*), 350 *Thanet*	unop.
Craik, Sir H. (*Co. U.*), 602 *Scottish Universities*	1,705
Croft, Br.-Gen. H. Page (*N. P.*), 89 *Bournemouth*	8,746
Crooks, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 61 *Woolwich*	unop.
Crowley, Dr. J. (*S. F.*), 678 *Mayo, N.*	5,668
Crowley, N. J. (*S. F.*), 662 *Kerry, N.*	unop.
Curzon, Viscount (*Co. U.*), 4 *Battersea, S.*	12,287
Cusack, Dr. P. (*S. F.*), 660 *Galway, N.*	4,897
Dalziel, D. (*Co. U.*), 32 *Brixton*	6,260
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*Co. L.*), 557 *Kirkcaldy*	unop.
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*Co. U.*), 328 *Hants, Fareham*	unop.
Davies, A. (*Co. U.*), 150 *Lincoln*	4,456
Davies, Maj. D. (*Co. L.*), 526 *Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, Sir D. S. (*Co. L.*), 510 *Denbigh*	11,815
Davies, Sir Joseph (*Co. L.*), 268 *Crewe*	2,953
Davies, M. V. (*Co. L.*), 506 *Cardigan*	unop.

	Maj.
Davies, T. (*Co. U.*), 522 *Cirencester and Tewkesbury*	2,625
Davies, Sir W. H. (*Co. L.*), 99 *Bristol, S.*	7,352
Davis, A. (*Lab.*), 357 *Clitheroe*	1,159
Davison, J. C. (*Lab.*), 217 *Smethwick*	775
Davison, Sir W. H. (*Co. U.*), 31 *Kensington, S.*	5,387
Dawes, Com. J. A. (*Co. L.*), 49 *Southwark, S.E.*	4,490
Dean, Lt.-Com. P., V.C. (*Co. U.*), 84 *Blackburn*	14,884
Deeley, H. Mallaby- (*Co. U.*), 248 *Wiltesden, East*	7,097
Dennis, J. W. (*Co. U.*), 72 *Birmingham, Deritend*	7,505
Denniss, F. R. B. (*Co. U.*), 188 *Oldham*	11,390
de Valera, E. (*S. F.*), 634 *Clare, E.*	unop.
de Valera, E. (*S. F.*), 680 *Mayo, E.*	8,975
Devlin, J. (*N.*), 605 *Belfast, Falls*	5,243
Dewhurst, Lt.-Com. H. (*Co. U.*), 272 *Northwich*	5,721
Dixon, Capt. H. (*U.*), 607 *Belfast, Pottinger*	6,061
Dockrell, Sir M. (*U.*), 655 *Dublin County, Rathmines*	1,834
Dolan, J. (*S. F.*), 671 *Leitrim*	14,615
Donald, T. (*Lab. U.*), 610 *Belfast, Victoria*	5,840
Donnelly, J. (*N.*), 630 *Armagh, S.*	7,025
Doyle, N. G. (*Co. U.*), 179 *Newcastle, N.*	7,025
Du Cros, Sir A. (*Co. U.*), 56 *Clapham*	6,706
Duffy, G. G. (*S. F.*), 653 *Dublin, S.*	779
Duggan, E. (*S. F.*), 683 *Meath, S.*	3,691
Duncannon, Capt. Lord (*Co. U.*), 347 *Dover*	6,128
Du Pre, Col. W. B. (*Co. U.*), 264 *Wycombe*	unop.
Edgar, C. B. (*Co. U.*), 200 *Richmond*	4,749
Edge, Capt. W. (*Co. L.*), 86 *Bolton*	unop.
Edwards, A. Clement (*Co. Lab.*), 117 *East Ham, S.*	2,311
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522 *Bedwelty*	1,560
Edwards, Maj. J. (*Co. L.*), 513 *Aberavon*	5,877
Edwards, J. H. (*Co. L.*), 517 *Neath*	8,148
Elliott, Sir G. (*Co. U.*), 291 *Islington, W.*	2,380
Elliott, Capt. W. E. (*Co. U.*), 584 *Lanark*	7,155
Entwistle Maj. C. F. (*U.*), 136 *Hull, S.W.*	1,719
Etchingham, J. (*S. F.*), 702 *Wicklow, E.*	3,316
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington (*Co. U.*), 315 *Colchester*	4,074
Fahy, F. (*S. F.*), 661 *Galway, S.*	8,877
Falcon, Capt. M. (*Co. U.*), 392 *Norfolk, E.*	339
Falle, Maj. Sir B. (*Co. U.*), 195 *Portsmouth, N.*	4,364
Farquharson, Maj. A. C. (*Co. L.*), 139 *Leeds, N.*	10,440
Fell, Sir A. (*Co. U.*), 123 *Great Yarmouth*	1,007
Finney, S. (*Lab.*), 226 *Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem*	1,173
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*Co. L.*), 491 *English Universities*	478
Fitzgerald, D. (*S. F.*), 654 *Dublin County, Pembroke*	1,976
Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E. A. (*Co. U.*), 397 *Daventry*	3,352
Flannery, Sir J. F. (*Co. U.*), 318 *Maldon*	1,823
Foreman, H. (*Co. U.*), 22 *Hammersmith, N.*	3,243
Forster, Rt. Hon. H. W. (*Co. U.*), 101 *Bromley*	12,501
Fox, Maj. G. Lane- (*Co. U.*), 467 *Barkston Ash*	5,553
Fox, H. W. (*Co. U.*), 448 *Tamworth*	unop.
Foxcroft, Capt. C. (*Co. U.*), 67 *Bath*	10,361
France, G. (*Co. L.*), 68 *Batley and Morley*	1,468
Fraser, Maj. Sir K. (*Co. U.*), 375 *Harborough*	3,857
Galbraith, S., O.B.E. (*L.*), 313 *Spenymoor*	1,247
Galligan, P. (*S. F.*), 633 *Cavan, W.*	unop.
Gange, E. S. (*Co. L.*), 98 *Bristol, N.*	6,393
Ganzoni, Capt. F. J. C. (*Co. U.*), 132 *Ipswich*	5,410
Gardiner, J. (*L.*), 593 *Kinross and Western*	604
Gardner, Sir J. T. Agg- (*Co. U.*), 106 *Cheltenham*	3,285
Gardner, E. (*Co. U.*), 261 *Windsor*	5,625
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*Co. U.*), 327 *Basingstoke*	4,941
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*Co. U.*), 104 *Cambridge*	7,764
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (*Co. L.*), 496 *Carnarvon*	12,898

	Maj.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (*Co. U*), 100 *Bristol, W.*	unop.
Gilbert, J. D. (*Co. L*), 47 *Southwark, Central*	4,934
Gilmour, Col. J., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 551 *Glasgow, Pollok*	unop.
Ginnell, L. (*S.F*), 699 *Westmeath*	8,977
Glanville, H. J. (*L*), 6 *Bermondsey, W.*	1,262
Glyn, Maj. R. (*Co. U*), 598 *Clackmannan and Eastern*	1,018
Goff, Sir R. P. (*Co. U*), 463 *Cleveland*	91
Gordon, Lt.-Col. A. T. (*Co. U*), 562 *Aberdeen, C.*	638
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*Co. U*), 426 *Stafford*	4,101
Gould, J. C. (*U*), 493 *Cardiff, Central*	3,879
Goulding, Sir E. (*Co. U*), 254 *Worcester*	4,554
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583 *Lanark, Hamilton*	2,169
Graham, W. (*Lab.*), 536 *Edinburgh, Central*	364
Grant, J. A. (*Co. U*), 282 *Whitehaven*	1,720
Gray, Maj. E. (*Co. U*), 63 *Accrington*	5,430
Grayson, Lt.-Col. H. M. (*Co. U*), 70 *Birkenhead, W.*	5,208
Greame, Maj. P. L., M.C. (*Co. U*), 387, *Hendon*	11,272
Green, A. (*D*), 112 *Derby*	1,512
Green, J. F. (*Co. Lab.*), 146 *Leicester, W.*	14,223
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir W. R. (*Co. U*), 20 *Hackney, N.*	5,754
Greenwood, Sir H. (*Co. L*), 229 *Sunderland*	18,068
Greer, H. (*Co. U*), 418 *Wells*	2,851
Gregory, H., K.C. (*Co. L*), 290 *Derbyshire, S.*	7,581
Greig, Col. J. W. (*Co. L*), 596 *Renfrew, W.*	4,398
Gretton, Col. J. (*Co. U*), 421 *Burton*	unop.
Griffith, A. (*S.F*), 632 *Cavan, E.*	unop.
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525 *Pontypool*	1,017
Griffith, A. (*S.F*), 696 *Tyrone, N. W.*	2,746
Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J. N. (*U*), 55 *Wandsworth, Central*	4,414
Griggs, Sir P. (*Co. U*), 231 *Ilford*	11,249
Gritten, W. G. H. (*Ind. U*), 126 *The Hartlepools*	5,356
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479 *Rother Valley...*	5,023
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 299 *Dorset, E.*	7,623
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472 *Hemsworth*	1,612
Guest, Maj. Hon. O. (*Co. L*), 376 *Loughborough*	5,537
Guinness, Capt. R. (*Co. U*), 220 *Southend-on-Sea*	7,968
Guinness, Maj. W. E. (*Co. U*), 431 *Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Gwynne, R. S. (*Co. U*), 440 *Eastbourne*	6,716
Hacking, Capt. D. H. (*Co. U*), 356 *Chorley*	6,837
Hailwood, A. (*Co. U*), 162 *Manchester, Ardwick*	2,971
Hall, Capt. D. B. (*Co. U*), 342 *Isle of Wight*	5,039
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F. (*Co. U*), 9 *Dulwich*	2,299
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474 *Normanton*	unop.
Hallas, E. (*Co. Lab.*), 73 *Birmingham, Duddeston*	6,516
Hambro, Capt. A. V. (*Co. U*), 301 *Dorset, S.*	6,016
Hamilton, Maj. C. G. (*Co. U*), 266 *Altrincham*	12,736
Hancock, J. G. (*Co. L*), 284 *Belper*	unop.
Hanson, Sir C. A. (*Co. U*), 275 *Bodmin*	3,583
Harbison, T. J. S. (*N*), 695 *Tyrone, N. E.*	4,924
Hardy, Hon. W. H. Cozens-, K.C. (*L*), 395 *Norfolk, Southern*	5,219
Harmsworth, Cecil (*Co. L*), 257 *Luton*	7,537
Harmsworth, Sir R. L. (*Co. L*), 571 *Caithness and Sutherland*	2,733
Harris, Sir H. P., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 39 *Paddington, S.*	unop.
Hartshorn, V. (*Lab.*), 518 *Ogmore*	unop.
Haslam, L. (*Co. L*), 499 *Newport*	3,846
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187 *Nottingham, W.*	1,734
Hayes, Dr. R. (*S.F*), 673 *Limerick, E.*	9,142
Hayes, J. (*S.F*), 642 *Cork, W.*	unop.
Hayward, E. (*L*), 311 *Seaham*	3,766
Henderson, Maj. V. L. (*Co. U*), 555 *Glasgow, Tradeston*	8,499
Hennessy, Maj. G. (*Co. U*), 331 *Winchester*	4,597
Henry, Sir C. (*Co. L*), 414 *Salop, The Wrekin*	unop.
Henry, D. S. (*U*), 675 *Londonderry, S.*	4,961
Herbert, Lt.-Col. A. (*Co. U*), 420 *Yeovil*	2,933
Herbert, D. (*Co. U*), 338 *Watford*	6,203
Hewart, Sir Gordon (*Co. L*), 144 *Leicester, E.*	11,327
Hickman, Brig.-Gen. T. E. (*Co. U*), 251 *Wolverhampton, Bilston*	3,599
Hicks, W. Joynson- (*Co. U*), 386 *Twickenham*	11,192
Higgins, K. (*S.F*), 686 *Queen's County*	6,972
Higham, C. F. (*Co. U*), 28 *Islington, S.*	1,002
Hilder, Col. F. (*Co. U*), 321 *Essex, S.E.*	6,360
Hills, Maj. J. W. (*Co. U*), 308 *Durham*	218
Hinds, J. (*Co. L*), 507 *Carmarthen*	unop.
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485 *Wentworth*	7,714
Hoare, Col. S. J. G. (*Co. U*), 13 *Chelsea*	6,740
Hodge, John (*Lab.*), 166 *Manchester, Gorton*	8,042
Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 537 *Edinburgh, E.*	3,324
Hohler, G. F. (*Co. U*), 202 *Gillingham*	7,750
Holmes, J. S. (*L*), 289 *Derbyshire, N.E.*	557
Hood, J. (*Co. U*), 250 *Wimbledon*	10,573
Hope, H. (*Co. U*), 599 *Stirling & Clackmannan, W.*	3,084
Hope, Col. Sir J. A. (*Co. U*), 589 *Midlothian & Peebles, N.*	3,521
Hope, J. D. (*Co. L*), 570 *Berwick & Haddington*	3,801
Hope, J. F. (*Co. U*), 212 *Sheffield, Central*	3,402
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*U*), 44 *St. Pancras, S.E.*	1,290
Hopkinson, A. (*Co. L*), 366 *Mossley*	10,931
Hopkinson, Dr. E. (*U*), 164 *Manchester, Clayton*	4,631
Horne, Sir R. S., K.C. (*Co. U*), 547 *Glasgow, Hillhead*	8,617
Horne, W. E. (*Co. U*), 437 *Guildford*	8,071
Houston, R. P. (*Co. U*), 161 *Liverpool, West Toxteth*	6,233
Howard, Maj. S. G. (*L*), 432 *Sudbury*	910
Hudson, R. M. (*U*), 230 *Sunderland*	1,948
Hughes, S. L. (*Co. L*), 223 *Stockport*	unop.
Hunter, Gen. Sir A. (*Co. U*), 363 *Lancaster*	4,625
Hunter, T. (*S.F*), 639 *Cork, N.E.*	unop.
Hurd, P. A. (*Co. U*), 416 *Frome*	664
Hurst, Maj. G. B. (*U*), 168 *Manchester, Moss Side*	4,913
Illingworth, Rt. Hon. A. H. (*Co. L*), 361 *Heywood and Radcliffe*	7,423
Inkslp, T. W. H. (*Co. U*), 96 *Bristol, Central*	5,095
Irving, Dan (*Soc.*), 102 *Burnley*	2,928
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*Co. U*), 462 *Howdenshire*	4,639
Jackson, Maj. C. L. A. Ward- (*Co. U*), 333 *Leominster*	3,015
Jameson, Maj. J. G. (*Co. U*), 540 *Edinburgh, W.*	2,978
Jephcott, A. R. (*Co. U*), 82 *Birmingham, Yardley*	3,404
Jesson, C. (*Co. Lab.*), 239 *Walthamstow, W.*	3,163
Jodrell, N. P. (*Co. U*), 393 *King's Lynn*	366
Johnson, S. (*Co. U*), 238 *Walthamstow, E.*	4,211
Johnstone, J. (*Co. L*), 595 *Renfrew, E.*	8,059
Jones, Sir Edgar (*Co. L*), 498 *Merthyr*	1,445
Jones, Sir Evan (*Co. L*), 527 *Pembroke*	11,488
Jones, G. W. H. (*Co. U*), 53 *Stoke Newington*	3,089
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520 *Merioneth*	unop.
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244 *West Ham, Silvertown*	2,712
Jones, J. T. (*Co. L*), 508 *Llanelly*	1,935
Jones, K. (*Co. U*), 128 *Hornsey*	unop.
Kellaway, F. G. (*Co. L*), 256 *Bedford*	6,837
Kelley, Maj. F. (*Co. U*), 205 *Rotherham*	1,716
Kelly, E. J. (*N*), 645 *Donegal, E.*	2,799
Kelly, T. (*S.F*), 620 *Dublin, St. Stephen's Green*	5,559
Kent, D. (*S.F*), 636 *Cork, E.*	unop.

	Maj.
Kenyon, B. (*Co. L*), 285*Chesterfield*	unop.
Kidd, J. (*Co. U*), 588*Linlithgow*	4,175
Kiley, J. D. (*L*), 52*Whitechapel and St. George's*	503
King, Comdr. D. (*Co. U*), 394*Norfolk, N.*	213
Knight, Maj. E. A. (*Co. U*), 458*Kidderminster*	3,737
Knights, Capt. H. N. (*Co. U*), 10*Camberwell, N.*	3,833
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L*), 294*S. Molton*	2,331
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker- (*Co. U*), 340*Huntingdonshire*	4,344
Lampson, G. Locker- (*Co. U*), 391 *Wood Green*	14,678
Larmor, Sir Joseph (*Co. U*), 489*Cambridge University*	757
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (*Co. U*), 544*Glasgow, Central*	12,917
Law, A. J. (*Co. U*), 201*Rochdale*	7,777
Lawless, F. (*S. F*), 652*Dublin County, N.*	4,710
Lennon, J. (*S. F*), 631*Carlow*	unop.
Lewis, Lt. T. A. (*Co. L*), 519*Pontypridd*	3,175
Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Co. L*), 528*University of Wales*	563
Lindsay, W. A. (*U*), 603*Belfast, Cromac*	8,951
Lister, Sir J. A. (*Co. L*), 324*Stroud*	4,212
Lloyd, G. B. (*Co. U*), 413*Shrewsbury*	4,284
Long, Rt. Hon. W. (*Co. U*), 60*Westminster, St. George's*	9,313
Lonsdale, J. R. (*U*), 629*Armagh, Mid.*	2,743
Lorden, J. W. (*Co. U*), 43*St. Pancras, N.*	1,664
Loseby, Capt. C. E., M.C. (*Co. Lab.*), 91 *Bradford, E.*	753
Lowe, Sir F. (*Co. U*), 74*B'ham, Edgbaston*	9,381
Lowther, Col. C. (*Co. U*), 364*Lonsdale*	5,190
Lowther, Maj. C. (*Co. U*), 280*Cumberland, N.*	unop.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*Co. U*), 281*Penrith and Cockermouth*	unop.
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480*Rothwell*	3,377
Lyle, L. (*Co. U*), 245*West Ham, Stratford*	3,677
Lynch, D. (*S. F*), 641*Cork, S.E.*	unop.
Lynch, F. (*S. F*), 664*Kerry, S.*	unop.
Lynn, R. J. (*U*), 611*Belfast, Woodvale*	10,985
Lyon, L. (*Co. U*), 127*Hastings*	7,654
McBride, J. M. (*S. F*), 679*Mayo, W.*	8,627
McCabe, A. (*S. F*), 690*Sligo, S.*	7,125
McCallum, Sir J. M. (*L*), 560*Paisley*	106
McCalmont, Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. (*U*), 626 *Antrim, E.*	14,345
McCann, P. (*S. F*), 692*Tipperary, E.*	2,693
McCartan, Dr. (*S. F*), 670*King's Co.*	unop.
McCurdy, C. A. (*Co. L*), 181*Northampton*	7,275
McDonagh, J. (*S. F*), 693*Tipperary, N.*	unop.
McDonald, Dr. B. F. P. (*Co. U*), 235*Wallasey*	10,249
McDonald, D. H. (*Co. U*), 581*Lanark, Bothwell*	332
MacDonald, J. M. (*L*), 561*Stirling and Falkirk*	4,749
McGrath, J. (*S. F*), 617*Dublin, St. James's*	4,700
McGuffin, S. (*Lab. U.*), 609*B'fast, Shankill*	8,166
McGuinness, J. (*S. F*), 676*Longford*	6,949
MacIntee, J. (*S. F*), 685*Monaghan, S.*	3,111
Mackinder, H. J. (*Co. U*), 542*Camlachie*	6,453
MacLaren, Hon. H. D. (*Co. L*), 374*Bosworth*	6,201
McLaren, R. (*Co. U*), 586*Lanark, N.*	1,502
McLean, Lt.-Col. C. W., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 378 *Brigg*	3,521
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir D. (*L*), 590*Peebles and Southern*	2,600
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Glasgow, Govan*	815
MacLeod, J. M. (*Co. U*), 548*Glasgow, Kelvingrove*	8,636
Macmaster, D. (*Co. U*), 433*Chertsey*	10,299
McMicking, Maj. G. (*Co. L*), 577*Galloway*	unop.
Macnamara, Dr. T. J. (*Co. L*), 11*Camberwell, N. W.*	4,214
MacNeill, John (*S. F*), 706*National Univ.*	831
MacNeill, John (*S. F*), 622*Londonderry City*	315
McNeill, Ronald (*Co. U*), 344*Canterbury*	8,689
Macpherson, Ian (*Co. L*), 579*Ross and Cromarty*	6,120
Macquisten, F. A. (*Co. U*), 554*Glasgow, Springburn*	2,788
MacSwiney, T. (*S. F*), 637*Cork, Mid.*	unop.
MacVeigh, J. (*N*), 650*Down, S.*	3,183
Maddock, H. H. (*Co. U*), 446*Nuneaton*	4,929
Magnus, Sir Philip (*Co. U*), 490*London University*	669
Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*Co. U*), 75*Birmingham, Erdington*	7,467
Malcolm, Ian (*Co. U*), 109*Croydon, S.*	10,807
Mallalieu, F. W. (*Co. L*), 468*Colne Valley*	4,068
Malone, Lt.-Col. C. L. (*Co. L*), 148*Leyton, E.*	200
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*U*), 232*Tottenham, S.*	853
Maloney, P. J. (*S. F*), 694*Tipperary, S.*	6,043
Manville, E. (*Co. U*), 107*Coventry*	7,082
Markievicz, Mme. (*S. F*), 619*Dublin, St. Patrick's*	4,083
Marks, Sir G. C., C.B.E. (*Co. L*), 277*Cornwall, N.*	unop.
Marriott, J. A. R. (*Co. U*), 190*Oxford*	5,748
Martin, A. E. (*Co. L*), 319*Romford*	5,256
Mason, R. (*Co. L*), 403*Wansbeck*	3,399
Mellowes, L. (*S. F*), 659*Galway, E.*	unop.
Mellowes, L. (*S. F*), 682*Meath, N.*	3,224
Middlebrook, Sir W. (*Co. L*), 141*Leeds, S.*	5,999
Mildmay, Lt.-Col. F. B. (*Co. U*), 298*Totnes*	4,414
Mitchell, W. L. (*Co. U*), 58*Streatham*	9,040
Moles, T. (*U*), 606*Belfast, Orneau*	2,627
Molson, Maj. J. E. (*Co. U*), 579*Gainsborough*	2,078
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*Co. L*), 503*Swansea, W.*	1,181
Monsell, Com. B. M. Eyres- (*Co. U*), 457 *Evesham*	6,909
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (*Co. L*), 265*Cambridge*	5,811
Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir N. (*Co. U*), 27*Islington, N.*	10,183
Morden, Lt.-Col. H. G. (*Co. U*), 383*Brentford and Chiswick*	6,457
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*Co. U*), 460*Buckrose*	6,132
Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 500 *Rhondda, E.*	unop.
Morison, T. B. (*Co. L*), 578*Inverness*	5,061
Morris, R. (*Co. L*), 3*Battersea, N.*	5,597
Morrison, H. (*Co. U*), 453*Salisbury*	1,150
Mosley, Lt. O. (*Co. U*), 386*Harrow*	10,952
Mount, W. A. (*Co. U*), 260*Newbury*	unop.
Mulcahy, D. (*S. F*), 614*Dublin, Clontarf*	2,746
Munro, Rt. Hon. R. (*Co. L*), 597*Roxburgh and Selkirk*	7,469
Murchison, C. K. (*Co. U*), 134*Hull, E.*	4,619
Murray, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. (*Co. L*), 564 *Kincardine and Western*	unop.
Murray, Maj. C. D., K.C. (*Co. U*), 539*Edinburgh, S.*	9,899
Murray, Dr. D. (*L*), 580*Western Isles*	390
Murray, Hon. G. (*Co. U*), 552*Glasgow, St. Rollox*	4,697
Murray, J. (*Co. L*), 143*Leeds, W.*	6,622
Murray, Maj. W. (*Co. U*), 573*Dumfries*	5,783
Nall, Maj. J. (*U*), 167*Manchester, Hulme*	4,836
Neal, A. (*Co. L*), 215*Sheffield, Hillsborough*	7,121
Nelson, R. F. W. R. (*Co. U*), 585*Motherwell*	2,155
Newman, Maj. J. R. P. (*Co. U*), 385*Finchley*	8,709
Newman, Sir R. (*Co. U*), 120*Exeter*	3,718
Newton, Maj. H. K. (*Co. U*), 317*Harwich*	1,197

	Maj.
Nicholl, Comdr. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 278 *Penryn and Falmouth*	235
Nicholson, R. (*Co. L*). 469 *Doncaster*	10,278
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*Co. U*), 330 *Hants, Petersfield*	6,463
Nield, Sir H., Bt. (*Co. U*), 115 *Ealing*	10,100
Norman, Sir H., Bt. (*Co. L*), 83 *Blackburn*	16,802
Norris, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 16 *Fulham, E.*	7,359
O'Connell, A. (*S. F*), 667 *Kildare, S.*	5,559
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 157 *Liverpool, Scotland*	unop.
O'Doherty, J. (*S. F*), 643 *Donegal, N.*	3,928
O'Grady, Capt. J. O. (*Lab.*), 142 *Leeds, S.E.*	unop.
O'Higgins, B. (*S. F*), 635 *Clare, W.*	unop.
O'Keefe, P. (*S. F*), 638 *Cork, N.*	unop.
O'Kelly, J. J. (*S. F*), 677 *Louth*	255
O'Kelly, J. T. (*S. F*), 615 *Dublin, College Green*	6,809
O'Mahony, J. (*S. F*), 657 *Fermanagh, S.*	2,149
O'Maille, T. (*S. F*), 658 *Galway, Connemara*	8,272
O'Mara, J. (*S. F*), 669 *Kilkenny, S.*	6,830
O'Neill, Maj. Hon. H. (*U*), 625 *Antrim, Mid.*	7,920
Onions, A. (*Lab.*), 514 *Caerphilly*	2,014
O'Roisite, L. (*S. F*), 613 *Cork*	13,026
Palmer, Maj. G. (*Co. L*), 310 *Jarrow*	4,510
Palmer, Brig.-Gen. G. L. (*Co. U*), 455 *Westbury*	3,197
Parker, J. (*Lab.*), 422 *Cannock*	575
Parkinson, A. L. (*Co. U*), 85 *Blackpool*	5,956
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247 *Wigan*	1,330
Parry, Lt.-Col. T. H. (*Co. L*), 512 *Flint*	unop.
Pearce, Sir W. (*Co. L*), 50 *Limehouse*	3,390
Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (*Co. U*), 110 *Darlington*	4,457
Peel, Col. R. F. (*Co. U*), 430 *Woodbridge*	1,812
Peel, Col. Hon. S. (*Co. U*), 390 *Uxbridge*	3,563
Pender, Capt. Denison- (*Co. U*), 54 *Balham and Tooting*	8,821
Pennefather, De F. (*Co. U*), 156 *Liverpool, Kirkdale*	5,368
Percy, C. (*Co. U*), 233 *Tynemouth*	449
Perkins, W. F. (*Co. U*), 329 *New Forest and Christchurch*	unop.
Perring, W. G. (*Co. U*), 38 *Paddington, N.*	1,730
Philipps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor (*Co. L*), 218 *Southampton*	11,336
Philipps, Sir Owen (*Co. U*), 267 *Chester*	5,050
Pickering, Col. E. W. (*Co. U*), 113 *Dewsbury*	2,257
Pilditch, Sir P. (*Co. U*), 388 *Spelthorne*	10,005
Pinkham, Col. C. (*Co. U*), 249 *Willesden, W.*	3,286
Plunkett, Count (*S. F*), 687 *Roscommon, N.*	unop.
Pollock, Sir E., K.C. (*Co. U*), 449 *Warwick and Leamington*	unop.
Pownall, Lt.-Col. A. (*Co. U*), 36 *Lewisham, E.*	unop.
Pratt, J. W. (*Co. L*), 543 *Glasgow, Cathcart*	11,821
Prescott, Maj. W. H. (*Co. U*), 231 *Tottenham, N.*	4,598
Preston, W. (*Co. U*), 52 *Mile End*	3,633
Pretyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (*Co. U*), 314 *Chelmsford*	5,666
Protheroe, Rt. Hon. R. E. (*Co. U*), 487 *Oxford University*	1,734
Pulley, C. T. (*Co. U*), 332 *Hereford*	9,950
Purchase, H. G. (*Co. L*), 33 *Kennington*	832
Raeburn, Sir W. H. (*Co. U*), 572 *Dumbarton*	5,693
Raffan, P. W. (*Co. L*), 147 *Leigh*	1,746
Ramsden, Lt. G. T. (*Co. U*), 471 *Elland*	1,889
Randles, Sir J. S. (*Co. U*), 165 *Manchester Exchange*	6,964
Rankin, Capt. J. S. (*Co. U*), 151 *Liverpool, East Toxteth*	unop.
Raper, Lt. A. B. (*Co. U*), 26 *Islington, E.*	3,384
Ratcliffe, H. B. (*Co. U*), 90 *Bradford Central*	4,798
Raw, Dr. Nathan, C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 159 *Liverpool, Wavertree*	6,223
Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C., (*Co. U*), 88 *Cambridge University*	Maj. 805
Rae, H. N. (*Co. L*), 481 *Shipley*	11,010
Redmond, Capt. W. A., D.S.O. (*N*), 623 *Waterford*	484
Rees, Sir J. D. (*Co. U*), 185 *Nottingham, E.*	6,732
Rees, Capt. J. T. (*L*), 291 *Barnstaple*	602
Reid, D. D. (*U*), 647 *Down, East*	1,695
Remer, J. R. (*Co. U*), 271 *Macclesfield*	4,024
Remnant, Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. (*Co. U*), 25 *Holborn*	5,783
Rendall, A. (*Co. L*), 325 *Thornbury*	3,867
Renwick, G. (*Co. U*), 177 *Newcastle Central*	4,438
Richards, T. (*Lab.*), 523 *Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Richardson, A. (*Co. U*), 349 *Gravesend*	4,587
Richardson, A. H. (*Co. L*), 12 *Peckham*	4,214
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309 *Houghton-le-Spring*	689
Rickett, Sir J. C. (*Co. L*), 476 *Pontefract*	3,514
Roberts, F. O. (*Lab.*), 242 *West Bromwich*	1,709
Roberts, G. H. (*Lab.*), 182 *Norwich*	19,786
Roberts, Sir S. (*Co. U*), 213 *Sheffield, Ecclesall*	unop.
Robinson, S. (*Co. L*), 505 *Brecon and Radnor*	unop.
Robinson, T. (*Co. L*), 370 *Stretford*	11,945
Rodger, A. K. (*Co. L*), 587 *Rutherglen*	3,882
Rogers, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 79 *Birmingham Moseley*	12,372
Rose, F. H. (*Lab.*), 529 *Aberdeen, N.*	210
Rothschild, Maj. L. de (*Co. U*), 262 *Bucks, Aylesbury*	unop.
Roundell, Lt.-Col. R. F. (*Co. U*), 482 *Skipton*	2,281
Rowlands, J. (*Co. L*), 346 *Dartford*	9,120
Royce, W. S. (*Lab.*), 339 *Holland with Boston*	1,070
Royden, Sir T. (*Co. U*), 88 *Bootle*	7,235
Royds, Lt.-Col. E. (*Co. U*), 354 *Grantham*	1,271
Rutherford, Col. Sir J. (*Co. U*), 358 *Darwen*	983
Rutherford, Sir W. W. (*Co. U*), 152 *Liverpool, Edgehill*	4,245
Ryan, Dr. J. (*S. F*), 701 *Wexford, S.*	518
Samuel, A. L. (*Co. L*), 428 *Eye*	3,710
Samuel, A. M. (*Co. U*), 436 *Farnham*	4,024
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. (*Co. U*), 35 *Norwood*	6,183
Samuel, S. (*Co. U*), 57 *Putney*	3,709
Samuels, Rt. Hon. A. W. (*U*), 704 *Dublin Univ.*	642
Sanders, Lt.-Col. R. A. (*Co. U*), 415 *Bridgwater*	6,816
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P. (*Co. U*), 130 *Hythe*	5,382
Scott, A. MacCallum (*Co. L*), 541 *Glasgow, Bridgeton*	3,027
Scott, L., K.C. (*Co. U*), 154 *L'pool Exchange*	2,061
Scott, Maj. Sir S. E., Bart. (*Co. U*), 42 *St. Marylebone*	unop.
Sears, W. (*S. F*), 681 *Mayo, S.*	unop.
Seager, Sir W. (*L*), 494 *Cardiff, E.*	1,985
Seddon, J. A. (*Co. Lab.*), 227 *Hanley*	335
Seely, Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. (*Co. L*), 288 *Ilkeston*	1,698
Sexton, J. (*Lab.*), 206 *St. Helens*	3,894
Shanahan, P. (*S. F*), 616 *Dublin Harbour*	2,322
Shaw, Hon. A. (*Co. L*), 567 *Kilmarnock*	6,916
Shaw, T. (*Lab.*), 197 *Preston*	728
Shaw, Capt. W. T. (*Co. U*), 576 *Forfar*	518
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241 *Wednesbury*	877
Shortt, E. (*Co. L*), 180 *Newcastle, West*	6,401
Simm, T. (*Co. Lab.*), 236 *Wallsend*	3,411
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423 *Kingswinford*	2,888
Smiley, Maj. P. Kerr- (*U*), 624 *Antrim, N.*	6,948
Smith, Capt. A. (*Lab.*), 175 *Nelson and Colne*	5,452
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C. (*Co. U*), 160 *Liverpool, W. Derby*	6,004
Smith, H. (*Co. U*), 240 *Warrington*	2,392
Smith, W. R. (*Lab.*), 400 *Wellingborough*	977
Smithers, A. W. (*Co. U*), 345 *Chislehurst*	5,807
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405 *Broxtowe*	6,469
Spoor, B. C. (*Lab.*), 304 *Bishop Auckland*	2,643

	Maj.
Sprot, Col. Sir A. (*U*), 574 *Fife, Eastern* ...	2,002
Stack, A. (*S. F*), 663 *Kerry, W.* ...	unop.
Staines, M. (*S. F*), 618 *Dublin, St. Michans*	3,557
Stanford, C. Thomas- (*Co. U*), 95 *Brighton*	23,590
Stanier, Capt. Sir B. (*Co. U*), 421 *Ludlow* ...	unop.
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert (*Co. U*), 64 *Ashton-under-Lyne* ...	2,926
Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F. (*Co. U*), 198 *Preston*	485
Stanton, C. B. (*Co. Lab.*), 497 *Aberdare* ...	16,595
Starkey, J. R. (*Co. U*), 407 *Newark* ...	unop.
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*Co. U*). 343 *Ashford* ...	7,850
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. H. K., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 216 *Sheffield, Park* ...	9,172
Stevens, M. (*Co. U*), 118 *Eccles* ...	12,413
Stewart, G. (*Co. U*), 274 *Wirral* ...	unop.
Stoker, R. B. (*Co. U*), 170 *Manchester, Rusholme* ...	8,748
Strauss, E. A. (*Co. L*), 48 *Southwark, N.* ...	2,071
Sturrock, J. Leng- (*Co. L*), 559 *Montrose* ...	6,369
Sugden, Lt. W. H. (*Co. U*), 369 *Royton* ...	7,559
Surtees, Brig.-Gen. H. C., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 121 *Gateshead* ...	10,003
Sutherland, W. (*Co. L*), 565 *Argyllshire* ...	9,237
Swan, J. C. (*Lab.*), 303 *Barnard Castle* ...	1,631
Sweeney, J. (*S. F*), 644 *Donegal, W.* ...	2,596
Sweetman, R. (*S. F*), 700 *Wexford, N.* ...	2,973
Sykes, Col. Sir A. J. (*Co. U*), 270 *Knutsford*	unop.
Sykes, Sir C. (*Co. L*), 129 *Huddersfield* ...	2,497
Sykes, Col. Sir Mark, Bt. (*Co. U*), 133 *Hull, Central* ...	10,371
Talbot, Lord E. (*Co. U*), 444 *Chichester* ...	7,786
Talbot, G. A. (*Co. U*), 334 *Hemel Hempstead*	7,157
Taylor, J. (*Co. L*), 532 *Dumbarton* ...	1,168
Taylor, J. W. (*Lab.*), 306 *Chester-le-Street* ...	unop.
Terrell, G. (*Co. U*), 451 *Chippenham* ...	3,947
Terrell, Capt. R. (*Co. U*), 410 *Henley* ...	5,619
Thomas, J. H. (*Lab.*), 111 *Derby* ...	11,737
Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen (*Lab.*), 504 *Anglesey* ...	140
Thomas, Sir R. J. (*Co. L*), 511 *Wrexham* ...	14,374
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (*Co. U*), 76 *Birmingham, Handsworth* ...	7 322
Thompson, Sgt. T. (*Co. L*), 173 *Middlesbro, W.*	5,608
Thomson, F. C. (*Co. U*), 530 *Aberdeen, S.* ...	7,090
Thomson, Sir W. Mitchell- (*Co. U*), 549 *Marylhill* ...	6,382
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 252 *Wolverhampton, E.*	522
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243 *Plaistow* ...	11,499
Tickler, T. G. (*Co. U*), 124 *Grimsby* ...	4,673
Tillett, Ben (*Lab.*), 207 *Salford, N.* ...	7,924
Tootill, R. (*Lab.*), 87 *Bolton* ...	unop.
Townley, Maj. M. G. (*Co. U*), 258 *Bedford, Mid.* ...	1,721
Tryon, Maj. G. C. (*Co. U*), 94 *Brighton* ...	23,987
Turton, E. R. (*Co. U*), 466 *Thirsk & Malton*	5,339
Vickers, D. (*Co. U*), 214 *Sheffield, Hallam* ...	unop.
Waddington, R. (*Co. L*), 204 *Rossendale* ...	923
Walker, Col. W. H. (*Co. U*), 373 *Wednes* ...	3,694
Walker, L. Forestier- (*U*), 524 *Monmouth* ...	2,975
Wallace, J. (*Co. L*), 535 *Dunfermline District*	1,810
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 362 *Ince* ...	12,651
Walters, Sir J. T. (*Co. L*), 211 *Sheffield, Brightside* ...	5,383
Walton, J. (*Co. Lab*), 470 *Don Valley* ...	2,227
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (*Co. L*), 65 *Barnsley* ...	unop.
Ward, Col. L., D.S.O. (*U*), 135 *Hull, N.W.*	7,074
Ward, Lt.-Col. J. (*Co. L*), 228 *Stoke-on-Trent*	unop.
Ward, P. J. (*S. F*), 646 *Donegal, S.* ...	1,035
Ward, W. Dudley (*Co. L*), 219 *Southampton*	1,295
Wardle, G. J. (*Lab.*), 224 *Stockport* ...	unop.
Waring, Maj. W. (*Co. L*), 305 *Blandon* ...	2,093
Warner, Col. Sir T. C. (*Co. L*), 425 *Lichfield*	4,129
Warren, Sir A. (*Co. U*), 129 *Edmonton* ...	3,316
Wason, J. C. (*Co. L*), 592 *Orkney & Shetland*	unop.

	Maj.
Waterson, A. E. (*Ind.*), 398 *Kettering* ...	2,538
Watson, Capt. J. B. (*Co. L*), 225 *Stockton-on-Tees* ...	unop.
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme* ...	unop.
Weigall, Lt.-Col. W. E. G. (*Co. U*), 380 *Horncastle* ...	1,393
Welsh, J. J. (*S. F*), 612 *Cork* ...	13,321
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*Co. U*), 566 *Bute and Northern* ...	6,790
Weston, Col. J. W. (*Co. U*), 450 *Westmorland* ...	unop.
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (*Co. U*), 348 *Faversham* ...	6,845
White, C. F (*L*), 291 *Derbyshire, W.* ...	2,160
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*Co. U*), 221 *Southport*	8,980
Whitla, Sir W. (*U*), 707 *Belfast University*	1,369
Whitley, J. H. (*Co. L*), 125 *Halifax* ...	18,100
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (*Co. L*), 484 *Spen Valley* ...	2,156
Wigan, Br.-Gen. J. T., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 259 *Berkshire, Abingdon* ...	unop.
Wignall, J. (*Lab.*), 323 *Forest of Dean* ...	3,966
Wild, Sir E., K.C. (*Co. U*), 246 *West Ham, Upton* ...	5,627
Wilkie, A. (*Lab.*), 534 *Dundee* ...	14,399
Willey, Lt.-Col. F. V. (*Co. L*), 93 *Bradford, S.*	3,501
Williams, A. (*L*), 307 *Consett* ...	293
Williams, Lt.-Com. C. (*Co. U*), 295 *Tavistock*	2,152
Williams, J. (*Lab.*), 515 *Gower* ...	1,756
Williams, J. Lort- (*Co. U*), 5 *Rotherhithe* ...	1,750
Williams. Col. Penry (*Co. L*), 172 *Middlesbrough, East* ...	4,694
Williams, Col. Sir R. (*Co. L*), 409 *Banbury*	unop.
Williams, Col. Sir R. (*Co. U*), 302 *Dorset, W.*	unop.
Williams, T. J. (*Co. L*), 502 *Swansea, East*	4,730
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, K.C. (*Co. U*), 404 *Bassetlaw* ...	unop.
Williamson, Sir A. (*Co. L*), 591 *Moray and Nairn* ...	unop.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. (*Co. U*), 355 *Rutland and Stamford* ...	1,199
Wills, Lt.-Col. Sir G. (*Co. U*), 419 *Weston-super-Mare* ...	6,390
Wilson, D. M. (*U*), 651 *Down, W.* ...	8,834
Wilson, J. Havelock (*Co. Lab.*), 222 *South Shields* ...	13,089
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*L*), 459 *Stourbridge*	1,333
Wilson, Lt.-Col. L. O. (*Co. U*), 199 *Reading*	6,794
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir M. (*Co. U*), 8 *Bethnal Green, S.W.* ...	2,299
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*Co. U*), 464 *Richmond*	4,950
Wilson, Capt. S. (*Co. U*), 461 *Holderness* ...	3,866
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*), 372 *West Houghton* ...	5,152
Winfrey, Sir R. (*Co. L*), 396 *Norfolk, S.W.* ...	unop.
Winterton, Earl (*Co. U*), 445 *Horsham and Worthing* ...	13,108
Wolmer, Capt. Lord (*Co. U*), 326 *Aldershot*	5,413
Wood, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. (*Co. U*), 478 *Yorks, N.R.* ...	unop.
Wood, Sir J. (*Co. U*), 273 *Stalybridge & Hyde*	6,954
Wood, Sir K. (*Co. U*), 62 *Woolwich, W.* ...	5,260
Wood, Maj. S. Hill- (*Co. U*), 287 *High Peak*	3,614
Woods, Sir Robert (*Ind.*), 705 *Dublin Univ.*	162
Woolcock, W. J. U. (*Co. L*), 19 *Hackney, Cent.*	unop.
Worsfold, Dr. T. C. (*Co. U*), 438 *Witcham* ...	2,683
Wrightson, Col. H. (*Co. U*), 149 *Louton, W.*	5,668
Yate, Col. C. E. (*Co. U*), 377 *Melton* ...	unop.
Yeo, Sir A. (*Co. L*), 41 *Poplar, S.* ...	4,125
Young, Sir F. W. (*Co. U*), 454 *Swindon* ...	1,787
Young, Lt.-Comdr. H. (*L*), 183 *Norwich* ...	18,699
Young, R. (*Lab.*), 367 *Newton* ...	1,794
Young, W. (*Co. L*), 594 *Perth* ...	unop.
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 531 *Ayr District*	4,155

War Ministries.

THE COALITION MINISTRY (Formed June, 1915).		THE LATE MINISTRY (December, 1916).
Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C. (*L.*)	*Prime Minister* ..... *unpaid*	*David Lloyd George
Lord Buckmaster (*L.*)	*Lord High Chancellor* £10,000	Lord Finlay, G.C.M.G.
Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. (*U.*)	*Minister without Portfolio* £5,000	*Austen Chamberlain
	Minister without Portfolio £5,000	*George N. Barnes
	Minister without Portfolio £5,000	*Lt.-Gen. Jan C. Smuts
Marquess of Crewe, K.G. (*L.*)	*Lord President of the Council*.. £2,000	*Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.
Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. (*U.*) ..	*Lord Privy Seal* ..... *unpaid*	Earl of Crawford
The Prime Minister	*First Lord of the Treasury* £5,000	The Prime Minister
Arthur James Balfour, O.M. (*U.*)	*First Lord of the Admiralty*..... £4,500	Sir Eric Geddes, G.B.E.
	Secretaries of State :—	
Herbert Samuel (*L.*)	*Home Affairs* £5,000	Sir George Cave, K.C.
Visct. Grey of Fallodon, K.G. (*L.*)	*Foreign Affairs* £5,000	Arthur James Balfour, O.M.
Andrew Bonar Law (*U.*)	*Colonies* £5,000	Walter Long
David Lloyd George (*L.*)	*War* £5,000	Viscount Milner, G.C.B.
	Royal Air Force £5,000	Lord Weir
Austen Chamberlain (*U.*)	*India* £5,000	Hon. Edwin S. Montagu
Reginald McKenna (*L.*)	*Chancellor of the Exchequer* £5,000	°A. Bonar Law
Hon. Edwin S. Montagu (*L.*)	*Minister of Munitions*..... £5,000	Winston S. Churchill
	Presidents of Committees of the Council :—	* War Cabinet.
Walter Runciman (*L.*)	*Board of Trade*..... £5,000	Sir Albert Stanley
Walter Long (*U.*)	*Local Government Board* £5,000	Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B.
Marquess of Crewe, K.G. (*L.*)	*Board of Education* £2,000	Herbert A. L. Fisher
Earl of Crawford (*U.*)	*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries* £2,000	Rowland E. Prothero, M.V.O.
Henry Edward Duke, K.C. (*U.*)	*Chief Sec. to the Lord Lieut.*.... £4,425	Edward Shortt, K.C.
Joseph Albert Pease (*L.*)	*Postmaster-General* £2,500	Albert Illingworth
Harold John Tennant (*L.*)	*Secretary for Scotland*..... £2,000	Robert Munro, K.C.
Thos. McKinnon Wood (*L.*) (*unpaid*) .	*Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster* ... £2,000	Lord Downham
Lewis Harcourt (*L.*)	*First Commissioner of Works*.. £2,000	Sir Alfred Mond, Bart.
Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C. (*U.*)	*Attorney-General* ..... £7,000 *and fees*	Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Bt., K.C.
Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. (*U.*)	*Minister of Blockade*.....	Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bart.
Arthur Henderson (*Lab.*)	*Minister of Labour* £2,000	George H. Roberts
	Pensions Minister..... £2,000	John Hodge
	Food Controller..... £2,000	John R. Clynes
	Shipping Controller..... £2,000	Sir Joseph P. Maclay, Bart.
	Director of National Service..	Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B.
	Reconstruction Minister..... £2,000	Christopher Addison, M.D.
	OTHER MINISTERS.	
Earl of Lytton (*U.*)	*Civil Lord of the Admiralty* ... £1,000	Ernest George Pretyman
Thomas James Macnamara (*L.*)	*Parliamentary & Fin. Sec., do.* £2,000	Thomas James Macnamara
Henry William Forster (*U.*)	*Financial Sec., War Office* £1,500	Henry William Forster
	Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.	
William Brace (*Lab.*)	*Home Office* £1,500	William Brace
Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. (*U.*) (in Cabinet)	*Foreign Office (Asst. Sec. State)* £1,500	Lord Robert Cecil, K.C.
Earl of Derby, K.G. (*U.*)	*War Office*..... £1,500	J. I. Macpherson
A. H. D. Ramsay Steel-Maitland (*U.*)	*Colonial Office* £1,500	W. A. S. Hewins
Lord Islington, G.C.M.G. (*L.*)	*India Office* £1,500	Lord Islington, G.C.M.G.
Ernest George Pretyman (*U.*)	*Board of Trade* £1,500	G. J. Wardle, C.B.
William Hayes Fisher (*U.*)	*Local Government Board* £1,500	Stephen Walsh
J. Herbert Lewis (*L.*)	*Board of Education* £1,200	J. Herbert Lewis
Christopher Addison, M.D. (*L.*)	*Munitions* £1,200	Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., D.S.O., and Frederick G. Kellaway
	Blockade £1,000	Leverton Harris
	Pensions £1,000	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen
	Shipping £1,000	Sir L. G. C. Money
	Labour £1,000	W. Clive Bridgeman
	National Service..... £1,000	Cecil Beck
	Assistant Postmaster-General.. £1,000	H. Pike Pease
Francis Dyke Acland (*L.*)	*Board of Agriculture* £1,200	Sir Richard Winfrey and Lord Clinton
	Food Control Dept......	Maj. Hon. Waldorf Astor
	Air Board.....	Maj. J. L. Baird, C.M.G.
G. H. Roberts (*Lab.*); Hon. Geoff. Howard (*L.*); W. Clive Bridgeman (*U.*); Walter Rea (*L.*) (*unpaid*) ...	*Treasury* :— *Junior Lords*..... *each* £1,000	{ J. F. Hope, J. W. Pratt, J. Parker, C.B., J. T. Jones
Thos. McKinnon Wood (*L.*) (in Cabinet)	*Financial Secretary*..... £2,000	Joint { Sir Samuel H. Lever, K.C.B. Stanley Baldwin
John W. Gulland (*L.*) ..... } Joint	*Parliamentary Secretaries* .. £2,000	Joint { Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O.
Lord Edmund Talbot (*U.*) ..... }		Lord Frederick Guest, D.S.O.
Arthur Henderson (*Lab.*) (in Cabinet)	*Paymaster-General* ..... *unpaid*	Sir J. Compton Rickett
Sir George Cave, K.C. (*U.*)	*Solicitor-General*..... £6,000 *and fees*	Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.
	Ministers of the Royal Household.	
Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (*U.*)	*Lord Steward of the Household* £2,000	Visct. Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
James Hope (*U.*)	*Treasurer of the Household* £904	Lt.-Col. R. A. Sanders
Charles Roberts (*L.*)	*Comptroller of the Household* £904	Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart.
Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I. (*L.*)	*Lord Chamberlain* £2,000	Visct. Sandhurst, G.C.S.I.
Cecil Beck (*Lo.*)	*Vice-Chamberlain* £924	W. Dudley Ward
Lord Herschell, M.V.O. (*L.*); Lord Allendale (*L.*); Lord Stanmore (*L.*); Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O. (*U.*); Lord Valentia, C.B. (*U.*); Lord Hylton (*U.*)	*Lords in Waiting*..... *each* £702	{ Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; Lord Stanmore; Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O.; Visct. Valentia, C.B.; Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O.; Lord Annaly
Lord Colebrooke (*L.*)	*Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms* £1,200	Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.
Lord Suffield, C.B. (*U.*)	*Captain of Yeomen of Guard* ... £1,200	Lord Hylton
Earl of Chesterfield, K.G. (*L.*)	*Master of the Horse* £2,500	Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.
	Scotland.	
Robert Munro, K.C. (*L.*)	*Lord Advocate* £5,000	James Avon Clyde, K.C.
Thomas Brash Morison, K.C. (*L.*)	*Solicitor-General* £2,000	Thomas Brash Morison, K.C.
	Ireland.	
Lord Wimborne (*L.*) (resigned May, 1916; reappointed August, 1916)	*Lord Lieutenant* £20,000	Viscount French
Sir Ignatius John O'Brien, Bart. (*L.*)	*Lord Chancellor*..... £6,000	Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart.
John Gordon (*L.*)	*Attorney-General* £5,000	Arthur W. Samuels, K.C.
James O'Connor, K.C. (*L.*)	*Solicitor-General* £2,000	John Blake Powell, K.C.

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of naval officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral), the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom."

These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty," as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord," "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, a Political "Civil Lord," and an additional "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The *net* amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1926-27, for administration, is not stated.

Board of Admiralty—Whitehall.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.P. *(with house allowance)*† £5,000
Naval Secretary to the First Lord, Rear-Admiral Allan F. Everett, C.B. £1,000
Private Secretaries to the First Lord, G. A. Steel, £200; E. H. Packe, £100; Capt. *(act.)* Thos. E. Crease, C.B., R.N.; Commander S. T. Burgoyne, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.V.R.
First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral *(acting)* Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, G.C.B., G.M.G., M.V.O., *(with house)* *† £1,500
Secretary, Paymaster-Commr. Hugh Miller, D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O. *£1,500
† *Secretary*, Paymaster-Commr. *(act.)* Herbert M. Boxer .....
Third Sea Lord, Commodore Charles M. de Bartolomé, C.B. *£1,500
† *Private Secretary*, D. Macmillan *(temp.)* £100
Fourth Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh H. D. Tothill, K.C.M.G., C.B. *£1,500
Secretary, Paymaster-Commr. *(act.)* Francis K. Kempson .....
Civil Lord, The Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, M.P., £1,000. † *Private Secretary*, N. McLeod £100
Second Civil Lord, Arthur Francis Pease.
Additional Parliamentary Secretary, The Earl of Lytton £3,000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000
† *Private Secretary*, F. W. Madden, M.B.E. *(act.)* £150
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B. £2,000
† *Private Secretary*, Sub-Lieut. G. Marsden, R.N.V.R. *(temp.)* £100
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. .....
Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain *(act.)* J. P. R. Marriott, R.N. .....
Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord, Captain The Hon. Herbert Meade, D.S.O., R.N. .....
Civil Assistant to Third Sea Lord, J. A. C. Champion, Esq., O.B.E. *(temp.)* .....
Naval Assistant to Fourth Sea Lord, Captain Lawrence W. Braithwaite, R.N. .....

Secretary's Department.

Assistant Secretary, Chas. Walker, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Do. do. for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Temporary and Additional Assistant Secretary, R. F. Dunnell.
Principal Clerks, J. W. S. Anderson, C.B., M.V.O., J. S. Barnes, O.B.E. *(act.)*, H. W. Brown, H. Eastwood *(act.)*, W. J. Evans, C.B.E., A. Flint, W. F. Nicholson, C.B., Sidney H. Phillips *(act.)*, S. R. Plummer *(act.)*, R. R. Scott, C.S.I., R. Skinner *(act.)*
£850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, S. T. Blackwell *(act.)*, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E. *(act.)*, E. G. Cleary *(act.)*, G. Dunn *(act.)*, F. Fry *(act.)*, R. M. Y. Gleadowe *(act.)*, R. G. Hayes, E. Lee, N. MacLeod *(act.)*, C. G. Madin *(act.)*, P. E. Marrack, J. E. Masterton Smith, C.B., C. Perham *(act.)*, A. H. M. Robertson *(act.)*, E. Sawers *(act.)*, G. A. Steel *(act.)*, R. Walton *(act.)*
£600 to £800
Clerk, C. B. Coxwell.
Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, G. F. Cotton, M.B.E., J. T. Cotton, M.B.E., H. Crombie *(act.)*, F. W. Danter, V.D. (Lieut.-Col., T.F.R.), J. F. Haynes *(act.)*, A. P. Hegarty *(act.)*, A. W. Houstin *(act.)*, A. Main, G. J. Main, E. J. Miller *(act.)*, J. Northam, M.B.E., A. Pegrum *(act.)*, H. O. Simmons, N. T. Simpson, W. E. Varnals *(act.)*, A. Wotton *(act.)*.
Superintendent of Circulation, W. J. Connor.
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. ..... £400 to £600
Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Naval Staff.

Chief of Naval Staff, Adm. *(act.)* Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. *(act.)* Sydney R. Fremantle, C.B., M.V.O.
Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Alexander L. Duff, K.C.B.
OPERATIONS DIVISION: *Naval and Marine Staff*, Captains R. P. Clutton, Guy M. Marston *(act.)*, G. T. C. P. Swabey, D.S.O.; H. A. le F. Hurt *(act.)* *(ret.)*, Commanders G. F. B. Edward-Collins, H. T. England, F. A. Sommerville, D.S.O., H. F. H. Wakefield, Leonard Robinson *(act.)*.
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk, F. R. Bailey *(act.)*.
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION: *Director*, Rear-Adm. Sir William R. Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy do., Capt. Raymond A. Nugent, C.M.G.
MOBILISATION DIVISION: *Director*, Rear-Adm. Edmond Hyde Parker, C.B.
TRADE DIVISION: *Director*, Capt. Alan G. Hotham.
Asst. Director, Capt. Charles T. Hardy.

Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Adm. John F. Parry, C.B. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Capt. Ernest C. Hardy £950
Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £650
Director of Navigation, Capt. John A. Webster, M.V.O. £950
Naval Assistants, Captains Cecil F. Oldham, C.B., C. H. C. Langdon, Arthur W. Torlesse, E. H. Fitchew, R.N.R.; Commanders Bishop O. Davy, W. T. P. Wilson *(ret.)*, E. B. Cloete, D. B. Le Mottee *(temp.)*, S. V. S. C. Messum *(ret.)*, Francis M. Hodgson, Charles M. Gibson *(act.)*; Lieutenant-Commanders John S. Harris, Alan F. S. Grant, Archibald C. Bell, Hugh L. Haslewood *(ret.)*; Lieutenants Rupert T. Gould *(ret.)*, J. F. H. Pollen ..... £530 to £600
Superintendent of Charts, Com. John A. Edgell.. £700 to £800
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Capt. *(act.)* Chas. V. Smith *(ret.)*.
Supt. of Chart Issues, W. E. Llewellyn, M.B.E.
Chief Cartographers, A. W. Codd, F. H. Sharban.
Assistant Superintendent of Charts, H. H. Underhill, O.B.E.
Cartographers, J. Henry Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. A. B. Buck, L. de Ville, David Hardie *(Temp. Lt., R.N.V.R.)*, G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGregan, E. Mason *(act.)*, C. M. Meade, Harry Moody, H. H. Oakley, T. J. Richmond, G. B. Stigant £100 to £400
Clerks, E. H. Chapman *(act.)*, W. Lindegreen £350 to £450

Transport Department.

Director, Graeme Thomson, C.B. £1,200
Naval Assist. Director, Capt. George P. Bevan, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M., R.N. £900
Civil Assist. Directors, E. J. Foley *(act.)*, Robt Gear, B. A. Kemball-Cook, C.B. *(act.)* ..... £800 to £900

* In addition to naval half-pay.
† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Superintending Clerks, A. Alcorn, O.B.E. (*act.*), G. C. Duggan, O.B.E. (*act.*) (*temp.*), A. E. Faulkner (*act.*), L. F. Goldsmid, O.B.E., H. W. Griffin (*act.*), W. G. Hynard, O.B.E. (*act.*), C. J. Edwards, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £600 to £800

Deputy Transport Clerks, E. Bradden (*act.*), C. G. Copus, M.B.E. (*act.*), D. Drysdale, M.B.E. (*act.*), E. P. Fielden (*act.*), F. G. Glennie, M.B.E. (*act.*), J. J. Hayes, F. Mallinson, M.B.E. (*act.*), F. E. Parker, John Spear, Walter Youngman, M.B.E. ..... £350 to £500

Technical Adviser, K. P. Burgess, O.B.E. (*act.*).

Victualling Department.

Director, J. H. Brooks, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy-Director, J. W. H. Culling, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, A. G. Adams, H. G. Arnold (*act.*), W. E. Turner ..(*and allowance*) £550 to £700

Department of the Director of Naval Equipment.

Director, Rear-Admiral Edward M. Phillpotts, C.B. £1,500

Deputy Director, Capt. Charles D. Johnson, M.V.O., D.S.O.

Asst. Director, Capt. Percy Withers' £950

Superintendents of Contract-built Ships, Rear-Adm. John F. E. Green, C.B., Capt. William F. Slayter £1,000

Compass Department, Slough.

Director of Compasses, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. (*ret.*) £700

Asst. Director of Compasses, Commander Stanley B. Norfolk £550

Chief Compass Examiner, Chief Boatswain G. R. Alexander, and *Gyro-Compass Exmnr.*, Comd.-Electrician E. C. Offer.

Department of the Director of Naval Construction.

Director, Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, K.C.B. £2,000

Deputy Director, W. H. Gard, C.B., M.V.O. (*act.*) ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Directors, T. Dally, C.B.E. (*act.*) (*Superdt. of Naval Constrn.*), H. Pledge, C.B.E., A. E. Richards, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O. (*act.*), A. W. Johns (*act.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000

Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E., S. E. Boyland, C.B.E. (*act.*), C. F. Munday, P. L. Pethwick, F. Bryant, O.B.E. (*act.*), A. J. Hobson (*act.*), O. A. Payne (*act.*) ..... (*and allowance*) £700 to £850

Department of Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir George G. Goodwin, K.C.B. £1,500

Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent of Naval Engineering, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Edouard Gaudin, C.B. £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*. £200

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Captains Charles W. J. Bearblock, C.B. (*temp.*), John McLaurin ..... £850 to £1,000

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Capts. David J. Carruthers, Frederick W. Marshall; Eng.-Cmns. Thomas E. Proctor, John Hamilton, Joseph K. Kirwin, O.B.E., Ernest Nibbs, William S. Mann, Jesse H. Harrison, Robert Beeman, James Legate, Alfred Turner, Fredk. J. Pedrick ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Engineer-Lieut.-Cmns., George W. Odam, John S. Orr, Harold B. Tostevin, O.B.E., George B. Allen, Sydney E. Inglis, Lawrence Turner, R. A. Shade, J. Shackle, Edwin Williamson ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Examiner of Engineering Accts., J. F. W. Hetterley (*act.*) ..... £350 to £450

Department of the Deputy Controller for Dockyards and Shipbuilding.

Deputy Controller, Sir Thomas Bell, K.B.E.

Director of Dockyards and Repairs, Rear-Admiral Laurence E. Power, C.B., C.V.O. £1,500

Deputy Director of Dockyards and Repairs, E. R. Bate, C.B.

Assistant Director of do., Eng.-Capt. Robt. B. Dixon, C.B., R.N.

Supt. of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Elec. Eng. Assist., W. McClelland, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Manager, Constructive Dept., F. B. Ollis (*temp.*).

Chief Constructors, G. M. Apsey (*temp.*), C. H. Croford (*act.*) (*temp.*), C. G. Hall (*act.*) (*temp.*), Comm. W. T. Davis, R.N.V.R. (*act.*) (*temp.*).

Constructors, G. F. Ludford (*act.*), H. B. Wood (*act.*), J. McQueen (*act.*), C. J. D. Bell, M.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £450 to £600 *and allowance*

Engineer Assistants, Eng.-Comm. Samuel P. Ferguson, R.N., E. R. Langmaid, Eng.-Comm. J. G. Budge, T. E. Elvey, O.B.E.

Excavrs. Dockyd. Wks., T. H. Harries, E. A. Lake, J. Ellis, W. L. Coles, F. Sanders, J. D. Gibby (*act.*), O. Henwood (*act.*), J. F. Fletcher (*act.*), J. A. Fage, M.B.E. (*act.*), W. J. Lewis (*act.*), J. H. Martin (*act.*), G. Moody (*act.*) ..... £350 to £550

Clerical Assistant, G. C. Stanbury (*act.*).

Senior Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper.

Naval Store Department.

Director of Stores, G. H. Ashdown, C.B.E., I.S.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Directors of Stores, J. W. L. Oliver, O.B.E. (*act.*), R. J. Hall (*act.*) ..... £800 to £900

Assistant Directors of Stores, J. H. Aitken, O.B.E. (*act.*), G. M. Discombe, O.B.E. (*act.*), O. S. Griffin (*act.*), J. J. O'Neill, A. C. Hearn (*act.*), B. J. Wilson (*act.*), E. A. S. Hayward, O.B.E. (*act.*), Herbert Simmins (*act.*) ..... £600 to £800

Naval Store Officers, J. H. Hearn (*act.*), A. H. Watson, M.B.E. (*act.*) .....

Technical Assistants, R. Murray, M.V.O., Eng.-Capt. J. E. Hayes, R.N., J. Wallace, M.I.M.E. ..... £350 to £600

Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. Wilkinson, M.B.E., R. Bennett (*act.*), F. J. Dalrymple (*act.*), H. Puddey (*act.*), W. G. B. Rollings (*act.*), J. Wilkins (*act.*) ..... £350 to £550

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, J. Ryan, O.B.E.

Assistant do., F. W. W. Burrell.

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance, Capt. H. R. Crooke £1,500

Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Joseph C. N. Henley £800

Assistants to do., Comm. (*act.*) John A. L. Ray, A. W. Dillon, M.V.O., B. W. M. Fairlairn, Archibald Gilbert (*act.*), John G. Henderson, R.N.V.R. (*act.*), Eustace R. D. Long, William B. C. Ross (*act.*), John C. Hamilton, Philip W. Douglas, Stanley T. F. Wilton, G. F. Longhurst, D.S.O., Lieut. F. J. Payn, Malcolm A. McKenzie, Lieut. Willie D. Kilroy, R.N.V.R. (*temp.*).

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Capt. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. W. Hart, Walter G. Heppel, Eng.-Comms. Frederick C. R. Paton (*temp.*), F. Leslie Robertson, Eng.-Lieut.-Comm. Stanley W. Cooke ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Commr. (*act.*) John A. Duncan, R.N. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant do., Comm. (*act.*) John A. L. Ray.

Assistants to Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Comm. (*act.*) R. Bevan (*act.*); Comms. L. J. Hammond (*ret.*); Comm. Ralph E. Dandridge; John E. Bray (*ret.*), R. O. B. Carey-Brenton (*emerg.*), Percy Harvey (*ret.*); Major F. C. N. Bishop, R.M.A. ..... 2 at £700; 2 at £550

Superintending Clerk, T. G. Anderson, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Capt. Herbert F. Norbury, R.N. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Dep. Supt. of Ord. Stores, Henry Mann, O.B.E. £800

Asst. Supts. of Ordn. Stores, A. McFarlane, M.B.E. (*act.*), W. A. Mortimer (*act.*) ..... £800 to £900

Naval Ordnance Store Officers, W. H. Rowe (*act.*), J. Hutt, M.B.E. (*act.*), N. Thomas (*act.*), W. Vaughan (*act.*), R. W. Wharhirst ..... £350 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, Charles Walker, C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, W. G. Spear, M.B.E.

Deputy Accountant-General, C. J. Nicol, C.B.E. £1,200

Assists., C. M. Bruce, O.B.E. (*act.*), E. S. Croft, O.B.E. (*act.*), A. Cunnison (*act.*), T. D. James, W. Mole, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. Stour, W. S. Sarel, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, E. Bilcliffe (*act.*), W. B. Bass, O.B.E., A. H. Bryning (*act.*), A. C. Comyns (*act.*), C. Davis (*act.*), A. Douglas, O.B.E., J. E. Drake (*act.*),

C. J. Edwards, O.B.E. (*act.*), G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox (*act.*), J. H. Fry (*act.*), F. G. Gordon, C. R. Lee, W. H. Nichols (*act.*), E. Nicks, A. Northwood, A. B. Nutter (*temp.*) (*act.*), H. F. Painter, F. W. Papworth (*act.*), F. Porter, J. A. Smith, O.B.E. (*act.*), C. J. Southgate, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. G. Spear, M.B.E. (*act.*), A. E. Tippen, G. Warren (*act.*), A. E. Watling (*act.*), S. R. Young (*act.*) .....£550 to £700

Paymaster of Contingencies, Paymaster-Captain Hugh S. Hall, R.N. (*act.*) .....£350 to £500

Deputy Accounts Officers, H. G. Andrews, M.B.E. (*act.*), H. B. Bain (*act.*), J. E. Barber, E. A. O. Barnes (*act.*), F. A. Barratt (*act.*), J. E. Bishop (*act.*), S. T. Blackwell, R. V. Brade, V. T. Brayton, M.B.E. (*act.*), C. G. Caines, M.B.E. (*act.*), A. J. Camm (*act.*), J. R. Cole, W. H. Connor (*act.*), A. H. Coombe, M.B.E., L. A. Costello (*act.*), G. H. Court (*act.*), N. C. Dawson (*act.*), H. E. Denny, C. M. Dodwell, M.B.E. (*act.*), W. Doig, H. T. Eastoe (*act.*), H. Eborall, M.B.E. (*act.*), C. N. Eley (*act.*), H. Etheridge (*act.*), F. J. Fisher (*act.*), W. R. P. Gant, L. H. Gibson (*act.*), H. J. Goodway (*act.*), W. J. S. Greenland (*act.*), W. Greenwood (*act.*), F. Gudridge (*act.*), E. F. Hall (*act.*), T. H. Hart (*act.*), W. O. Hawes, W. J. Hean (*act.*), H. Heath (*act.*), H. S. Hetherington (*act.*), G. P. Hinde (*act.*), C. E. Horsey (*act.*), F. M. Houston, J. James (*act.*), A. Kerry (*act.*), W. F. Langford (*act.*), L. E. Lawson (*act.*), W. A. Mackay (*act.*), R. McGregor, R. P. Michell (*act.*), J. E. Mullan (*act.*), F. W. Osborne (*act.*), S. J. Partridge (*act.*), S. A. H. Patterson (*act.*), H. G. Pearce (*act.*), R. G. Peirce, M.B.E. (*act.*), A. Phillips, G. R. Pocock (*act.*), G. J. Prentice (*act.*), L. Pughe (*act.*), C. E. Ries (*act.*), W. H. Robertson (*act.*), T. C. Rollin (*act.*), E. R. Rowland (*act.*), W. H. Saunders, W. H. F. Shipley (*act.*), A. G. Smith, E. C. F. Stannard (*act.*), C. J. Sturt (*act.*), C. Taylor, M.B.E., F. T. Thomas (*act.*), L. F. Thorne (*act.*), R. C. F. Woods (*act.*), H. J. Wright (*act.*) .....£350 to £500

Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, Sir Fredk. W. Black, K.C.B. £1,400
Commissioner for Contract Policy (*Admiralty*), Sir H. Livesey, K.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Directors of Contracts, J. W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B.E. (*act.*), P. Minter (*act.*), A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. (*act.*).

Assistant Directors of Contracts, C. A. Oliver, G. B. Cobb (*act.*), John C. Gibson (*act.*), E. C. Jubb (*act.*), P. Dale Bussell (*act.*), F. F. Fisher (*act.*), H. Morris (*act.*), J. R. Brotherton (*act.*), J. C. Clarke, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... 1 £850 to £1,000 ; 3 £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, W. G. Kinryn (*act.*), P. D. Sykes, M.B.E. (*act.*), F. G. Young (*act.*), G. W. Hall (*act.*), W. H. Judson (*act.*), R. W. Wilson (*act.*), H. W. Pillow (*act.*) .....£600 to £800

Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, W. Ferriman, E. S. Bayliss, M.B.E. (*act.*), C. A. Beard (*act.*), F. G. Hislop (*act.*), H. G. Law (*act.*), W. McKay (*act.*), H. W. Perry (*act.*), R. F. Robertson, M.B.E., F. H. Taylor (*act.*), W. Greenup (*act.*), F. Hughes (*act.*), J. E. C. Liddle (*act.*), C. R. Marriott (*act.*), H. A. Moon (*act.*), S. J. Secker (*act.*) .....£350 to £500

Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase .....

Senior Visiting Insprs., W. H. Strickland, J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A. (*act.*) .....£500 to £650

Visiting Inspectors, E. Ludford, Lt.-Com. W. J. Thompson, R.N. (*ret.*) (*temp.*) .....£500 to £550

Principal Railway Transport Officer, Comm. (*act.*) H. F. Whitworth, R.N.V.R.

Medical Department.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Admiral Sir William H. Norman, K.C.B. £1,800

Deputy Surgeon-Captain, Deputy Surgeon-Captain Daniel J. P. McNabb, C.B. .....*Full pay and allowances.*

Assistants to Director-General, Surg.-Commrs. David W. Hewitt, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S., W. L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., John F. Hall, M.B., Robert W. G. Stewart, M.B. *Full pay and allowances.*

Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. Goldsworthy, G. A. Neilson .....£350 to £450

Department of the Civil Engineer-in-Chief.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Brig.-Gen. Sir Alexander Gibb, K.B.E., C.B., B.M., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., A.I.N.A., F.R.S. (Edin.).

Personal Assistant, Lieut. J. M. Wilson, R.M.

Works Directorate.

Director of Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E. £1,500
Deputy Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, C.B., M.I.C.E., and W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke (*act.*), W. Young (*act.*) .....£1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, E. A. W. Barnard, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E., J. B. Hunt, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., H. E. Oakley, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortridge, E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., T. C. Agutter, A.R.I.B.A. (*act.*), J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E. (*act.*), H. A. Brain, M.I.C.E. (*act.*), C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E., F. H. Grose (*act.*), G. H. M. Trew, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. (*act.*) .....£750 to £950
Chief Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone, C.B.E. (*act.*) .....£700 to £900
Deputy Surveyors of Lands, C. L. Fielder and F. R. Oglesby .....£400 to £600
Chief Surveyor, F. P. Caldecott Smith, O.B.E., F.S.I., London .....£800 to £1,000
Surveyors, A. J. Allnutt (*act.*), E. J. Baker, F.S.I., G. D. Callow (*act.*), F. J. Cole, F.S.I. (*act.*), F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., A. B. Holmes, G. Hughes, F.S.I. (*act.*), E. W. Huson, F.S.I. (*act.*), M. J. James, F.S.I., J. A. Jones, F.S.I., F. C. Leest, F.S.I., P. J. Lucas (*act.*), H. T. Matthews, J. T. Turner, P.A.S.I. (*act.*), J. L. Westland, M.B.E. .....£400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C.H.R. Stansfield, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter .....£550 to £700
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey ..£250 to £400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies .....£250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon Charles W. C. Ingles, D.D., M.A. £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper .....£350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director (vacant) £2,500
Deputy Supt. of Naval Examinations, Chief Naval Instructor Arthur J. Parish, C.B., M.A., R.N. *Full pay & allowances.*

Staff Clerk, W. M. Bussell (*act*).
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Chief Naval Instructor Horace H. Holland, B.A. (*act.*).

Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O. *Full pay and allowances.*

Asst., Capt. Edward L. Booty, C.B., M.V.O. £950
Secretaries, Paymaster-Commr. Vincent A. Lawford, D.S.O., Acting Paymaster Lieut.-Commr. Leslie C. E. Ayre (*addl.*).

Royal Marine Office.

Adjt.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir David Mercer, K.C.B. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Temp. Brig.-Gen. Alexander Richard Hamilton Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*temp.*) and Lt.-Col. Charles Louis Brooke (*addl.*) £800
Deputy-Assistant Adjts.-General, Maj. and Bt.-Lt.-Col. Richard Vernon Tredinnick Ford (*for Judge-Advocate and other duties*), Maj. Lawrence Norcock (*addl.*) £600

Board of Inventions and Research,

Victory House, Cockspur Street, S.W.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Professor Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., President R.S.
Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Sir G. T. Beilby, Kt., F.R.S., and
Charles H. Merz, M.Inst.C.E. (*Director of Experiments and Research*).

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of,

4–7 Whitehall Place ; 3 St. James's Square ; 17 and 19 Newington Causeway, S.E. ; 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S.W. 1 ; 14 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 ; 4 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1 ; and 80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connexion with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous

to that of the Local Government "Board," and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Permanent Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to control the transit of animals and the exportation of horses in Great Britain, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, to administer Grants for Agricultural Education and Research (including Forestry), and for the improvement of the breeding of live stock (including horses), to collect and publish agricultural statistics and disseminate information with regard to food production, to administer the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in England and Wales so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption and re-apportionment of tithe rent-charge and the regulation or enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts including the acquisition of land for colonies for discharged soldiers and sailors, to administer Acts relating to the improvement of land, to administer, to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries. The Board administer the provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and have appointed an Agricultural Wages Board. A new Department has been formed to deal entirely with food production during the war. Separate branches have also been formed to deal with flax production and to assist the Dairy industry. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal," price 4*d.* By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to Science were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordinance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate Vote. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1918-19 was estimated at £452,265.

President, Rt. Hon. Rowland E. Prothero, M.V.O., M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., A. W. Monro, £250; A. Balfour £200

Permanent Sec., Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,800

Private Secretaries, B. W. Phillips, £100; W. E. Walters (*act.*) £300

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P., £1,200; Lord Clinton (*vac.*)

Private Sec., R. S. Langford (*act.*) £150

Chief Agricultural Adviser, E. J. Cheney, C.B. £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, A. W. Anstruther, C.B.; Sir R. Henry Rew, K.C.B.; Sir T. H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B.; H. G. Maurice, C.B.; F. L. C. Floud, C.B.; H. E. Dale (*act.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Small Holdings Commissioners, S. Muger; J. Owen; A. Ellsebrook; R. E. N. Rogers; C. O. Bonham-Carter; H. Digby; F. Horne; D. C. Barnard £800 to £1,000

Agricultural Commissioner for Wales, Prof. C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc. ..... £800 to £1,000

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B. £800

Assist. Legal Adviser, *A. S. Gaye ..... £600 to £800

Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S.

Chief Agricultural Analyst, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant do., J. Mcl. McCall, M.B. £750

Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband, B.A.O. (*acting as Chief Inspector, Agric. Wages Bd.*) £800

Heads of Branches, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd, B.A.O., C.B.E.; R. E. Martyr, B.A.O.; E. L. Mitchell; A. G. L. Rogers; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks, A. E. Balleine; W. S. Cool; H. C. Cotsell; *A. T. A. Dobson; A. Dunbar; H. L. French, O.B.E.; H. V. Hyde; H. H. Judson; R. S. Langford; H. C. Long; *A. M. Lowe; P. W. Millard; F. K. Milsom; *C. Nathan; B. W. Phillips; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; S. Samson; *G. Shaw; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; C. R. T. Williams, M.B.E.; and E. B. Wilson £500

Superintending Inspectors, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E.; E. G. Haygarth Brown; A. B. Bruce, M.A.; F. W. Carter; *Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E., B.A.; W. S. Douglas; F. A. Fulford; E. T. Kenyon; A. T. Masterman, B.Sc.; C. T. A. Robertson; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E., B.A., B.Sc.; J. G. Stewart, M.A.; F. N. Webb £500 to £700

General Inspectors, G. P. Berry; Capt. A. S. Campbell; J. Cornelius; G. T. Dixon; R. P. P. Fulford; *E. Garnsey, M.A.; W. B. Hooper; A. K. Kemble; P. S. Lawrie; *Maj. W. S. Masterman; E. W. Moss-Blundell; W. L. Newton; *A. H. Pryce; T. H. Sutton; T. E. Pryce-Tannatt, M.B.; F. T. Wilson ..... £400 to £500

Inspectors, J. S. Bowles; *R. M. Brewer; *W. F. Bruce, D.S.O., M.C.; *A. C. Cole, B.A.; D. A. H. M. Craigie; G. H. Croft; G. H. Crosfield, M.A.; J. Edwards; *G. C. Fox; F. France-Hayhurst; *G. C. Gough, B.Sc.; C. T. Graham; T. D. Graham; *E. W. Harber, B.A.; C. B. P. Haynes; *D. G. Hervey; F. C. Hooper; W. S. Jones, M.A., B.Sc.; F. Jorgensen; F. Latham; A. P. Long, B.A.; H. T. Money; A. W. Monro; *J. Robertson; Hon. E. N. Rollo; B. H. Satterthwaite; J. Snell, B.Sc.; J. C. Stewart; *R. Stewart; G. S. Strangways; *R. L. Surtees; H. V. Taylor, B.Sc.; R. A. Todd, B.Sc.; G. D. Tripp; *E. M. Wason; J. F. H. Wrightson; and D. W. Young, B.A. ..... £300 to £400

Supt. Veterinary Inspectors, J. R. Jackson; and A. H. Perry ..... £500 to £700

Veterinary Inspectors, J. Brand; *J. D. Broome; E. Brown; T. H. Brown; W. T. Cranston; E. R. Edwards; A. B. Fewings; J. L. Frood; H. Gooch; P. J. L. Kelland; G. T. Matthews; A. M. Munro; E. Peacey; J. O. Powley; K. P. Rankin; W. C. B. Revill; D. B. Rodger; F. W. H. Smith; W. Vessey ..... £300 to £500

Entomologist, J. C. F. Fryer, M.A. ..... £500 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, G. Macee ..... £550 to £700

Assistant do., P. J. Langley, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £450

Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert ..... £400 to £600

Superintd. of Registry, P. Riordan, M.B.E. £350 to £450

Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb ..... £400 to £600

Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E. ..... £250 to £350

Staff Clerks, H. P. Attwater, £350 to £450; J. L. Bryan, M.B.E.; J. E. Bury, M.B.E.; T. Edser; G. F. Middleton, M.B.E.; R. Pollard; L. Playne; H. H. Smart; W. J. Smart, £250 to £350; C. S. Hooper, M.B.E.; E. C. Martin, M.B.E.; J. R. Moorey, £250 to £300; and H. Chambers, M.B.E. ..... £200 to £300

FLAX PRODUCTION BRANCH.

Director, Lt. W. Gavin £1,000

Assist. Director and Secretary, Alfred Wood £800

Assist. Director, Maj. A. S. C. Cust. £600

Technical Adviser, Dr. J. V. Eyre £700

Agricultural Wages Board.
80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Allwyn Fellowes, K.C.V.O., K.B.E. ..... *unp.*

Deputy do., Sir R. Henry Rew, K.B.E. £150

Secretary, F. Popplewell £600

Assist. do., R. E. Stanley £350

Chief Inspector (temp.), T. F. Husband, B.A.O. £800

Private Sec. to Chairman, Capt. R. G. Proby.

Do. to Depy. Chairman, Capt. F. W. Page Roberts.

Joint Committee of the Board of Agriculture and Ministry of Food.

Director, Prof. T. B. Wood, C.B.E. £400

Deputy Director, T. Thomson £800

Secretary, J. Nugent Harris £750

Food Production Department.

The Food Production Department was established by the President of the Board of Agriculture in Jan., 1917, for the purpose of stimulating the production of food in England and Wales during the present emergency

Director General, Sir Charles W. Fielding, K.B.E., *unp.*

Deputy do., Sir Thomas Middleton, K.B.E., C.B.

Principal Agricultural Adviser, Hon. Edward G. Strutt, C.B. ..... *unp.*

Controllers, F. L. Floud, C.B.; Viscount Goschen, C.B.E., *unp.*; Sir R. Sothern Holland, Bart., *unp.*; F. Keeble, C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.; Lawrence Weaver, C.B.E. ..... *unp.*

Chief Commissioner, Sydney Mager, C.B.E.

General Secretary, H. L. French, O.B.E.

Director of Women's Branch, Miss M. L. Talbot, C.B.E.

* Absent on Military or Naval Service.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (£26,520.)

Head Office.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Director, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S. £500 to £700

1st Class Assistant, J. Aikman ..... £300 to £500

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. ... £300 to £500

Assist. do., W. J. Bean ..... £300 to £500

1st Class Assistant, W. N. Winn ..... £300 to £500

Herbarium and Library.

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf., F.R.S. ..... £500 to £600

1st Class Assistants, R. A. Rolfe, A.L.S.; C. H. Wright, A.L.S.; S. A. Skan ..... £300 to £500

Museums.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier ..... £300 to £500

1st Class Assistant, J. H. Holland, F.L.S. £300 to £500

Jodrell Laboratory.

Assistant Keeper, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ... £300 to £500

Pathological Laboratory.

1st Class Assistants, A. D. Cotton, F.L.S.; W. B. Brierley ..... £300 to £500

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. Sir Charles F. Close, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Executive Officer, Col. A. D. Meeres (*ret.*)

Publication Division, Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E.

Control Division, Major A. J. Wolfe, D.S.O., R.E.

Map Sales & Issue Dept., Capt. J. G. Withycombe, R.E.

Engraving and Small Scale Revision Service.

Trigonometrical, Topographical and Training Branch, Maj. A. J. Wolfe, D.S.O., R.E.

Survey Divisions.

Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Col. A. Hill (*ret.*), *Redland, Bristol*; Col. H. L. Jessep (*ret.*), *Edinburgh, Norwich and York.*

Division Officer (Ireland), Col. W. A. Gale (*ret.*).

AIR MINISTRY.

Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Air Ministry was established to take over control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the amalgamation of the R.N.A.S. and the R.F.C. The Ministry supplies to the Admiralty and War Office contingents of the Royal Air Force. There is also an Independent Air Force operating under the Air Ministry.

Air Council.

Secretary of State for Royal Air Force, The Lord Weir.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Maj. J. L. Baird, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

Chief of the Air Staff, Maj.-Gen. F. H. Sykes, C.M.G.

Master-General of Personnel, Maj.-Gen. W. S. Brancker, A.F.C.

Controller-General of Equipment, Maj.-Gen. E. L. Ellington, C.M.G.

Inspector-General of Royal Air Force, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. M. Paine, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Director-General of Aircraft Production, Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B.

Administrator of Works and Buildings, Sir J. Hunter, K.B.E.

Secretary, W. A. Robinson, C.B., C.B.E.

Air Ministry.

Secretary of State for Royal Air Force, The Lord Weir.

Assistant to Secretary, Sir M. Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Department of the Secretary of the Air Council.

Secretary, W. A. Robinson, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.

Principals, C. R. Brigstocke; F. G. Nutt, O.B.E.

Assistant Principals, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; F. G. C. Young.

Department of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Major J. L. Baird, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Capt. A. V. Hambro, M.P.

Finance Department.

Assistant Financial Secretary, W. A. Bland.

Deputy to Assist. Financial Sec., J. S. Ross.

Principals, R. E. Harwood, C.B.E.; B. E. Holloway; L. V. Meadowcroft; J. Sherlock; F. W. N. Sibley; J. M. Spaight, O.B.E.

Assistant Principals, W. Acason; W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E.; H. W. Clothier; E. M. Knox; H. C. Hamilton; W. G. Stevens; W. G. West, M.B.E.

Chief Auditor of Works Accounts, Sir Arthur C. Roberts, K.B.E.

Directorate of Lands.

Director General of Lands, Sir H. Frank, K.C.B.

Controller of Lands, E. H. Coles.

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt.-Col. H. F. Cobb, O.B.E. (*temp.*).

Department of Chief of Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Maj.-Gen. F. H. Sykes, C.M.G.

Private Sec., Maj. R. D. Waterhouse.

Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Brig.-Gen. O. Swann.

Director of Flying Operations, Brig.-Gen. P. R. C. Groves, D.S.O.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. R. C. M. Pink; Lt.-Col. J. A. E. Edwards; Col. R. W. Glennie, C.M.G.

Deputy Director of Air Intelligence, Col. E. H. Davidson, O.B.E., M.C.

Staff Officer, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. A. H. W. E. Wynn.

Director of Air Organisation, Brig.-Gen. B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. H. A. Moore, M.C.; Lt.-Col. Sir N. R. A. D. Leslie, Bart.; Lt.-Col. G. P. Grenfell, D.S.O.

Deputy Director of Organisation, Col. F. J. Scott.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. C. M. Robertson; Lt.-Col. T. B. Wood, C.M.G.

Department of Master-General of Personnel.

Master-General of Personnel, Maj.-Gen. W. S. Brancker, A.F.C.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. H. Steele-Perkins.

Deputy Master-General of Personnel, Brig.-Gen. G. Livingston, C.M.G.

Chaplain's Branch:

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. D. L. Viener, M.A.

Liaison with U.S. Air Service:

Staff Officer, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. G. D. Pidgeon.

Director of Manning, Col. K. G. Brooke.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. D. Powell; Lt.-Col. D. H. Cameron; Lt.-Col. W. G. Perrin, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. G. Gold, O.B.E.

Director of Training, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Hearson, D.S.O.

Deputy Director of Training, Col. C. D. Bruce, A.F.C.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. B. S. Foster; Lt.-Col. G. R. Bromet, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. M. Freeman; Lt.-Col. A. ap Ellis; Lt.-Col. R. B. Bourdillon, M.C., A.F.C.; Lt.-Col. H. N. Walker, M.C.; Lt.-Col. E. G. H. Clarke, M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. F. Pretyman, D.S.O.

Director of Air Personal Services, Brig.-Gen. B. C. Fellows.

Deputy Director do., Col. R. H. More, C.M.G.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. G. T. Brierley, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. O. Raikes, M.B.E.

Department of the Medical Administrator.

Medical Administrator, Maj.-Gen. R. C. Munday.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. C. B. Heald; Lt.-Col. H. C. T. Langdon; Lt.-Col. R. P. Williams; Lt.-Col. T. McIntyre, M.C.

Department of Controller-General of Equipment.

Controller-General of Equipment, Maj.-Gen. E. L. Ellington, C.M.G.

Private Sec., Major E. B. Barker.

Deputy Controller-General of Equipment, Brig.-Gen. A. Huggins, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Aircraft Equipment, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Whittington, C.M.G.

Deputy Director of Aircraft Equipment, Col. T. E. St. C. Daniell, O.B.E., M.C.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. G. D. Hannay; Lt.-Col. C. Jarrott, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. A. Browne; Lt.-Col. B. J. Wolfe-Barry, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. C. R. Finch-Noyes.

Director of Parks and Depôts, Brig.-Gen. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E.

Staff Officers, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. S. S. Kennedy; Lt.-Col. W. M. Cumming.

Deputy Director of Kite Balloons, Col. J. D. Mackworth, C.B.E.

Equipment—Marine, Staff Officer, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. G. R. A. Holmes.

Equipment—Wireless Telegraphy, Staff Officer, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. A. D. Warrington-Morris, O.B.E.
Equipment—Photographic, Staff Officer, 1st Class, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon.
Director of Air Quartermaster—General Services, Brig.-Gen. A. Fletcher, C.B.E., M.C.
Staff Officers, 1st class, Lt.-Col. T. O. Lyons, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. E. A. Lindsay, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. O. W. Latimer; Lt.-Col. A. B. Winch; Lt.-Col. A. Sykes, O.B.E.

Department of Inspector-General Royal Air Force.

Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. M. Paine, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. A. Shove, O.B.E.
Deputy Director, Col. R. J. Armes.

Department of Administrator of Works and Buildings.

Administrator of Works and Buildings, Sir John Hunter, K.B.E.
Private Sec., W. Craig Henderson.
Chief Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col., J. D. K. Restler.
Director of Air Construction Service, Col. T. D. Mackie, O.B.E.
Inland Works and Commands, Lt.-Col. B. H. O. Armstrong.
Chief Drainage Engineer, D. Balfour.
Chief Water Engineer, Lt.-Col. M. Deacon.
Chief Heating Engineer, K. O. Hale.
Chief Accountant, R. G. Millar.
Marine Works, H. E. Oakley.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(*See also* Scottish and Irish Sections.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Norroy, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.
Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Bluemantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Rouge Dragon, Algar Henry Stafford Howard.
Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F.S.A.
Rouge Croix, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee.
Registrar, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.

BLOCKADE, MINISTRY OF,

Foreign Office, S.W. 1

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., M.P.
Private Secretaries, M. F. Wells; Capt. G. St. J. Perrott.
Parliamentary Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. F. L. Harris, R.N.V.R.
Private Secretary, O. St. C. O'Malley.

CENSOR, OFFICE OF.

See PRESS BUREAU.

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD.

(Liquor Traffic.)

Latymer House, 134 Piccadilly, W. 1.

Board, Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); W. Waters Butler; Rev. Henry Carter; Col. J. M. Denby, C.B.; Hon. Hugh Godley; Lord Leverhulme; R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; S. O. Nevile; Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D.; John Pedder, C.B.; P. Snowden, M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.; W. Towle.
Secretary, J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.
Assist. do., J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E.; A. B. Cane.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. E. Mitchell.
Assessors, Sir E. C. Sanders; Sir T. Munro, K.B.E.
Priv. Sec. to the Chairman, W. H. Duke.
Priv. Sec. to the Secretary, S. W. Grose.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899. The salaries, &c., amounted in 1917-18 to £28,462.

Chief Commissioner, Henry W. T. Bowyear, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., W. E. Fox.
Parliamentary Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Second Commr. and Secretary, H. P. Morris ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace; A. C. Kay, O.B.E.; C. F. Ritchie; E. Macpherson ..... £650 to £900
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert, L.S.O. ..... £550 to £700
Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe ..... £300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Leake; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; R. E. Ford ..... £450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, C. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson; W. F. Fox; H. F. Chettle, O.B.E. £350 to £400
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest.
Senior Staff Clerk in Official Trustee's Department, F. H. Lewis.
Assistant in Drafting Department, S. E. Turner.
Staff Clerks, C. Cooper; G. Thomas; S. Hart ..... £300 to £400
2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), A. Boutwood; C. N. Francis; A. S. Hanbury; H. P. Brown; H. B. Denham ..... £250 to £350

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT.

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment expenses, 1918-1919, £28,024.

Government Chemist, Professor Sir James Johnston Dobbie, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. ..... £700 to £800
Superintendent Analysts, Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. Stubbs, O.B.E., F.I.C.; E. Jones, B.Sc, F.I.C. ..... £600 to £650
1st Class Analysts, J. H. Robins, B.Sc.; *T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, M.B.E., D.Sc., F.I.C.; R. Rodger, F.I.C.; J. Holmes, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C. ..... £400 to £550
2nd Class do., *W. Williamson, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.I.C.; F. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *E. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.I.C.; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. D. Barber, B.Sc.; A. R. Pearson, B.Sc.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. E. Byles, B.Sc., A.I.C.; F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.Sc.; J. Kirk; C. S. Grace, B.Sc., F.I.C.; H. Jephcott, M.Sc., A.I.C. ..... £260 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in

* At the Customs Branch.

Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. No person will be eligible during the war, and until further notice, who is not a natural-born British subject and the child of natural-born British subjects or of natural-born subjects or citizens of an allied country. Establishment Expenses, 1918-1919, £36,992.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. £1,500
Assist. Comm'r. and Dir. of Exams., D. B. Mair £1,000
Assist. Comm'r. and Sec., L. C. H. Weekes £1,000
Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell ..... £700 to £750
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry ; T. L. Hedley £500 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business. The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £50,646 for 1918-1919.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P. £5,000
Priv. Sec., H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. £300
Assist. Priv. Secs., C. E. Russell; Capt. J. F. Younger.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. Sir William Bull, M.P.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., C.B. ...£3,000
Private Secretary, C. W. Dixon, M.B.E. £150
Parliamentary, W. A. S. Hewins, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, O. G. R. Williams, £150 ; M. G. Hewins (*act.*).
Asst. Under-Secs., Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., £1,500 ; H. C. M. Lambert, C.B. ; G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Legal Adviser, John Shuckburgh Risley, C.B. ...£1,200
Principal Clerks, Charles Strachey ; A. E. Collins, C.M.G. ; W. D. Ellis ; J. F. N. Green ; C. T. Davis, C.M.G. ; T. C. Macnaughten, C.B.E. ; A. Fiddian ; W. C. Bottomley, C.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. ; H. G. Bushe (*act.*) £750
1st Class Clerks, ‡E. H. Marsh, C.M.G. ; E. R. Darnley ; A. J. Harding, C.B.E. ; H. R. Cowell ; E. J. Hayling, C.M.G. ; H. P. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. ; H. V. Robinson ; ‡A. C. C. Parkinson ; ‡J. F. W. Flood £600 to £800
2nd Class Clerks, O. G. R. Williams ; †R. A. Wiseman ; C. W. Dixon, M.B.E. ; ‡H. N. Tait ; E. G. S. Machtig, M.B.E. ; ‡J. A. Calder ; ‡H. F. Downie ; ‡A. Cooke ; H. Beckett ; H. T. Allen .....£400 to £500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett .....£500 to £600
Assist. Accountant, M. J. Drayson .....£300 to £450
Librarian, C. H. Niblett, B.A.O. .....£500 to £600
Assist. do., E. B. Burley .....£250 to £350
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook .....£300 to £500
Supt. of Printing, T. Wilson .....£300 to £450
Asst. to do., A. H. Bridgman .....£200 to £300
Clerk for Legal Instruments, W. Scott .....£300 to £450
Staff Clerks (*First Grade*), W. E. Hobson ; J. A. Smith, M.B.E. ; C. M. Hatcher ; S. R. Pughe ; E. H. Howell £300 to £400
Minor Staff Officer, E. E. Wilkinson .....£250 to £350
Medical Advisers : London—‡Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, F.R.C.P.
Liverpool—*W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.
Edinburgh—Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D., I.M.S. (retd.).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D.

* On service with H.M. Forces.
† Tempy. in Min. of Shipping.
‡ Tempy. in Min. of Munitions.

Colonial Audit Department,
58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.G. .....£850 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, F. B. Montague ; H. D. Fisher £450 to £600
Junior Clerks, *W. H. Smith ; P. L. Collisson (*act.*) £200 to £400

Emigrants' Information Office,
34 Broadway, S.W.1.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

Pres., Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, do., T. C. Macnaghten, C.B.E.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.
Editor of Publications (vacant).

Imperial Institute.
South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (*see* page 489), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Chairman*) ; Rt. Hon. Lord Burnham ; Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. ; Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarbrough, K.C.B. ; Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S. ; Sir Algernon Firth, Bt. ; G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Kindersley, K.B.E. ; T. C. Macnaghten, C.B.E. ; D. O. Malcolm ; Sir Owen Philipps, G.C.M.G., M.P. ; Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E. ; Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G. ; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S. ; Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. ; H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G. ; Sir J. P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ; Sir J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir A. D. Hall, K.B.E., F.R.S. ; Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. ; Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher ; Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G. ; Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute :—

Committee for Canada.

Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*) ; J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Kindersley, K.B.E. ; J. H. Plummer ; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (*Chairman*) ; E. A. Box ; Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. ; Gordon Campbell ; E. V. Reid ; W. Robinson.

Committee for New Zealand.

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Committee for South Africa (including Rhodesia).

Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G. (*Chairman*) ; A. Canham ; F. Dyer ; Prof. J. G. Lawn ; D. O. Malcolm ; C. W. S. Maude ; W. Soper.

Committee for India.

Sir Charles McLeod (*Chairman*) ; A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E. ; Sir Charles Armstrong ; Sir Ernest Cable ; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. ; D. T. Chadwick ; Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ; L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E. ; Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. ; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c., and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S. -
Secy. to the Director, A. J. Hedgeland, M.A.(Oxon.).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Supts., T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S. ; H. Brown ; E. Goulding, D.Sc., F.I.C.
Asst. Supts., T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc., F.G.S. ; R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.
Principal Assist., S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C.

* Absent on war service.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.
Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, S. E. Chandler, D.SC. (Lond.), A.R.C.SC., F.L.S.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE RAVITAILLEMENT,

India House, Canada House, Empire House, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

BRITISH EXECUTIVE STAFF.

Director, *Sir E. Wyldbore Smith.
Private Secretary, *A. I. Schué.
Deputy Director, Maj. C. B. S. Monfries, C.B.E.
Assistant Director (Supply), *B. H. Dobson.
General Secretary, R. F. H. Duke.
Assistant do., I. Rankine.
Secretary, Freight and Transport, *O. C. Chapman.
Accountant and Establishment Officer, *A. G. Chuter.
Architect, G. C. Churchward.
Controller of Statistics, A. D. Erskine.

(An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service and is attached to the Department for service during the war.)

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD

for Government Employees, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed by H.M. Government at the beginning of 1917 as a standing tribunal "to deal by way of conciliation or arbitration with questions arising with regard to claims for increased remuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments."

Members, F. Gore Browne, K.C.; Sir A. Kaye Butterworth; Harry Gosling, C.H.
Secretary, E. A. Gowers, C.B.
Clerk, F. J. Coleman.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Lord Clinton (*Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); Earl Fortescue; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.; (*Attorney General*); (*Auditor*); Walter Peacock, C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, L. S. Halsey.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Asst. Sec., Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.
Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher.
Clerk Surveyor, W. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff, E. G. B. Lethbridge.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2; *Shipping Office*, 13 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 434).

Crown Agents, Maj. Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G., late R.E., £1,500 to £1,800; Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G. £1,300 to £1,500
Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel ..... £600 to £1,000
Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant, E. G. Antrobus, C.M.G. ..... £700 to £950
Accountant, N. F. O. Willis ..... £550 to £700
Registrar for Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart ..... £550 to £700
Chief Cashier, H. Warde ..... £550 to £700
Head of Engineering and Works Dept., *Lt.-Col. J. F. Carmichael, C.B.E., R.E., M.I.C.E. ... £700 to £1,000
Head of Engineering Inspection Dept., A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. ..... £700 to £1,000
Head of General Stores Dept., H. F. Smith ..... £550 to £700
Head of Insurance & Checking Dept., *H. W. L. Naylor ..... £550 to £700
Head of Appointments Dept., *H. Martin ..... £550 to £700
Head of Shipping Dept., T. H. Holt, O.B.E. (*and £300 personal allowance*) ..... £550 to £700

* Absent on war service.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, BOARD OF, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909. Salaries and expenses of the Department amounted to £3,597,918 in 1918-19.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., C. E. L. Fletcher.
Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £1,500
Commissioners, Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.; Noel E. Behrens; Sir William Gallagher, K.B.E. £1,200
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, O. Mundy.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Secretaries, James P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O.; E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,200
Assist.Secs., Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., I.S.O.; A. J. Dyke, C.B.E.; W. H. Pascoe; W. Young ..... £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, W. Christian; J. Cook; C. J. T. B. Grylls, O.B.E.; E. H. Hodgson; J. Johnson; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. H. Ryder; H. W. Trotter, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Committee Clerks, W. B. Amery; E. S. Birt; H. E. Cotsell; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; A. E. Greene; R. A. Johnson; J. E. Newell; A. Saker; O. A. Sherrard; J. S. Sutton; J. W. Train; A. Turk; T. W. H. Wilson ..... £550 to £650
Junior Clerks, E. S. Bertenshaw; J. Byrne; R. H. Davis; W. S. Douglas; C. J. Flynn; J. H. Higginson; E. H. Kenton; H. S. Marshall; O. Munby; T. Randall; A. Redman; W. E. H. Rhydderch; A. E. H. Tucker; H. A. Wheeler ..... £300 to £500
Clerk, 1st Class, H. M. Howgrave-Graham £320 to £400
Staff Clerks, E. J. E. Craven; P. M. Duddy; J. B. Hardie, £420 to £500; S. M. Capon; J. Gilbert; A. W. Hume ..... £320 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. F. Bell; E. W. Bright; H. E. Clark; E. J. Denney; W. E. Mylam; J. A. Phythian; E. O. Swift; C. M. Woodford, M.B.E. £200 to £300

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer, T. Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B. £700 to £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins ..... £1,500 to £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, George H. Denniss, £800 to £1,000; C. E. Fitzroy ..... £700 to £900

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, J. Orchard, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Dep. Ch. Insps., J. T. Samuel, I.S.O.; P. O'Brien £850 to £1,000
Superintending Inspectors, T. B. Caswell; J. F. Coley; T. Good; P. Miller; T. Pearce; J. McM. Riordan; H. M. Tosh ..... £800 to £850
Inspectors, 1st Class, W. G. Adams; J. J. Bong; A. W. Cope; R. W. Gold; E. Horan; J. Kyle; D. Lehane; E. A. Lidbury; P. Meehan; J. H. Morton; J. Murphy; J. Ritchie; A. W. Stubbs; A. E. Travers; A. S. Williams; W. M. Wilson ..... £700 to £800
Inspectors, 2nd Class, G. F. H. Alcock; J. W. Allison; E. Ambrose; J. F. Anscomb; C. H. Bates; P. C. Bowden; W. J. Cowper; R. H. Crookall; A. E. Cruse; J. E. Davies; T. C. Davies; A. Diamond; J. W. Ellis; E. C. Eldred; E. A. Fellows; H. Genochio; A. Green; W. J. Haines; G. E. Hall; A. J. Heatley; J. Hemingway; T. Jameson; M. Kenny; J. H. Kiddle; C. G. Kitton; W. J. B. Leonard; J. Millar; E. Newman; J. W. Noble; A. E. Owen; C. W. Parsons; C. H. Pearne; J. Prinsep; F. H. Putnam;

* Absent on war service.

F. P. Reynolds; M. Ryan; J. A. Short; G. N. Thorp; J. Whitfield; A. Woodward; H. Yardley £500 to £650

Surveyor, W. G. Andrews ..... £320 to £450

Staff Clerk, A. E. Walker ..... £320 to £400

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Inspector-General, Capt. John I. Graham, O.B.E., R.N. £850 to £1,000

Inspr., N. Thompson (*& allowance*, £50) £600 to £650

Asst. do., W. H. J. Bunster; J. K. Hastie... £450 to £550

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Sir Frederick W. A. Clarke £1,000

Assistant do., J. A. Hewson ..... £725 to £800

Accountants, W. H. Clark (*Chief Accountant, with allowance*, £40); E. Adams; H.R. Poole; R. Elrick £550 to £700

Asst. Accountants, J. H. Avison; E. C. Bray; J. W. Dobie; W. Henderson; P. McIntyre; A. H. Mathews; A. R. Potts; T. Pound; G. S. Shepherd-Jones ..... £420 to £500

Staff Clerks, W. J. T. Bartlett; T. A. Bourne; F. S. Brandon; F. A. Halliday; J. I. Lambert; E. T. Lant; J. P. C. Letchford; C. E. J. Mears; A. E. Miles; T. Rees; J. W. Taylor; H. Walden; A. C. Wood ..... £320 to £400

Minor Staff Clerks, L. Abraham; R. Barnard; T. J. Clarke; J. Crozier; A. P. Easton; G. F. Eperon; T. H. Evans; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; F. O. Hassell; F. W. Loveless; H. G. McDiarmid; F. H. Meade; J. B. Nightingale; S. H. Quayle; W. G. Rose; S. H. Strong; F. W. Tompkins; H. J. Wickins £200 to £300

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Principal, Herbert V. Reade, C.B. ..... £800 to £1,000

Confidential Clerk, G. S. Bratchell.

Deputy Principal, S. Bozman, I.S.O. ..... £650 to £800

Senior Clerks, A. Barker (£550); J. B. Boyle (*with allowance of £50*); E. G. Dampier; J. E. Hagger; A. Hamilton (*with allowance of £50*); C. L. Jones; P. Lynch ..... £420 to £500

Junior Clerks (*Upper Section*), L. W. Andrew; T. G. F. Cluney; W. B. Jackson; W. Le Vack, O.B.E.; W. E. Parsons; R. Robinson; C. H. Spicer; A. D. Webb; R. F. Whittle; W. Wotton ..... £320 to £400

Junior Clerks (*Lower Section*), H. W. Astbury; G. S. Bratchell; W. G. Challis; A. H. Chandler; C. Clarke; C. Curran; T. Kelly; J. Newson; G. D. Olding; P. H. Pring; J. G. Walker; E. Webb £300 to £300

LONG ROOM.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, E. A. Harris, O.B.E. £1,000

Asst. Collector, A. H. Le Chêne ..... £700 to £800

Surveyors, L. H. Snow (£470 to £600); A. W. Brookes; F. Franklin (£420 to £550); W. Browett; J. Graham; S. W. F. Hart; L. W. Jennings; H. McClare; J. Parker; J. H. Profit; T. Reynolds; W. F. Sargood; S. Tully; G. E. Wade ..... £320 to £450

LONDON PORT.

Collector, 1st Class, C. J. Hassell, M.B.E. ..... £700 to £800

Controlling Grade, 2nd Class, L. Lewis; J. B. O'Sullivan; J. T. Shenton ..... £500 to £650

Surveyor (*Indoor*), T. Cole.

Surveyors (*Outdoor*), J. M. Ennis (£490 to £550); R. E. Bramwell, C. Evans, P. J. Farrell, W. Medcalf, W. A. Monk, H. J. Moore, J. T. Moore, H. Richards, A. Smith, A. W. Tucker (£430 to £530); F. K. Booth, E. H. Flecker, Samuel Jeffers, J. K. Keeley, J. E. Kennedy, H. P. Knight, W. Nugent, J. C. Quinn, W. Sharp, H. W. Sobey, J. P. Tonkin (£350 to £470); A. W. Aires, E. Conway, A. Garrard, J. Goggin, R. G. Hayman, A. G. Higdon, J. R. Keeley, R. Ockenden, T. O'Dea, P. O'Longan, A. O'Sullivan, J. O'Sullivan, E. Quirke, J. Shrives, W. Stockley, C. Sunter ..... £320 to £450

Superintendent of Watergward, 1st Class, J. A. Hawkins, M.B.E., £600 to £650; *2nd Class*, W. M. Brabyn £450 to £550

Chief Preventive Officers (*Upper Section*), H. Acteson, W. G. Bullitude, H. Gray, W. Newby, T. W. Pounder, J. L. Wheeldon ..... £320 to £400

Chief Preventive Officers (*Lower Section*), E. J. Andrews, A. Hill, J. C. Lawson, C. H. Watson £240 to £300

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.M.G. *unp.*

Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B. £1,500

Commissioner, Prof. T. B. Wood, C.B.E. (*part time*) £700

Other Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; M. A. Ennis; Sir W. S. Haldane, W.S.; Sidney Webb; W. W. Berry ..... *unp.*

Private Sec. to Chairman and Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg £100

Secretary (*act.*), R. T. Warner.

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.

Attorney-General, Hubert F. Manisty, K.C.

Solicitor-General, Henry Arthur Colefax, K.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.

Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, F. A. Manley.

Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.

Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.

Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Forward	£424,900	£367,100	£362,600
Estates	2,481,400	1,843,800	1,558,400
Dividend and Interest	567,400	631,200	662,000
	£3,473,700	£2,842,100	£2,583,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.	£1,383,600	£1,453,700	£1,537,200
Appropriation for future Augmentations	404,800	404,600	403,900
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Securities written down	238,200	541,200	47,000
Balance forward	367,100	362,600	514,900
	£3,473,700	£2,842,100	£2,583,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 3 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for Home Affairs; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earl Brownlow; Earl Beauchamp; Viscount Halifax; Lord Burghclere; Rt. Hons. Lord Stuart of Wortley and Sir Hobhouse Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.

Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Lord Stuart of Wortley.

Auditor, Francis Phillips, C.B.
Secretary and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.
Private Sec., *E. V. Oliver.
Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer.
Assistant Secretary, C. Hogg.
Accountant, S. S. Brister.
Principal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler; H. A. Gregg.
Assistant Accountant, G. A. Andrews.
1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., J. Kershaw; R. W. Fowell; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; E. J. Davies; F. N. Allan.
Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk, *W. H. Webb.
1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., S. Mills; W. H. Mouncer; *J. W. Lintott; E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham; F. C. Marillier; *W. Green; C. M. T. Irving.
Junior Clerks, J. J. A. Dwyer (Assistant to the Head of the Registry); *P. G. Brown; *J. S. West; *R. A. Hardie; *E. V. Oliver (Private Secretary to the Secretary); *R. M. Murray; *G. M. Sladden; S. W. I. Kimpton; A. A. Morgan; *F. A. A. Menzler; *J. S. Collins; R. H. Ford; *H. L. Tinkler; *E. F. Daubercies; *D. P. Dixon; *H. L. C. Johnson; G. J. Lockwood; *W. S. Stephenson; *E. A. Thomas; *J. R. Brown; *W. G. Poskitt; *E. W. F. Salmon; J. W. P. Chiles.
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Architects, Messrs. Carée & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.
Asst. Solicitors, H. De Bock Porter; F. G. Turner.
Legal Assistants, E. A. Mears; *H. T. H. Bond; W. T. T. Channell; F. Walmsley; *A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF.

Personal Office of President, Parliamentary Secretary, and Permanent Secretary — Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.
Temporary Main Offices—Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Medical Department (temporary premises) — Cleveland House, 19 St. James's Square, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £216,103 in 1918-19.

THE BOARD.

*** This list does not include those officers who have been lent to other Departments or who are on active service.

The Right Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher, M.P., *President*.
The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Private Secs. to President, F. H. Oates (*Inspector*) £400 to £800 and £300 additional; N. D. Bosworth-Smith (*Junior Examiner*) £250 to £600, and £100 additional.
Parliamentary Private Sec. to President, The Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, K.C.B. ..... £1,800 to £2,000
Private Sec, A. R. Ainsworth (*Junior Examiner*) £250 to £600 and £150 additional.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., C. W. Maudsley (*Junior Examiner*) £250 to £600 and £150 additional.
Welsh Dept., Perm. Sec., Sir A. T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. ... £1,200
,, *Chief Inspector*, Sir O. Edwards ... £1,200

* On service with H.M. Forces.

Account.-Gen., H. W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. ... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Sec. for Pensions Branch, H. T. Simmonds, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Clerk & Dpty. Account.-Gen. ..... £650 to £800
Chief Clerk (acting), R. S. Wood (*Junior Examiner*) £250 to £600
Senior Examiner, Accountant.-Gen.'s Dept., H. N. E. West ..... £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, do., H. W. Buckley; J. C. Gravestock ..... £250 to £600
Temporary Examiner, ditto, A. M. Gilbert, L.S.O.

Medical Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.* £1,500
Medical Staff :—
Senior Assistant Medical Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D., £600 to £800; R. H. Crowley, M.D., £600 to £800; A. Eichholz, M.D., £400 to £850.
Junior Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D., and Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. ..... £400 to £500
Nurse Inspector, Miss E. G. Colles (*temp.*) £250
Administrative Staff :—
Assist. Sec., E. R. Pelham ..... £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiner, W. C. Eaton ..... £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, W. H. Fawkes; J. R. Warburton £250 to £600
Temporary Examiner, W. S. Vines.
Inspectors of Physical Exercises, Miss A. B. Ash (*temp.*), £250; Miss R. H. Greenall, £200 to £400; Miss A. E. E. Koetter, £200 to £400; Miss N. M. Palmer, £200 to £400; Miss E. M. Perry (*temp.*) £250

Architect's Department.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay ..... £600 to £900
Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall ..... £250 to £350

Legal Department.

Principal Assist. Sec., W. R. Barker £1,200
Senior Examiner, H. E. Wells ..... £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, W. W. Folkard; W. G. B. Ritchie £250 to £700
Legal Examiner ..... £250 to £500
Asst. Estates Clerk ..... £250 to £500

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Asst. Sec., Sir E. B. Phipps, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Milne, £850 to £1,000; A. W. Newton (*actg.*), £950; G. N. Richardson £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, R. E. S. Hart; C. E. Sykes; A. H. Wood ..... £650 to £800
Junior do., G. W. Buckle; E. L. Turnbull £250 to £600
Temporary Examiners, R. A. Goodwin; E. W. Pye.

Inspectors of Elementary Schools.

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards £2,000
Divisional Inspectors, G. H. B. Grindrod†; F. T. Howardt; J. F. Leaft; F. S. Marvin; H. J. R. Murray; G. R. R. Routh ..... £900 or £950
Inspectors, H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; S. Biddle; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; J. H. Brown; F. W. Cape; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; H. J. Dean; A. H. Dunn; T. S. Dymond; F. D. Fear; H. Firth; E. Glasgow; H. Gordon; P. L. Gray; J. E. Hales; J. Hall; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Hasnan; H. A. Hinton; W. Irvine; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkins; R. Jood; T. Johnson; A. F. Kenney-Herbert; J. Leicester; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; A. M. Morley; A. F. Page; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; G. R. Purdie; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Russell; W. Scutt‡; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; J. J. Steele; E. C. Strentfeild; G. R. Theobald; J. Thomas; F. W. Thompson; A. L. Thornton; G. A. Turner, J. W. Veysey; A. Wallis; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; E. Wynn-Williams; W. H. Young £400 to £800 or £850
Inspector of Music, G. T. Shaw‖ ..... £400 to £800
Sub.-Inspectors, G. H. Acton; E. G. Baker; W. Ballance; E. Barraclough; A. Bartlett; A. G. Bate; J. Bould, L.S.O.; J. L. Brown; W. W. Burley; W. Burton; R. P. Butler; W. Butler; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; F. Cornes; C. H. Cowling; W. H. Crompton; J. J. Cunningham; R. J. Daniell;

* Also Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch.
† Also Inspector of Training Colleges.
‡ Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges
‖ Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

J. C. R. Day; C. H. Dennis; W. H. Dolman; J. J. Edwards; S. Ellicock; W. C. England; J. Fishwick, LL.B.; F. C. R. Frost; C. Garland; S. Gill; T. W. Goodyear; H. Grime; E. Gumersall; G. A. Harrison; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; E. H. Hicks; J. E. Holden; G. Horsfall; C. W. S. Hudson; T. Hunt; A. Key; J. McL. McGregor; G. W. Matthews; W. Millard; F. Northrop; J. Payne; A. Percival; W. Reep; J. Reeves; E. Ridout; W. H. J. Salt; G. Shaw; J. E. Singgleton; J. Sinkings; G. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; C. H. Stevens; R. E. Thomas; W. B. Urwin; T. H. Venables; G. H. Wadsworth; F. A. Waumsley; F. J. Webb; B. Webster; F. Whiteley; H. Wilkinson; H. G. Wilson; W. Winter ..... £195 to £440 or £520

Assistant Inspectors, J. L. Brockbank; H. Bryett; F. W. Chambers; C. K. Clague; W. E. Craob; C. D. Forth; J. W. Gofton; G. Gunmer; A. Horne; W. Jewsbury; T. C. Millican; A. Mills; M. C. Morris; J. A. Munday; J. W. Page; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; J. R. F. Robinson; C. S. Satterly; C. H. Setterington; E. W. Stanger; S. Steele; D. Summerson; W. S. Threlfall; H. Vigrass; E. J. R. Walsh; T. R. Williams ..... £200 to £400

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J. W. Mackail, £850 to £1,000; R. P. Scott *(acting)*..... £800 to £900
Senior Examiners, E. E. Freehill; A. R. Guest; Sir William M. T. Lawrence, Bart..... £650 to £800
Junior Examiner, A. Maxwell Lyte ..... £250 to £600
Temporary Examiners, W. Ameer Ali; C. Cookson; H. J. Spenser.

Inspectors of Secondary Schools.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher..... £1,200
Staff Inspectors, R. P. Scott; F. Spencer; F. B. Stead..... £800 to £900
Inspectors, E. M. Batticsombe; J. E. Burton *(temp.)*; G. E. St. L. Carson *(temp.)*; A. Dufton; S. F. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; J. A. McMichael; T. W. Phillips; D. R. Smith; T. A. Stephens; J. Strachan; F. E. A. Trayes; W. E. Urwick; H. W. T. Wager; F. W. Westaway ..... £400 to £800
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell *(part time)* £500

Technological Branch.

Principal Asst. Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, W. R. Davies, C.B.; R. E. Mitcheson; W. F. Sheppard ..... £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, R. R. Campbell; A. E. Cooper ..... £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, P. H. B. Ingles; G. D. Roechling; G. H. V. Sutherland ..... £250 to £600
Temporary Examiners, P. A. Landon; A. Mansbridge.

Inspectors of Technical Institutes and Evening Schools.

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger, C.B. £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, W. J. Gannon; W. B. Hards; J. P. Laws ..... £800 to £900
Staff Inspectors, A. Abbott; A. S. Barnes; G. A. Baxandall; A. Kahn; J. Owen ..... £800 to £900
Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd; J. Brill; C. H. Creaser, H. Davies; W. B. D. Edwards; A. Harris; J. E. W. E. Hennesey; G. McFarlane; A. Morley; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; C. F. Smith; F. H. Spencer; A. E. H. Tutton; J. D. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley ..... £400 to £800

(*All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.*)

Inspectors of Schools of Art.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartlidge..... £800 to £900
Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards ..... £400 to £800
Asst. Inspector, F. W. Burrows..... £200 to £400

Universities Branch.
(With Training of Teachers.)

Principal Asst. Secretary (vacant).
Medical Assessor, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D. £300
Asst. Secs., R. J. G. Mayor; J. G. Milne £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, A. R. Guest; H. St. J. Thackeray ..... £650 to £800
Junior do., A. T. Baines; A. H. Kidd.... £250 to £600
Temporary Examiner, Miss C. Maxwell.

Inspectors of Training Colleges.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, H. Ward, ... £950
Inspectors, G. H. B. Grindrod,* £900; F. T. Howard,* £950; A. F. Page,† £400 to £800; J. F. Leaf,* £900; Miss I. A. Dickson, Miss A. E. Wark, £400 to £500; Miss R. L. Monkhouse ..... £200 to £400
Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, W. Scutt† ..... £400 to £800
Inspectors of Music, G. T. Shaw,‡ £400 to £800; A. Somervell|| *(part time)* £500

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director (vacant).
Asst. do. ..... £650 to £800
Librarian, A. E. Twentyman..... £300 to £600
Temporary Examiners, C. Cookson; F. B. Kirkman.

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir A. T. Davies, K.B.E. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, J. L. Casson..... £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiner, F. E. Douglas ..... £650 to £800
Junior Examiner, T. G. Roberts ..... £250 to £600
Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas ... £150 to £500
Chief Inspector, Sir O. Edwards..... £1,200
Inspectors, R. E. Hughes; D. E. Jones; H. Price; L. J. Roberts; B. B. Skirrow; G. P. Williams; W. Williams ..... £400 to £800 or £850
Junior Insps., W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones; W. Roberts..... £200 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowen; J. Evans; J. E. Hooson; R. Rhydderch; D. Thomas ..... £195 to £440 or £520
Assistant Inspectors, J. E. Jones; S. G. Jones ..... £200 to £400

Consultative Committee.

Chairman, The Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.

Woman Inspectors.

Chief Woman Inspector, Hon. Maude Lawrence £650
Woman Inspectors, Misses I. A. Dickson,|| K. Manley, H. Sillitoe, A. E. Wark,|| and Mrs. M. Withiel, £400 to £500; Misses E. J. Ahrons, J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash *(temp.)*, K. M. Baines, B. M. M. Barry, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, G. H. Borthwick, E. F. Boulton, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cunning, B. M. Cunnington, S. E. Davies, M. E. Ellis, A. M. Fergusson, E. A. Ford, R. H. Greenall,† A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, M. E. Hewitt, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter,¶ E. Loveday, E. P. McCall, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, R. L. Monkhouse*, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, R. A. Munday, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer,¶ N. Peel, E. M. Perry *(temp.)*, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, C. F. Shearson, L. E. Walter, C. I. J. Wollaston ..... £200 to £400

Junior Inspectors.

J. Cooke; J. J. Draper; W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones; J. McInnes; T. J. M. More; W. Robefts; F. G. Tryhorn; T. H. Vickers; T. H. H. Walrond; J. H. Whiteley..... £200 to £400

Clerical Staff.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. B. Poore £550 to £700
Assistant to do., E. Kirk ..... £360 to £450 (with allowance £50 to £150)
Heads of Clerical Sections, J. T. Ball; F. H. Bate; W. Binks; A. Cohen; F. G. Emler; W. J. Kemp; A. W. King; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister; W. J. Moulton ..... £360 to £450 or £500 (with allowances £50 to £150)
Staff Clerks, P. Barber; L. J. Bayley; A. Burch; A. R. Cordingley; H. E. Down; W. J. Fisher; A. V. Fullerton; F. J. Gardner; A. E. Garrard; J. F. Hubert; W. G. Lambert; W. H. R. Light; A. H. Mare; B. G. Mason; W. P. Millard; W. R. Mills; P. Nixon; J. G. Rhodes; A. T. Shorey; J. H. Smith;

* Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
† Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
‡ Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.
§ Also Inspector of Music in Secondary Schools.
|| Inspector of Training Colleges.
¶ Inspector of Physical Exercises.

S. W. Steele; H. J. Stone; G. Stringer; G. B. Stubbs; C. A. West; E. G. Westell; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. Wright ..... £360 to £450 or £500

Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), F. J. Baldwin; E. Biggs; E. C. Brewer; A. Brown; F. H. Buss; C. Crossland; F. J. Cullingford; H. J. Davies; R. H. Davies; E. J. C. Dighton; T. G. Eagle; T. W. Eames; J. Eastwood; C. K. Eley; T. Faint; C. E. Fish; G. F. Gribbin; C. E. Hain; W. T. J. Hickman; J. Hook; J. W. Hughes (*Book-keeper*); J. S. Jackman; G. F. A. Jones; A. M. Kennett; E. H. Linington; J. P. Lloyd; R. R. Nichol; C. E. North; A. Ortner; J. Rickard; W. Rogers; W. E. Shoemack; E. J. Soar; S. J. Stepney; W. R. Tompkins; B. Trethowan
£250 to £300 or £350

Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W., and Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. £1,200

Science Museum.

Director and Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. £1,200
Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director, ... £520 to £650
Keepers, ... £700 to £800
Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant (first-class), G. L. Overton, A.R.C.A.
£300 to £500
Asst. (second-class), G. Pinhorne, M.I.N.A. £150 to £300

Geological Survey.

Director of Survey and Museum, A. Strahan, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistants to Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S. ..... £650 to £750
Dist. Geologists, T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc.; W. Gibson, D.Sc.; L. W. Hinxman; F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D. ..... £500 to £600
Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, Sc.D. ..... £500 to £600
Geologists, H. A. Allen; E. M. Anderson, B.Sc.; C. E. N. Bromehead; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor; T. H. Read, B.Sc.; E. L. Shelock, D.Sc.; B. Smith; C. B. Wedd; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc. ..... £120 to £400
Assistant Palæontologist, J. Pringle ..... £120 to £400

Museum.

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc. £520 to £650
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook ..... £150 to £500
Asst. Curator (vacant) ..... £150 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal and Headmaster, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A. £800
Registrar and Deputy do., C. D. Fitzroy ..... £400 to £500
Daily Superintendent (vacant) £300
Professors, R. Anning Bell, A.R.A. (*part time*), £320; G. E. Moira (*part time*), £320; A. B. Pite, F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., £500; Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E. (*part time*) (*Superannuated*), *£250; F. Derwent Wood, R.B.A. (*part time*) £320
Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, F.S.A. £200
Instructors, E. C. Alston; G. Haywood £300

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment E.C. 4.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, 3/8/1866, in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) Exchequer:—To authorise Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (2) Audit of Public Accounts:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £69,356 in 1918-19.

Compt. and Aud.-Gen., Sir Hy. Jas. Gibson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, D. F. C. Blunt £100
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, M. S. Kelly; W. H. Gallier; John Tenney, I.S.O.; F. N. Dixon. ..... £850 to £1,000
Acting Principal Clerks, T. B. Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls; A. C. Hayward £800
Senior Clerks, F. C. Goldby; H. Collot; J. D. Rees, O.B.E.; W. T. Restall, O.B.E.; J. Houldsworth; T. C. Evans; B. H. Cox, O.B.E.; J. L. Rawcliffe; R. J. Watson; A. Diggins, O.B.E.; W. Johnson, M.B.E.; S. Hopping, M.B.E.; C. H. Balmain. ..... £550 to £700
Chief Examiners, W. A. Woods; W. D. Bathurst; G. Burley; †G. F. Davis; H. J. Batho; †W. G. Cartwright; C. H. Cope; A. W. Hargreaves; A. W. Cronly; †G. T. V. Steer; W. L. Davies; J. E. Luxford; †J. Bell; J. W. Bullock; W. S. Carter; J. Putnam; †W. Greer; †T. E. Jenner; T. Fotheridge; †A. J. Evans; E. J. Redfern; W. B. Evans; L. S. Stone; J. W. A. Hayden; E. L. Curtis; J. Brand; E. G. Clayton; W. H. Andrews; H. Hesford; H. T. S. Forbes; H. W. Park; C. L. de Wolf; †A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. W. Couzens; E. H. Weaver; E. W. A. Petts; H. J. Gage; A. C. R. Carter; †H. Rogers, M.B.E. ..... £350 to £500
There are also 157 *Examiners*. ..... £100 to £350

FOOD, MINISTRY OF.

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.

Controller (Vacant) .....
Secretary, Sir John F. Beale, K.B.E. .....
Second Ditto, W. H. Beveridge, C.B.
Parliamentary Sec., Maj. Hon. W. Astor, M.P.
Director General of Food Production, Sir Charles W. Fielding, K.B.E. .....
Private Sec., Miss S. McAnally, M.B.E. .....
Director, Cold Storage Dept., A. J. Brickwell...

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

(Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe as the Officer had been called since 1688. He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Controller of Commercial and Consular Affairs, a Chief Clerk, a Legal Adviser, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £65,547 in 1918-19.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, O.M., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. £300
Diplomatic Sec., Hon. Theo Russell, C.B., C.V.O. £750
Asst. Private Sec., C. F. J. Dormer £150
Parl. Under-Sec. and Minister of Blockade, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bart., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Francis Wells £150

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., M.C.V.O., I.S.O. ... £2,500
Private Sec., R. H. Campbell, C.M.G. £150
Ditto, Parliamentary, Ian Z. Malcolm, M.P.
Addtl. Party. Under-Sec., Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. L. Nosworthy; W. M. Hill.

† Acting Senior Clerk. ‡ Acting Principal Clerk.

*Duties temporarily undertaken by the Chief Woman Inspector.

Asst. Under-Secs., £1,500
Lord Newton, *unp.*
Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,200
Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,200
Sir William Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Under-Sec., for Blockade, Comm. Rt. Hon. F. Leverton Harris, R.N.V.R., M.P.

Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tilley, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Controller of Commercial & Consular Affairs, V. A. A. H. Wellesley ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Comptr. Gen., Department of Overseas Trade, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. £1,200

Director of Overseas Division, F. G. A. Butler, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser, H. W. Malkin £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Beilby F. Alston, C.B. ; G. S. Spicer, C.B. ; Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; R. A. C. Sperling ; C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O., each £900 to £1,000 ; Hon. Sir J. E. Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.G. ; J. D. Gregory ; E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G. ; G. H. Villiers ; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O. ; R. G. Vansittart, M.V.O. ; W. A. Stewart ; L. Oliphant, C.M.G. ; G. R. Warner ; E. F. Gye
each £700 to £800

Junior Clerks (1st Class), W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O. ; C. J. F. Dorner ; O. G. Sargent ; G. H. Locock, C.M.G. ; R. L. Craigie ; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G. ; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen ; H. J. Seymour ; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan ; C. W. Orde ; E. F. Boothby ; F. E. F. Adam ; O. S. O'Malley ; D. J. Montague Douglas-Scott ; G. N. M. Bland ; B. C. Newton ; C. H. Smith ; E. G. F. Adam ; L. Collier ; A. D. Cooper ; V. C. W. Forbes ; M. D. Peterson ; T. M. Snow
each £200 to £500

Chief Clerk's Dept. :—
Assist., William H. Robinson, O.B.E. ..... £500 to £650
Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake ..... £450 to £550
Staff Officers, H. W. McQuown ; Leslie G. Brown ; H. H. Quarmby ; L. B. Sherwood (*acting*)
£300 to £450
Librarian, &c., Alwyn Parker, C.B., C.M.G. £700 to £1,000
Assistants, Librarian's Dept., H. Ritchie, O.B.E. ; E. Parkes ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, R. C. Dickie and C. S. Nicoll ; J. W. Field (*acting*) ..... £300 to £450
Chief Passport Officer, H. S. Martin ..... £300 to £450
Staff Officer (acting), J. W. Stafford, M.B.E. £300
Registry : Registrar, W. L. Berrow, I.S.O., O.B.E.
£300 to £500
Staff Officers, John Gritton, M.B.E. ; H. A. Slade ; D. A. Leak, I.S.O. ; J. H. Mears ; F. Gritton ; W. J. Weighell, M.B.E. ; W. L. M. Dunlop, M.B.E. (*acting*) ; O. Monk, M.B.E. (*acting*) ; E. W. Light, M.B.E. (*acting*) ; J. W. Stafford (*acting*) ..... £300 to £450
Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Synge, C.M.G., M.V.O. £400
2nd Division Clerks, J. W. Field† ; A. E. Airey*† ; S. Springer, M.B.E.*† ; R. Bloore ; J. W. Stafford, M.B.E.*† ; F. French*† ; E. G. Adams ; O. J. Hubbert*† ; R. C. Thomson*† ; W. T. Harrower*† ; L. R. Sherwood† ; J. L. Butler ; J. S. Grant ; W. Ewing ; A. F. Orchard ; T. J. W. Wilson ; H. S. Blank ; F. H. Cleobury ; D. F. Crawford ; S. H. Gellatly ; R. C. Cox ; W. V. Jenkins ; H. A. Hobson ; W. J. Uwins ; A. L. Willis ; F. T. Campion ; W. W. Pate ; A. K. Helm ; P. J. Hornby ; A. H. Marlow ; F. G. Thompson ; H. G. Kelsey ; H. W. Gunningham ; E. H. Rance ; E. H. Oldham ; G. R. Butteriss ; H. W. Minshull ; J. Ridler ..... each £70 to £300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes, M.V.O., £400 ; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon ; Major P. W. North ; Maj. A. F. Custance ; Maj. A. S. M. Porter, each £250 ; Sir Park Goff (*hon.*) ; Hugh Walpole, C.B.E. (*temp.*) ; D. W. Wilton (*acting*) ; Maj. F. Francis (*temp.*) ; C. H. Knight (*hon.*).
Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey ; J. C. Veasey ; Jervis Wright ; M. E. Ling ; R. D. Rust.
each £130 to £200
Examining Physician to King's Foreign and Home Service Messengers, Dr. Donald Hood, C.V.O.
Supt. of Printing, Joseph Kennell.

* Minor Staff Officers. † Acting Staff Officers.
‡ Serving in Department of Overseas Trade.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,
Central Office, British Museum (North Entrance), Montague Place, W.C. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the National Insurance Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The Chief Registrar is also a member of the National Health Insurance Commissions for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Establishment expenses, 1918-19, £23,642.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.*
Assist. Registrars, T. Hall Hall ; G. D. Barlow ; John Fox* ..... £600 to £800
Legal Assist., D. L. F. Koe £500
Law Clerk, W. J. Day ..... £200 to £400
Supt. of Rules and Accountant, G. T. Knecht
£400 to £500
Supt. of Registers, T. Jordant ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Returns and Statistics, H. C. Souter
£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Bennett ; G. H. Cooper ; R. R. Martin* ; F. H. Minett* ..... £300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Clue, £200 to £300 ; T. F. Dunning (*and allowance of £75*) ..... £120 to £200
Office Keeper, G. H. Taylor ..... £120 to £150

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1918-19 were estimated at £63,805 (Registry of Business Names, £4,150).

Registrar-General, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B. £1,200
Private Sec., G. H. Tregear, B.Sc.
Secretary and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham £900
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.B.E.
£800 to £900
Principal Clerks, T. T. S. de Jastrzebski ; C. W. Danby
£700
Senior Clerks, A. Bellingham ; F. Finch ; F. Bendle
£500 to £600
Inspectors of Registration, F. Page, £400 to £600 ; J. W. Reading, M.B.E. (and a vacancy) ..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell, M.B.E. £350 to £450 ; C. E. Hampson ; C. H. Martin ; W. O. D. Jones ; R. A. Moad ; W. F. Cook ; T. A. Saunders, M.B.E. ; D. Ll. Evans ; H. C. Eason ; E. C. Doidge ; A. B. Garrard ..... £300 to £400

Registry of Business Names, 39 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

Registrar, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B.
Asst. do., T. T. S. de Jastrzebski.

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of

* Serving with the Forces or in other Departments.

his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £253,651 in 1918-19.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; G. G. Whiskard.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ... £2,000
Private Sec., C. D. C. Robinson.
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. William Brace, M.P. ... £1,500
Private Sec., A. Locke.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B. (*Legal*), £1,200 to £1,500; Malcolm Delevingne, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; J. Pedder, C.B.; A. J. Eagleston; R. R. Bannatyne; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson*; J. F. Moylan; G. W. Chrystal*; H. B. Butler*; C. G. Markwriter* ..... £700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O. (*Assistant Registrar of the Baronetage*), £700; A. Locke; H. R. Scott*; G. G. Whiskard; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. L. R. Parsons*; A. Crapper; E. W. E. Holderness; F. C. Johnson; F. Sandon; G. R. A. Buckland; C. W. G. Eady*; E. G. Fudge ..... £200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Greenwood, I.S.O. £650
Assistant do., W. C. Platt, O.B.E. £500
Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrand* £550
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer, O.B.E. £500
Assist. do., C. A. Bradford £400
Library & Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £450
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £450
Clerk of Mining Statistics and Secretary to Board for Mining Examinations, W. W. Ware £450
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Pascoe £350
Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives, C. R. Malcolm £350
Second Asst. Supt. of the Registry, A. H. May, £300 to £350
Minor Staff Clerks, E. E. Stringer*, M.B.E., £200 to £300; G. F. Porter,* £190 to £250; A. Whitley, £200 to £300; F. V. Edwards, £128 to £200; A. J. Bolton, £250 to £300; W. Desborough, £150 to £250.
Official Analysts, William Henry Willcox, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.; F. G. Hopkins, M.B., D.SC.

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, H. M. Robinson, C.B., I.S.O. £1,200
Dep. Chief Inspectors, Whitehall, R. E. Graves, C.B.E.†, £800 to £900; G. Bellhouse, C.B.E. ... £750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, J. H. Walmsley, *Birmingham*; W. Williams, *Home Office*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; J. Jackson, O.B.E., *Manchester*; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., *Glasgow* ..... £600 to £750
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £900; E. L. Collis,* M.B.; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Manchester* ..... £500 to £700
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £700
Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith, O.B.E. ..... £500 to £700
H.M. Inspectors (Class Is), J. T. Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn* (to £600); J. E. Ashworth,† *South London*; O. A. Shinner,† *Bristol*; D. Walmsley, *Oldham*; W. H. Seal,† *Manchester*; J. E. Harston,† O.B.E., *Birmingham*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds*; E. F. May,† *Glasgow*; S. Eraut, *Belfast*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; Joseph Law, *Blackburn*; F. J. Parkes, *North London*; J. Hilditch, *Swansea*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan *Liverpool*; J. H. Crabtree, *Burnley*; T. C. Butler, *East London*; H. Verney, *North-West London*; E. W. Clark, *West London*; A. Wolfe, *Wolverhampton*; W. B. Lauder, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. J. Peacock, *Huddersfield*; (*Class Ib*), J. H. Nicholl, *Northampton*; W. J. B. Davis, *Kent*; W. J. Neely, *Dublin*; T. C. Taylor,* *Norwich*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Southampton*; W. D. Kirkwood,* O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; T. Brown, *Edinburgh*; W. H. Beverley, *South-West London*; J. Owner, *Plymouth*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Eatock, *Nottingham*; J. H. Warren, *Lincoln*; J. L. Edwards, *Wrexham*; C. F. R. Johnston, *Kilmarnock*; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe,* *Preston*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Stoke-on-Trent*; E. L. Allhusen, *Cork*; H. W. Younger, *Halifax*; W. F. E. Seymour, *Leicester*; L. Ward,* O.B.E., *Derby*; G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., *Home Office*; W. F. Ireland, *Stockport*; S. R. Bennett,* *Londonderry*; G. E. Duckering, *Rochdale*; F. G. Mudford, *Worcester*; G. L. Crampton, *Stirling*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Walsall*; M. E. White, *Gloucester*; R. U. Shaxby, *Yeovil*; A. B. Franklin, *Aberdeen*; W. J. McCaghey, *Keighley*; J. Good,* *Coventry*; T. Porteus,* *Reading*; D. R. Wilson,* *Home Office*; W. K. Beard, *Ipswich*; W. E. Harding, *Bristol*; S. Hird, *Manchester*; H. R. Rogers, *Birmingham*; L. C. McNair, *Inverness*; C. W. Price, *Home Office*; G. G. Sumner,* *Dundee*; A. W. Garrett, *Stoke-on-Trent*; P. A. Heath, *Kent*; H. A. Scott, *Belfast*; C. E. Whitelaw, *South London*; H. Topham,* *Manchester* ..... £300 to £450; 23 to £550
57 *Inspectors (Class Ic)* ..... £200 to £300
Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC. Birtwistle ..... £150 to £250
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, C.B.E., *Home Office* £700
H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss R. E. Squire, O.B.E., £550, *Home Office*; Miss E. Sadler, *Bristol*; Miss H. Martindale, *Birmingham*; Miss M. M. Vines, *Glasgow*; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Belfast*; Miss G. L. S. Smith, *Leeds* ..... £300 to £400
H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Edinburgh*; Mrs. A. J. Shaw, *Glasgow*; Miss H. C. Escreet, *Birmingham*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Home Office*; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Leeds*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Belfast*; Miss D. E. Lindsay, *Manchester*; Miss E. F. Stevenson, *Home Office*; Mrs. M. H. S. Anderson, *Manchester*; Miss A. E. Smith, *Home Office*; Miss M. M. S. Keely, *Manchester*; Miss M. S. Anderson, *Bristol*; Mrs. H. Rackham (*temp.*), *Home Office*; Miss V. Harris (*temp.*), *Birmingham*; Miss L. Carbutt (*temp.*, *unp.*), *Home Office*; Miss E. Macleod (*temp.*), *Leeds*; Miss M. B. Pease (*temp.*), *Home Office*; Miss E. Sanderson (*temp.*), *Birmingham* ..... £300 to £300
Temporary Inspectors, Mrs. B. C. Bridge, *Home Office*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Home Office*; Miss K. E. Hutchinson, *Birmingham*; Miss K. I. Mellor, *Home Office*; Miss M. F. Dibben, *Home Office*; Miss A. R. Ewart, *Home Office*.
55 *Inspectors' Assistants*, 29 £210 to £150; 26 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £2,000
Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham; Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, R.A. ..... £500 to £800

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, Sir Richard Redmayne,* K.C.B., *Home Office* £2,500
Private Sec., G. B. Brown.
Acting Ch. Insp., W. Walker, C.B.E., *Home Office* £2,000
Divisional Inspectors, T. H. Mottram, C.B.E., *Doncaster*; J. R. R. Wilson, *Westfield Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. D. Nicholson, *Astley, Manchester*; H. Walker, 2 *Kinnear Road, Edinburgh*; J. Dyer Lewis, *Penarth* ..... £750 to £2,000
Senior Inspectors, W. Saint, *Stafford*; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*; A. Pearson, *Swansea*; H. A. Abbott, *Sheffield*; F. H. Wynne, *Glasgow*; T. G. Davies, *Newport, Mon.*; J. M. Carey, *Cardiff*; J. Masterton, 26 *Morningside Pl., Edinburgh*; J. R. Felton, 298 *Pershore Road, Birmingham*; G. Poole, *Durham*; W. J. Charlton, 25 *Cardigan Road, Leeds* ..... £500 to £700
Electrical Insp., R. Nelson, *Home Office* £500 to £700
Junior Inspectors, J. Mellors, *Wakefield*; G. B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; A. H. Steele, *Glasgow*; L. Clive, *Newcastle, Staffs*; W. E. P. Hartley *Stirling*; T. Ashley, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; T. Boydell, *Truro*; H. M. Hudspeth, *Doncaster*; E. H.

* Lent to another Department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

* Lent to another Department.

Frazer, *Nottingham*; C. D. Mottram, *Birmingham*; Douglas Hay, *Durham*; H. J. Humphrys, *Dunfermline*; J. A. S. Ritson, *Edinburgh*; H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; E. S. Rees, *Cardiff*; P. S. Lea, *Birmingham*; G. Cook, *Whitehaven*; A. L. Flint, *Leeds*; P. T. Jenkins, *Newport* (*Mon.*); F. N. Siddall, *Bolton*; Herbert Danby, *Doncaster*; Arthur Stoker, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. Stoker, *Prestwich, Manchester*; T. L. McBride, *Newport, Mon.*; W. Rees, *Cardiff*; J. Hall, *Worsboro' Dale, Barnsley*; E. Rowley, *Birsington, Bristol*.....£300 to £450
Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai, Bangor*; W. Leck, M.B.E., *Cleator Moor, Cumberland*.....£500 to £700
Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Carnarvon*.....£300 to £450
24 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £150 to £200
8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines*.....£125 to £175

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D.

Inspector under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter, C.B.....£700

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. £600
Inspectors, W. P. G. Graham, M.B.; G. F. Rogers, M.D. £800

Inspectors of Anatomy, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. £100
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £100

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning.....£750 to £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. .....£800 to £1,000
Private Sec., E. J. Metters.
Senior Inspector, J. C. Pearson .....£450 to £700
* *Inspector C. I.*, W. H. Bulley .....£450 to £700
Inspectors C. I., E. W. Taunton, G. R. B. Cook, *F. S. Scruby .....£350 to £400
Woman Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison £250 to £350
Women do. (*Assistant*), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S. £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley, L.S.O. .....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. B. Falshaw, £300 to £400; W. A. Hernon .....£300 to £350
Minor Staff Clerk, I. Clancy .....£200 to £300

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.....£1,800
Private Secretary, W. T. Hall.
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, M. L. Waller, C.B.*; Major E. W. Briscoe; O. F. N. Treadwell, M.D., £1,000; and Lt.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. (*temp.*) £900
Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. *unp.*
Secretary, A. J. Wall, O.B.E. (*temp.*) £700
Inspectors, J. R. Farewell; N. G. Mitchell-Innes, £700 to £800; S. R. Dyer, M.D., £680; Miss Mary L. Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) .....£300 to £400
Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, E. Brine, L.S.O. .....£650 to £800
Assist. do., A. T. Turpin, O.B.E.....£500 to £600
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, R.E., D.S.O. £700 to £900
Assist. do., O. P. Schreiber £400
1st Class Clerks, W. H. T. Walker; C. M. Overton; J. B. Scriven .....£350 to £500

The Board of Control (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency). 66 Victoria St., S.W. 1. (£145,694).

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,800
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E., M.P.; Mrs. E. F. Pinsent.....*unp.*
Commissioners, Sir Frederick Needham, M.D.; Sir Marriott Cooke, K.B.E., M.B.; S. Coupland, M.D.; C. H. Bond, M.D.; L. L. Shadwell; A. H. Trevor; S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; B. T. Hodgson, each £1,500; A. Rotherham, M.B.; R. W. Branthwaite, M.D.; Miss M. Dendy.....each £1,200 to £1,500

* Lent to another Department.

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £1,000
Assist. Secretary, A. J. Comyn.....£600 to £750
Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B., £500 to £800; S. E. Gill, M.D. .....£400 to £600
Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. £800
Assist. Architect, F. C. Webster, A.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I. .....£250 to £350
Chief Clerk, A. S. Wild £650
Accountant, W. E. J. Cardy .....£400 to £600
Clerks, J. Bradbury; P. Kirk; A. J. Pearce .....£150 to £500
Supt. of Registry, C. H. Eldridge .....£350 to £450
Statistical Officer, G. F. Williams.....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell .....£300 to £400

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., C. H. Kisch £300
Assist. do., Alan Parsons, £150; Miss D. Freeth, £50
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir T. W. Holderness, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. £2,000
Private Sec., R. H. A. Carter £150
Parliamentary, Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,500
Private Sec., R. H. A. Carter.....
Assist. Under-Secs., Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.; Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. .....each £1,500

COUNCIL.

Sir Frederick W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir C. Arnold White; Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Charles S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; William D. Sheppard, C.I.E.; Sir Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan; Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E.; Bhupendra Nath Basu; F. C. Goodenough .....each £1,000
Clerk of the Council, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.
Deputy do., James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.
Reading Clerk to Council, E. S. Hopkins £50
Deputy do., R. E. Montgomery £40
Resident Clerks, R. H. Headley; W. Gauld; E. Twentyman; C. H. Silver.....each £80

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; F. H. Lucas, C.B., C.V.O. .....each £1,200
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant do., S. F. Stewart.....£800 to £1,000
Revenue & Statistics, L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200
Assistant do., †E. J. Turner, C.B.E. .....£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, J. E. Shuckburgh, C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., L. D. Wakely.....£800 to £1,000
Public Works, Hermann A. Haines.....£1,200
Assistant do., W. Stantiall .....£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, M. C. C. Seton, C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., John E. Ferard, C.B.E. £1,100
Senior Clerks, †W. H. Swain, O.B.E.; P. H. Dumbell; C. E. Baines; H. J. Tozer; C. H. Kisch; J. C. Walton; F. W. H. Smith; S. K. Brown; °H. W. Garrett .....£600 to £800
Junior Clerks, R. H. A. Carter; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; E. S. Hopkins; P. J. Patrick; G. E. Shepherd; C. J. Galpin, B.S.O. .....£200 to £600
Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts, G. Ashton.....£650
Staff Clerks, E. W. Sutton, G. E. Young .....£350 to £500
Ditto, J. P. C. S. Northcott .....£350 to £450
Temp. Staff Clerks, R. H. Headley, M.B.E.; R. E. Montgomery; G. W. P. Martin.....£350 to £450
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, C.I.E. £1,100
Assist. to ditto, M. G. Simpson £325
Staff Clerk, C. Slocombe .....£350 to £450

° Receives also an allowance of £50.
† Receives also an allowance of £100.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, Walter Badock, C.S.I. £1,300
Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet, C.I.E. £1,000
Assist. do., W. S. Durrant £850
Senior Clerks, F. Perrott; S. G. Smith; H. H. F. Reed; G. H. Stoker, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £750
Supernumerary Senior Clerks, S. Turner; W. Kelley ..... £550 to £750
Junior Clerks, H. McD. Ellercamp; A. J. C. Edwards; F. G. Hill, I.S.O.; H. J. Riley ..... £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. J. Wootton; H. R. White*; W. Andrews; P. Putnam; C. Biggs; A. Charlton; E. Aucott; J. W. Clough ..... £350 to £500
Ditto, E. L. De Beaurepaire; W. Roberson; R. W. Reay ..... £350 to £450

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Deputy do., R. R. Howlett ..... £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth; A. C. McDowall; W. F. West; A. J. Petty ..... £550 to £750
Junior Clerks, W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels; A. Phibbs ..... £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox; C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander ..... £350 to £500
Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Capt. T. G. Segrave, O.B.E. ..... £500 to £600

BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., F. E. Benest ..... £600 to £800
Assistant to Supt., B. H. G. Street, I.S.O. £550
Supervisors, Capt. W. A. Wickham; H. C. Card; G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins; H. G. Shurlock; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E. ..... £350 to £500
Mechanical Engineer, J. Hitchcock ..... £450 to £600
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis ..... £350 to £600
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, W. Shackleton £350 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. D. Elcum, M.D., M.R.C.S. £200
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. Van Geyzel, M.B., I.M.S. (retd.) £300

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Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. £1,000
Assistant, H. Mitchell ..... £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall; G. F. Tinney; E. W. Jolliffe; W. T. Ottewill (£350 to £450) ..... £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*including temp. personal allowance of £500*) £1,500
Assistant do., G. Deuchars £300
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D. £600
Assist. do., A. G. Ellis, M.A. £400
Educational Adviser to Indian Students (52 Cromwell Road, W.), T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. £1,000
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. .....
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden ..... £250 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.) £800
Member Medical Board, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S. (retd.) £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir F. M. des C. Chamier £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten ..... £450 to £600
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, †T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A. £1,000
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, H. A. Cooper £1,200
Assistant to Auditor, W. A. Sturdy ..... £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, E. L. Ball; A. Jackson ..... £550 to £750
Junior Clerks, †A. H. J. Neatham; C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell ..... £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, L. E. Ellis, £350 to £500; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer ..... £300 to £400

[The business of the Troop Service is conducted by Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory, M.V.O., R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty, acting as the Agent of the Sec. of State for India in Council.]

INFORMATION, MINISTRY OF,
Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Minister, Rt. Hon .....
Private Secretaries, R. W. Needham; Maj. A. P. Holt .....
Secretary to the Ministry, H. E. Snagge .....
Assistant do., Capt. H. C. Brooke-Johnson; G. H Mair .....
Director of Propaganda, Arnold Bennett .....
Directors, Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae, C.B.; C. E. Hambro; The Lord Rothermere; Col. J. Buchan; Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman .....

(This Ministry is now in process of winding-up, and will not exist as a Ministry after 1918.)

INLAND REVENUE, BOARD OF,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1739. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, s. consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps, Taxes, and Land Value Duties. Salaries and Expenses of the Board amounted in 1918–19 to £2,975,360.

Chairman, N. F. Warren Fisher, C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, G. R. Hamilton £150
Deputy Chairman, H. P. Hamilton, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, E. W. Verity £100
Commissioners, A. W. Soward, C.B.; P. Thompson, C.B.; R. V. N. Hopkins ..... *ut sup.*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe £1,200
Special Commrs., H. W. Page-Phillips; R. J. Martin; A. Grasemann; C. H. Rickman; M. B. R. Sturgis; W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson ..... £850 to £1,000

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, P. Thompson, C.B.; R. V. N. Hopkins £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J. Jacob; F. A. Barrett; E. R. Harrison; G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry; C. Stamp, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso; W. H. Moonan; E. H. Lambert; S. Minnis; E. O. H. Fossey; H. M. Sanders; F. A. Slee; L. E. Jones; W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; W. V. Bradford; E. V. Hall; A. Webster; A. A. Oliver; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett; J. Snellgrove; H. G. Dunford; J. Hutton; C. J. Gregg; J. Berry ..... £600 to £800
First Division Clerks, T. A. Mangan; R. P. M. Gower; R. W. Needham; M. Reid; T. E. Harvey; T. Cope; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. E. Burnett; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. L. M. Clauson; S. H. G. Bürger; E. R. Dutton; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; W. E. Bickford; W. G. Nott-Bower ..... £200 to £500
Staff Officers, G. Wells; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent; J. Mullineux; F. Minter; W. A. Jennery; E. N. Whittle ..... each £550
Staff Clerks, J. A. Thompson; M. J. Cahill; E. C. Dodwell; T. E. Swain; W. A. Collins; M. O'Connor; A. Hall; T. Beansfield; A. R. Reeves; B. A. Henderson; H. de P. Gauvain; C. W. J. Morgan; A. R. Clark; G. H. Whybrow; H. W. Crapp; W. H. Chick; E. C. Bircham, £400 to £500; J. J. Cunnan; A. Russen; J. Dillon; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; W. T. Dickinson; A. Culley; A. Featherstonhaugh; W. Watson; B. Marden; A. C. Jarvis; F. Murphy; J. Lintott; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; H. B. Haynes; S. W. Fox; A. H. Willott; F. Lee; E. Denniford; E. W. Goodrich; W. P. Shepherd; C. Smith; J. N. Blackburn; E. E. Beare; J. R. Bowman; G. G. Greenfield; E. H. Harrison; C. M. May;

* Receives also an allowance of £50.
† Receives also an allowance of £100.

G. V. Howell; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; C. Lambert; A. H. Goldsmith; J. Stables; A. C. Kelly; H. E. Lawrence; E. W. Turner; W. J. Eady; G. E. Howell; E. Weatherhead; T. E. Orchard; A. W. Caddy; G. W. Catchpole; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Fielding; G. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; J. McCallum; S. G. Richardson; W. A. Stuart; F. Moore; P. Eke; R. M. Turnbull; J. Robertson; H. N. M. Felling

£300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore £1,000
Deputy Accountant, E. S. Chapman .....£725 to £800
Accountants and Cashier, G. T. Nicholls, M.B.E.; J. E. Howe; V. de M. Alexandre (*Cashier*); G. H. Bennell.....£550 to £700
Senior Clerks, A. Brown; H. T. Watson; H. W. Maw; F. G. Mann; W. P. Reynolds; F. W. P. French; W. Haynes; W. Willby. .....£420 to £550
Staff Clerks, J. Tinkler; G. D. Lees; J. Somerville; J. H. Gedge; A. J. Polley; H. Campkin; E. W. West; J. Harvey; A. L. Beck; G. Elliott; H. R. Spiers .....£300 to £400

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Chief Inspector, Sir Thomas Collins £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. S. London, C.B.E.; J. W. Sowrey; E. Clark, C.B.E.; A. Binns; W. Sharland; E. Elwood, O.B.E. .....£925 to £1,000
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£725 to £900

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Surveyor (Third Class), C. A. Smyth.....£250 to £350

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Assist. Secretaries, J. W. Jackson; A. J. Bird; C. E. Fletcher .....£850 to £1,000
Legal Adviser, G. B. Roshor.....£1,000

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Assist. Principal Clerks, J. Dales; A. E. Hodgson; E. H. L. Jones; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; S. T. Mumpriss; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; H. W. Osborn; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; C. Beatty; A. J. Wolfe; A. E. Sansom; C. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; *J. Buckley £550
First Class Clerks, *A. W. Cooper; R. R. Ricketts; *J. H. Eley; *E. Whitaker; *A. Veasey; *C. D. Knox; *F. P. Clark; *A. H. Parez; *A. Robinson; *R. Dymond; *H. L. White; *H. McIlquham; *W. Addison; *G. L. Price; *J. F. Tarrant; *H. C. Sword; *C. W. L. Tytheridge; *P. T. Brown; *J. H. Robinson; *J. W. Ruddy; *M. H. T. Macturk; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; H. J. Harrison; A. P. Beet; H. B. D. Sword; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. V. Cole; E. M. Miller; W. C. Royle; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; J. B. Isherwood; W. G. Birt; A. J. H. Green; J. Connery; E. T. Hopkins; *G. E. Eaton; *S. T. Lock; *J. J. Tinsley; E. L. Holland; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; G. H. Glover; J. G. Owen; P. H. G. O'Flynn; H. Priest; G. D. Florending; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; W. J. Duggan; *J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. H. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent.
*Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.*
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Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler; E. W. Horwill; J. J. Sheehan; B. Lazarus; and D. Macintyre.....£700 to £950
Staff Clerks, A. H. Locke; G. A. Allin, £400 to £500; H. W. Hobbs.....£300 to £400

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, H. Birtles ....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Controller, W. Brown, I.S.O.....£700 to £800
Assistant Registrar, A. E. Taylor .....£700 to £800
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Senior Clerks, *W. Battersby; *W. Lee; *E. B. Bishop; *J. D. Rowe; E. Chapman; T. Green; R. P. Jago .....£420 to £500
1st Class Clerk, G. Martin.....£320 to £400
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Inspector, G. W. Stonestreet, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Inspector, H. W. Longley .....£500 to £650
Chief Superintendent, F. Tapscott .....£375 to £475
Superintendents, 1st Class, F. J. Thresher; H. J. Jordan; A. S. Roberts; L. J. Macauliffe; J. Patient .....£260 to £350

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Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B.....£1,800
Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper, LL.B., LL.M.; Frederick W. W. Kingdon, LL.D. each £1,000; P. M. Smyth .....£700 to £900
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, J. J. Howe, LL.B.; E. B. Trimmer; J. H. Shaw; W. A. W. Bartlett (*at various personal salaries*).

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Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper, F.S.I. £1,200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas, F.S.I.....£850 to £1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
Asst. do., J. Mather, F.S.I. .....£800 to £850
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; R. A. Dash, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, F.S.I.; C. G. Eve, F.S.I.; T. G. Fisher, F.S.I.; C. H. Gott, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; F. W. Thompson, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; W. Townend, F.S.I. .....£800, after 3 years £850
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. Janes, F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; W. R. Richards, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.A.S.I.; H. G. Buss, F.A.S.I.

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S.....£400

IRISH OFFICE.

See Irish Section.

LABOUR, MINISTRY OF.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Minister, Rt. Hon. George H. Roberts, M.P.....£2,000
Permanent Sec., Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. ..£1,500
Parliamentary Sec., W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. £1,200
Asst. Sec., H. B. Butler £1,000
Priv. Sec. to Minister, F. W. Leggett.
Do. to Permanent Sec., C. W. G. Eady.
Do. to Parly. Sec., Lieut. J. E. W. Lomas.
Principal Officer, B. Wilson.....£700 to £900
Asst. Chief of Section, S. R. Todd.
Staff Officer, S. L. Besso .....£350 to £500

Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department.

Chief Indust. Commr., Sir George R. Askwith, K.C., K.C.B. £2,000
Asst. Indust. Commrs., L. H. Mitchell; D. C. Cummings; N. S. Reyntiens.
Registrar to Indust. Council, H. J. Wilson, C.B.E. (at present acting as Sec. to Com. on Production).
Investigating Officer,

Employment Department,

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1 (Central Office).

Director and Asst. Sec., C. F. Rey ...£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Director, T. W. Phillips, C.B.E. (*acty.*) £700 to £900
General Manager, J. B. Adams, D.S.O. (*acty.*).
Princ. Officers, F. Davey; S. G. Tallents, C.B.; H. Wolfe, C.B.E.; J. S. Nicholson .....£700 to £900
Central Staff Officers, Capt. W. E. Long; Major R. F. Williams, O.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Chiefs of Sections, G. W. Irons, £500 to £750; J. F. G. Price; Lt.-Col. R. Reddoes; W. W. Marsh; P. Y. Blunden; C. B. Hawkins; W. F. Stone.....£500 to £700
Upper Div. Clerks, H. Holloway; C. E. M. Joad.
Chief Woman Inspector, Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. £700
Labour Adviser, C. H. Rouse .....£350 to £500

Claims and Record Office, Kew.

Controller, W. A. Basham .....£700 to £900
Senior Insurance Officer, S. V. P. Mellor (*acty.*) .....£500 to £700
Insurance Finance Officer, F. J. Barton £500 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, A. R. Turtill, O.B.E. £400 to £600

Department of Labour Statistics,

13 Albemarle Street, W. 1.

Director, F. H. McLeod.....£1,000
Chief Staff Officers, R. Leach, O.B.E.; A. A. A. Wotzel, O.B.E. .....£500 to £600
Upper Div. Clerk, C. W. K. MacMullan.....£200 to £500
Staff Officer, D. Todd.....£400 to £600
Senior Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss C. E. Collett £450
Labour Correspondent, J. J. Dent .....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk, H. C. Hambottom .....£300 to £400
Staff Officers, J. R. Cahill; H. H. Cook ...£300 to £400

Office of Trade Boards, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

Secretary, A. T. Reid.....£500 to £700
1st Class Investigating Officers, J. P. Street; F. Popplewell; W. E. Counsell .....£300 to £400

Appointments Department,

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Controller, C. Home McCall, O.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. E. Ff. W. Lashley.... £800

Demobilisation and Resettlement Department.

Controller-General, Sir Stephen Vincent, K.B.E.

Afforestation Authority.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Francis Dyke Acland, M.P.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Downham.
Private Sec., L. F. Fergusson.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.B., C.V.O.
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.
Registrar, Preston Dist., T. B. Blackburne.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger Lawrence, K.C.
Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Sir Wm. Scott Barrett.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT,

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Bart., K.C., M.P.....*and fees £7,000*
Private Sec., Parliamentary, Urban Broughton, M.P.

° On old scale of pay for Senior Clerks, viz., £420 to £520

Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P. *and fees* £6,000

Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500

Second do., L. C. Bowker ..... £250 to £300

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD,

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, M.A., D.L.

Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).

Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £793,980 in 1918-19.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, R. B. Cross, O.B.E. £300

Parliamentary Sec., Stephen Walsh, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., A. N. C. Shelley £150

Permanent Sec., Sir H. C. Monro, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., E. H. Phillips, O.B.E. £150

Legal Adviser, Sir J. Lithby, G.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Secs., Sir N. T. Kershaw, K.C.B. (£1,500); F. J. Willis, C.B.; A. V. Symonds, C.B.; F. L. Turner, C.B.; C. Knight ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, H. C. H. H. Houndle, C.B.E., I.S.O.; D. Dolton, I.S.O.; G. E. Wainwright (£1,000); E. A. Browne; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball; A. E. Wood; H. O. Stutchbury; A. B. Maclachlan; E. T. Owen; C. B. R. Ellis; H. A. Leggett, O.B.E.; R. B. Cross, O.B.E. £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks, W. H. Dumsday; P. Handford; E. H. Rhodes; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. E. Royds; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Ross; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; L. G. Gibbon, O.B.E.; F. Slator; H. W. Francis, O.B.E.; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; F. J. Welch; W. G. Allen; E. F. C. Mosse; E. D. Macgregor ..... £550 to £650

2nd Class Clerks, W. R. Woollven; F. H. Schofield; E. J. G. Titterington; A. N. C. Shelley; P. Barter; G. N. Pell; F. F. Marchbank; J. C. Wrigley; H. H. Turner; J. C. Carr; R. H. Crooke; H. H. George; C. R. Kerwood; R. Stanton; E. S. Hill; A. H. Self; A. M. Legge; D. Veale; A. E. H. Goddard £200 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton, I.S.O. £645

Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod ..... £400 to £600

Staff Clerks, R. W. Dingle, J. W. Coles, £550; T. Lawrance, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs, F. Mayes, J. W. Graves, £400 to £500; A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, A. Newton, E. F. Gits, B. E. Pinder, E. Laws, M.B.E., T. Philpot, L. W. Shubrook, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Pickering, G. H. Kennedy, H. M. Bright, R. Magowan, A. W. Mason ..... £300 to £400

Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade 2nd Div., H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. F. Bradford; W. G. H. Davis; W. G. Finch; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; W. G. W. Goodworth; R. J. Harrison; J. Hepworth; W. C. Hunter; A. W. Lloyd; A. F. Macdonald; W. Mackenzie; T. Malley; R. O. Morris; W. Smith; B. Staples; W. J. Sutton; W. H. Turvey; W. M. Wilson, M.B.E. ..... £250 to £350

Minor Staff Clerks, C. W. T. H. Dyke; P. E. Felce £200 to £300

Second Division Clerks [146] ..... £70 to £300

Clerk for Parliamentary Work, C. E. B. Green ... £200

Woman Intelligence Officer, Miss E. A. Charlesworth £250 to £350

Child Welfare Assistant, Miss Z. L. Puxley £250 to £350

Assistant Clerks [116], £50 to £170; *Typists* [38] £52 to £350

Architect, B. T. Kitchin ..... £800 to £1,000

Asst. Architects, H. J. Pearson, £500 to £600; A. H. Worsley, £250 to £500; E. Hardwick-Terry, £250 to £350; P. Brockbank (*temp.*); H. A. Saul (*temp.*) £500

Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines ..... £500 to £700

General Inspectors, A. B. Lowry, C.B. (*Chief Inspector*, £1,100); E. B. Wethered; G. A. F. Herrey; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley, C.B.E. (£1,000); J. W. Thompson; W. P. Elias (£1,000); C. F. Roundell, O.B.E.; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. D. Bushell (£1,000); H. K. Nisbet; G. R. Snowden; W. J. T. Turton, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £900

Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D., £900; A. Fuller £800

Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, &c., R. C. Maxwell, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Assist. Gen. Inspector, Miss L. W. Wamsley £350 to £350

Women Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans; Mrs. M. O. Gordon; Miss M. K. Lea; Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss E. M. Jones ..... £250 to £350

Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd ..... £900 to £1,000

District Auditors (Metropolis), H. D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts; H. Lyon ..... £700 to £850

Do. (County Council Districts), W. D. Easterby; E. G. Easton; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; N. C. Simner; H. Locke ..... £700 to £850

Do. (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams; A. P. Barton; W. L. Brett; J. A. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. W. Chamberlin; J. A. Cole; J. W. Crowe; M. W. Dixon; W. W. Dolby; A. E. Ellis; G. L. Gibson; H. W. Grain; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; H. C. Hamilton; G. St. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. E. Hughes; W. M. Hunt; J. E. Pughe-Jones; C. F. Jordison; J. Keogh; J. A. Lander; C. V. W. Lucas; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Roe; E. Stevens; A. Q. Twiss; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; F. M. Wheatley; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; R. G. Woodyatt; H. D. Wraith; W. Young ..... £500 to £850

Assistant Auditors, W. A. Lyton; O. H. B. Brigden; L. M. Burrell; E. R. M. Castle; J. H. Easton; C. W. O. Gibson; H. R. S. Godfrey; H. W. W. Grain; F. B. Hardinge; A. R. H. Hobbs; H. S. Millett; F. H. Mowatt; B. O'Gorman; C. W. Paddon; W. F. M. Provis; W. Robbs; B. Snow; G. G. H. Stone; G. Thompson; R. D. Thompson; P. T. Turner £300 to £450

Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law, C.B., M.I.C.E. £1,200 to £1,200

Deputy do., E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. £900 to £1,000

Engineering Inspectors, M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley, F.S.I.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.Sc.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; R. G. Hetherington, M.I.C.E.; F. O. Standford, A.M.I.C.E.; T. Elin, M.I.C.E.; W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E. ..... £600 to £800

Med. Officer, Sir A. Newsholme, K.C.B., F.R.C.P. £1,200 to £1,500

Assist. Medical Officer & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D. £1,000 to £1,100

Assist. Med. Officers, R. J. Reece, C.B. M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D. ..... £600 to £900

Medical Inspectors, S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; F. J. H. Coutts, M.B.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B.; H. A. Macewen, M.B.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D.; Lt.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S.; F. Griffith, M.B.; W. M. Scott, M.D.; Lt.-Col. S. P. James, M.D. ..... £500 to £800

Assist. Medical Inspector, Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D., £350 to £500; Mrs. S. S. Friel, M.D.; Mrs. M. G. Brodie, M.B. (*temp.*) £500

Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart £400 to £600

Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., M.B. (*Chief*); J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D.; J. S. Low, M.B.;

G. C. Hancock, M.B.C.S.; G. W. Monier-Williams, Ph.D., F.I.C. ..... £500 to £900
Assistant Inspector of Foods, A. R. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S. ..... £420 to £600
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P. ..... £300 to £450
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, W. S. Cumbey £800
Inspectors, A. C. Fryer, PH.D.; F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher; T. L. Bailey; R. D. Littlefield ..... £420 to £600
Resident Inspector, H. Porter ..... £500 to £600
Sub-Inspectors, H. J. Bailey; A. C. Carter ..... £300 to £400
Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, LL.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., E. R. Forber, C.B.E. £1,000
Chief Town Planning Inspector, R. Unwin £900
Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler ..... £600 to £800
Financial Adviser and Inspector (temp.), W. R. Davidge, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. £700
Housing Inspectors, W. M. Collin; E. Leonard; C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E.; C. H. Eyles; H. S. Stewart; H. A. Chapman ..... £400 to £600
Housing Inspectors (temp.), E. Betham; E. L. Chappell; W. Fawkner; B. Greenall; S. M. Spoor; G. F. C. Yale £500
Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.G.S. ..... £400 to £600

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.INST.C.E. £850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O. £300
Clerk, W. B. Paley £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and gale warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The Kew Observatory at Richmond and the Observatory at Eskdalemuir are administered by this Office. The administrative expenses are met by Government grants, which amounted to £56,500 in 1917-18.

Adviser in Meteorology and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napier Shaw, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.
Director, Col. H. G. Lyons, F.R.S.
Marine Superintendent, Capt. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Supt. of Forecast Division, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A.
Supt. of Statistics, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
Supt. of Instruments, R. Corless, M.A.
Chief Clerk, T. Duncan Bell.
1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; F. J. Brodie; H. Harries; R. Sargeaut; J. Sheerman; H. L. B. Tarrant; R. F. Wallace.
Superintendents of Observatories—Kew, C. Chree, SC.D., F.R.S.; Eskdale, A. Crichton Mitchell, D.SC., F.R.S.E.; Valencia, L. H. G. Dines, M.A.
Dir. of Experiments in Upper Air, W. H. Dines, F.R.S.
In charge of Branch Office at Farnborough, R. A. W. Watt, B.SC.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.
Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Local Government Board to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for infectious disease, both acute and convalescent; hospital accommodation for certain classes of sick children, and institutions for mental defectives. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river, sanatoria for consumptives (National Insurance Act), accommodation for sane epileptics, and casual wards. Particulars of fever hospitals are given on p. 398, of imbecile asylums on p. 397, and of training ships on p. 265.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 18 nominated by the Local Government Board.

Chairman of the Board, R. Woolley Walden.
Vice-Chairman, The Very Rev. Canon Sprunkling.
Clerk to the Board, Sir Dunscombe Mann.
Deputy Clerk, G. A. Powell.
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A.
Deputy ditto, Ernest Walter, A.C.A.
Principal Medical Officer, H. E. Cuff, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.
Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,
South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.

Chairman of the Board, E. B. Barnard.
Vice-Chairman, Sir George S. Elliott.
Clerk, A. B. Filling, F.C.I.S.
Supervisor, F. W. Drake.
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I.
Statistical Officer, G. B. Warner Terry.
Chief Engineer, Sir James Restler, M.I.C.E.
Accountant and Registrar of Debentures, Arthur Newton.
Solicitor, Walter Moon.
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., M.B., D.SC.
Sen. Bacteriological Assistant, D. G. Sutherland, M.A., B.SC., M.B.
Senior Chemical Assistant, R. B. Floris, F.C.S., F.I.C.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1827, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £450,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master or Warden of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £131,040 for 1918-1919. Appropriations in aid, £131,000, leaving a net cost of £40.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Supervisor of H.M. Seals, John Houston Cawston, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews ..... £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield ..... £700 to £400
Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole ..... £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, Sir Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., M.A. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant do., W. J. Hocking, C.B.E.; W. J. Brown, £360 to £500; H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £350 to £450
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.SC. £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.SC. £350 to £600; J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman, M.SC. ..... £300 to £550
Curator and Librarian, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. (addl.) £100

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, I.S.O. £1,100
Superintendent, J. H. Campbell ..... £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, M. L. Bagge £1,100
Superintendent, A. M. Le Souef ..... £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, A. V. M. Ventris ..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, LL.D. ..... £000 to £1,200
Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave ..... £650 to £900

Bombay, India.

Deputy Master, R. R. Kahan £1,000

MUNITIONS, MINISTRY OF,

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.
Private Secs., E. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G.; Capt. A. H. Parry: A. MacCallum Scott, M.P. (*Party, unp.*).
Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Parliamentary and Financial Sec., F. G. Kellaway, M.P.
Private Secs., Lt.-Col. G. W. Moggridge; Lt. A. Mullins.
Representative in the House of Lords, Lord Elphinstone.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Secretariat, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.
Finance, Sir Gilbert F. Garnsey, K.B.E. (*Chairman of Finance Committee and ex-officio Member of Council*).
Design, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Steel and Iron, Sir John Hunter, K.B.E.
Materials, Sir Ernest Moir, Bart.
Explosives, Sir Keith Price.
Ordnance, Sir James Stevenson, Bart.
Air, Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B.
Warfare, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Labour, Sir Stephenson Kent, K.C.B.
(*Additional*), Sir Charles Ellis, K.C.B.; W. T. Layton, C.B.E.
Master General of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. T. Furse, K.C.B. (*hon.*).

SECRETARIAT.

Secretary to the Ministry, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Masterton-Smith, C.B.
Secretarial Officer, S. H. Leake.

REQUIREMENTS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT.

Additional Member of Council, W. T. Layton, C.B.E.
Assistant Sec. (Requirements), W. M. Page.
Deputy Assist. Sec., Capt. W. D. Ross, O.B.E.
Section Directors, J. B. G. Lester, O.B.E.; Capt. H. G. Fleming; Lt.-Col. C. S. Young; E. F. Carritt.

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS DEPARTMENT.

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Assistant Controllers, W. Frith; M. S. Birkett; G. F. Davidson; Maj. A. J. F. Hood.
Section Directors, N. Scott Rudolph; J. Gee; Capt. C. B. Yule, O.B.E.

DEMOBILISATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott, C.B.E.

PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries, R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; Maj. C. S. Paulet, M.V.O.; D. Caird.

ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, J. W. Dulanty, C.B.E.
Chief Adviser on Women's Staff, Miss H. Sanders.
Deputy Assistant Secretaries, H. P. Boland, O.B.E. (Central); E. Geake, I.C.S. (Whitehall Place); Capt. A. E. Moore (Inventions); W. L. Rind, O.B.E. (Grand Hotel, &c.); C. Robertson (St. Ermin's); H. E. Spry, I.C.S. (Aircraft Production) (*with local rank of Assistant Secretary*); A. E. Taylor, O.B.E. (Explosives Supply); A. W. Watson, O.B.E., I.C.S. (Whitehall Gardens); Maj.-Gen. W. A. Watson, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (Victoria Hotel, &c.).
Section Directors, G. J. Allen (*acty.*); W. C. Barber, M.B.E. (*acty.*); W. S. Dixon; T. E. Hart-Smith, O.B.E.; A. J. Hill, M.B.E.; J. T. Mulqueen, I.S.O.; A. E. Rider (*acty.*); Lady J. F. Clarke (*acty.*); Miss G. E. Davey, M.B.E.; Mrs. C. Heppell-Marr; Miss J. M. T. Lewis, M.B.E.; Miss E. F. Naylor; Miss I. Taylor; Mrs. C. E. Wells (*acty.*).

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries, P. Hanson, C.B.; C. C. W. Burrage; F. A. Spiers.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

Director, G. I. H. Lloyd.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.; W. J. Larke, O.B.E.

LEGAL ASSISTANTS.

E. D. Chetham Strode, O.B.E.; Evelyn Riviere; A. Bethune; H. M. Cohen; J. C. Miles; W. Gordon Brown, O.B.E.; R. F. McCall; M. Baird.

Secretarial Officers.

Chief Council Officer (vacant).
Group O, F. G. L. Bertram, O.B.E.
Group W, Capt. L. D. Grewar.
Group D, Capt. G. Head, O.B.E.
Group M, H. T. Holmes.
Group Sec., S. H. Leake.
Group S, D. A. Macnaughton.
Group L, C. S. Hurst.
Group X, G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.
Group A, J. Howard Smith.
Group F (Vacant).

PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Lt.-Col. Alan H. Burgoyne, M.P.
Deputy Controllers, Dr. A. E. W. Hazel, C.B.E.; G. H. Wilson, O.B.E.
Chief Administrative Assistant, Capt. S. J. Gordon (*ranking as Assistant Controller*).
Section Directors, W. T. S. Stallybrass, O.B.E.; H. G. Fenwick; S. P. Richardson; J. Withers Gill; M. M. Keyser; Ivor C. Thomas M.V.O.

TRANSIT BOXES.

Director, Harry Greer, M.P.

IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD, CANADA.

Representative, Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.G.

PARIS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Member of Council, Sir Charles Ellis, K.C.B.
Secretary, O. C. Allen, O.B.E. (*ranking as Deputy Assistant Secretary*).
Section Director, W. J. Benson, O.B.E.

Munitions Council, Group F.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, F. G. Kellaway, M.P.
Assistant Financial Secretaries, S. Dannreuther, C.B. (*and Accounting Officer*); J. H. Guy; Sir P. G. Henriques, K.B.E.
Chairman of Finance Committee and ex-officio Member of Council, Sir Gilbert F. Garnsey, K.B.E.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE.

Controller, Herbert Guedalla.
Principal Advisers, J. D. Watson; O. T. Barrow, C.S.I., C.B.E.

DEPARTMENTAL FINANCE.

Controller, A. E. Watson, O.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, F. J. Howard, O.B.E.; W. Hayden; J. S. Williams; F. L. Petre; J. M. Atkinson; C. J. Anderson, M.B.E.
Section Directors, F. H. Blore; H. A. Dent, M.B.E.; Lieut. G. R. Rudolf; H. Porter, O.B.E.; S. H. Clinch.

EXPLOSIVES FINANCE AND CONTRACTS.

Controller, F. G. Bowers, O.B.E.
Assistant Controller, S. H. Bersey, M.B.E.
Section Directors, L. D'Elboux; F. W. Osborne; C. M. Skinner; S. A. Stallebrass; W. A. Hunt.

LABOUR FINANCE.

Controller, G. H. Duckworth.
Assistant Controller, S. C. Turner.
Section Director, W. C. Osmond.

AIRCRAFT FINANCE.

Controller, W. E. Mortimer.
Section Directors, Capt. R. H. Stainforth; J. H. Jones.

MUNITIONS ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Sir Gilbert F. Garnsey, K.B.E.
Joint Deputy Controllers, Maj. T. Dudley Cocke, O.B.E.; T. L. Judd, O.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, W. F. King; E. L. Mackillop, M.B.E.; Capt. R. B. Gray; E. G. Marlow; H. M. Barton.
Section Directors, W. L. Addyman; H. W. Naish, M.B.E.; A. W. Gow; K. H. Izard; F. W. Shelley; Lieut. J. W. Alabaster; Capt. J. F. Leacroft; J. Cruickshank; C. H. Howard; Lieut. N. H. Brandon; Capt. D. I. Tod; G. W. C. Davis; H. Clayton; J. Tait; C. V. Barker; R. M. Graham; T. W. Daffern; Lieut. A. P. Barber; H. Button; J. S. Bird; Lieut. Willett; A. A. Henley; H. G. Beazley.

DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY AUDIT AND COSTS.

Controller, M. Webster Jenkinson, C.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, C. H. McLintock, O.B.E.; A. Cathles, O.B.E.; G. W. Currie, M.P.; C. M. Hourston; Capt. C. F. Cape (*act.*).
Section Directors, S. H. L. Greaves; A. E. Gibson; Capt. J. Loudon; H. E. Chicoso; H. G. Dalman; R. Finlay Harvey; G. H. Bullimore; H. G. Howell;

H. C. O'Brien; C. Catley, M.B.E.; J. A. Falconer; A. D. Wykes; A. W. Brodie, M.B.E.; W. R. Macgregor; F. W. Phillips.

CONTRACTS.

Controller, Sir John Mann, K.B.E.
Deputy Controller, H. G. Judd, O.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, Lt.-Col. E. O'Brien, D.S.O.; T. D. Nicol; B. Walmsley; C. J. Maslin, O.B.E.; G. K. Peto; K. Maclennan; Maj. C. G. C. Hamilton.
Section Directors, J. B. Turnbull; E. Batty; G. L. Burton; G. R. B. Loch, O.B.E.; T. Clive Davis; J. N. Derbyshire; J. Urie; J. Hamilton; H. C. Wynne Edwards, O.B.E.; J. W. Milne; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; Capt. E. C. Blight; A. Jackson, M.B.E.; M. H. Jackson; D. A. F. Vesey, O.B.E.; F. R. Stapley, O.B.E.; W. A. James, M.B.E.; J. Kelly, M.B.E.; T. H. Clarke, M.B.E.; H. J. Maclure.

SALVAGE AND STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Alexander Walker.
Technical Adviser, Lt.-Col. W. Bridges, R.A.

Salvage.

Deputy Controller, Capt. A. U. Greer, O.B.E.
Liaison Officer with War Office Salvage Board, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Section Director, H. F. V. Cooke.

Central Stores.

Deputy Controllers, Major the Hon. L. H. Cripps, C.B.E.; F. Gill.
Assistant Controllers, D. B. Fulton, O.B.E.; M. Dalton; H. D. F. Burke, O.B.E.; G. Stoker, O.B.E.
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Ferrous Scrap.

Section Director, A. J. Spencer.

SURPLUS STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Alexander Walker.
Deputy Controller, W. H. Webbe.

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Vice-Chairman, G. W. Humphreys.

LANDS (JOINTLY MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS AND WAR OFFICE).

Director-General, Sir Howard Frank, K.C.B., F.S.I.
Controller, E. H. Coles.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.
Owen H. Smith.

Munitions Council, Group D.

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Secretarial Officer, Capt. G. Head, O.B.E.

DESIGN.

Controller, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Currie, C.B., C.M.G.
Assistant Controllers, Col. H. de B. Miller, D.S.O.; Col. G. H. S. Browne, C.B.
Section Directors, Lt.-Col. E. F. Creswell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. N. Eliot; Lt.-Col. H. W. Todhunter, C.M.G.; Maj. the Hon. H. R. Atkinson.

INSPECTION.

Controller, A. H. Collinson, C.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Greenly; Col. J. R. Stansfeld, C.B.; A. E. Hadley, C.B.E.; Col. G. H. S. Browne, C.B.
Section Directors, Lt.-Col. R. H. R. Benson; Lt.-Col. W. H. Webley Hope, C.M.G.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
Section Director, Lt.-Col. C. M. Knight, D.S.O.

Munitions Council, Group S.

Member of Council, Sir John Hunter, K.B.E.
Secretarial Officer, D. A. Macnaughton.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Controller, Col. W. Charles Wright, C.B.
Deputy Controllers, W. T. MacLellan, C.B.E.; W. J. Jones, C.B.E.

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION

Director, W. B. Shaw.
Assistant Director, J. F. Syme.

BUILDING BRICKS.

Controller, H. Carter Pegg.

FORGINGS, CASTINGS, AND STAMPINGS.

Controller, D. M. Anderson.
Assistant Controllers, A. E. Smithson; G. E. Wells; A. Stubbs.

MUNITIONS COAL SUPPLY.

Director, P. G. Lewis.

Munitions Council, Group M.

Member of Council, Sir Ernest Moir, Bart.
Secretarial Officer, H. T. Holmes.

RAW MATERIALS (NON-FERROUS). DEPARTMENT.

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Assistant Controllers, Sir J. Eaglesome, K.C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Foster, C.M.G.; C. Budd, C.B.E.; R. W. Rucker.
Technical Advisers, F. W. Harbord, C.B.E.; W. R. Lysaght, C.B.E.
Section Directors, Capt. W. Bartrum; W. A. Tennant; H. A. Fortington, O.B.E.; G. Pritchard; A. R. Rivet; B. E. Wenham, O.B.E.; G. Horn; Lieut. A. Hutt, M.B.E.

RAILWAY MATERIALS DEPARTMENT.

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Assistant Director, W. H. Palmer, O.B.E.
Section Directors, E. J. Frewen, M.B.E.; R. F. Cook, M.B.E.; C. M. Hunter; J. S. Ferguson; Lieut.-Col. M. F. Kittoe.

OPTICAL MUNITIONS, GLASSWARE AND POTASH PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

Controller, H. A. Colefax, K.C.
Assistant Controller, E. Batty.
Scientific Advisers, Sir H. S. Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. P. G. H. Boswell, D.Sc., F.G.S.; Prof. J. W. Cobb, B.Sc., F.I.C.; Prof. F. J. Cheshire, C.B.E.; Kenneth Chance, F.I.C.; Prof. E. Wilson.
Section Directors, R. S. Biram; T. Knowles; S. W. Morrison, O.B.E.; R. B. Ransford; F. C. Dannatt; J. D. Mills.

OVERSEAS TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Director, R. Burton Chadwick.
Assistant Director, R. W. Sharples, O.B.E.
Section Directors, C. W. Murray; G. A. Tyson.

FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

Director, W. T. Potts.

INLAND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Director (Vacant).
Section Director, F. C. A. Coventry, O.B.E.

MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Director, Capt. L. Cockerell.

Munitions Council, Group X.

Member of Council, Sir Keith Price.
Secretarial Officer, S. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.

EXPLOSIVES SUPPLY.

Director-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, C.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Controller, Maj. A. Corbett.
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. H. W. Kempster, C.M.G.
Chief Adviser, with rank of Controller, K. B. Quinan, C.H.
Section Directors, R. A. Alston; H. T. Dickinson; R. R. Enfield; F. L. Halford; C. F. Heathcote; Prof. J. G. Lawn; Col. Sir F. L. Nathan, K.B.E.; A. S. Parsons; Lt.-Col. C. E. Phipps, C.B.; Maj. G. M. Thompson; R. Unwin; Brig.-Gen. W. Clare Savile, C.B., D.S.O.

MINERAL OIL.

Controller, Lt.-Col. Sir A. C. Churchman, Bart.
Assistant Controllers, Engr.-Comdr. J. F. Shaw, R.N.; E. Houghton Fry.
Section Directors, T. F. Winmill; J. Collie.

CHEMICAL WARFARE DEPARTMENT.

Controller (Vacant).
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. E. F. Harrison, C.M.G., R.E.
Assistant Controllers, Col. W. J. Bythell, R.E.; Bt. Maj. B. T. Wilson, D.S.O., R.E.

Munitions Council, Group 0.

Member of Council, Sir James Stevenson, Bart.
Secretarial Officer, F. G. L. Bertram, O.B.E.

GUN AMMUNITION MANUFACTURE.

Controller, C. H. Stevens, C.B.E.
Deputy Controller, G. Humphreys, O.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, O. B. Binns, O.B.E.; J. Good; Maj. P. A. Cooper.
Section Directors, E. B. Maitland, O.B.E.; S. Simons; Maj. J. S. A. Walker; Lord Torphichen; J. Mackintosh, O.B.E.

GUN AMMUNITION FILLING.

Controller, Br.-Gen. L. C. F. Milman, C.M.G.
Deputy Controller, J. B. Strain.
Section Directors, Lt.-Col. J. V. Ramsden, D.S.O.; C. R. Duggan; Lt.-Col. H. Luhrs, C.M.G.; Col. Sir H. W. Barlow, Bart., C.B., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. R. R. Pratt; Dr. T. Martin Lowry, O.B.E., F.R.S.; R. H. Pitts.

MUNITIONS TIMBER SUPPLIES.

Controller, D. Balu, C.B.E.
Deputy Controller, J. M. Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Section Directors, F. E. Brown; J. Heeps; T. W. Macdonald; A. McDougall; G. W. Woolliscroft.

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Director, Hon. H. D. McLaren, C.B.E., M.P.
Deputy Director, F. F. Lyall, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Section Directors, A. S. Burnett; H. G. Eadie, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. C. MacNaghten, C.M.G.; A. Newlands, O.B.E.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

Controller, L. Gordon, C.B.E.
Section Directors, Lieut. T. Twist, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. E. Dixon.

GAUGES.

Director, M. F. Ryan, C.B.E.
Deputy Director, E. W. Smith, O.B.E.
Section Directors, Lieut. F. C. Bown; R. Hudson; W. Ferns, M.B.E.; A. M. Sillar, M.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Controller, E. V. Haigh, C.B.E.
Deputy Controller, Capt. R. C. Kelly.
Assistant Controllers, M. Leonard Ward, O.B.E.; H. L. Critchley, M.B.E.
Section Directors, Capt. R. Amberton; G. D. Farwell; E. W. Park; T. H. Clouston.

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, WOOLWICH.

Chief Superintendent, Col. C. P. Martel, C.B.

DEPARTMENT OF GUN MANUFACTURE.

Controller, V. B. Stewart, O.B.E.
Deputy Controller, A. Hall Brown, O.B.E.
Section Directors, Lieut. W. M. Carver; Capt. C. H. Fowler, M.B.E.; Capt. D. E. Grant; Maj. E. C. Niven; E. Jervoise; Lt.-Col. H. Ramsden, C.M.G.; Maj. A. E. King.

SMALL ARMS AND MACHINE GUNS.

Controller, Lt.-Col. S. C. Halse, C.M.G.
Assistant Controller, M. T. Deane, O.B.E.
Section Directors, Maj. G. Westover; R. Wake; Lt.-Col. G. P. Mills, D.S.O.; F. W. Bennett.

MACHINE TOOLS.

Controller, E. M. Hiffe, C.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, F. E. Bagnall, O.B.E.; P. V. Vernon, O.B.E.
Section Directors, W. A. Ashworth, M.B.E.; J. W. Milne; J. Varley, M.B.E.; T. E. Davies, O.B.E.

Munitions Council, Group W.

Member of Council, Maj.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Secretarial Officer, Capt. L. D. Grewar.

MECHANICAL WARFARE DEPARTMENT.

Controller, J. B. Maclean, C.B.E.
Deputy Controller, Commdr. J. Bloomfield.
Assistant Controllers, Lieut. F. B. Shaw, R.N.V.R.; Capt. A. E. Gelder, R.A.F.; Lieut. R. D. Spinney, R.N.V.R.
Section Directors, Maj. W. G. Wilson, C.M.G.; Capt. A. C. Bussell; Lieut. Laurance; W. Latey, M.B.E.; P. Northey; Engr. Lt.-Commdr. S. C. Church; Capt. Munton Jackson.

MECHANICAL WARFARE (OVERSEAS AND ALLIES) DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir A. G. Stern, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Deputy Commissioner, Capt. N. E. Holden, O.B.E.
Assistant Commissioner, Maj. S. F. Saunderson.

TRACTION (MECHANICAL WARFARE) DEPARTMENT.

Director, Sir Percival Perry, K.B.E.
Assistant Director, R. Philip.

MUNITIONS INVENTIONS DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Admiral Sir R. H. S. Bacon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Assistant Controllers, Maj. W. H. D. Clark, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Osmaston, C.B.
Section Directors, Maj. A. V. Hill, F.R.S., O.B.E.; Dr. J. A. Harker, F.R.S., O.B.E.; R. T. G. French, O.B.E.; E. C. Lacey; H. Longinate; R. C. Mills, M.B.E.; A. S. A. Ormsby; Lt.-Col. H. Spencer.

TRENCH WARFARE DEPARTMENT.

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Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. H. Newton, D.S.O.
Assistant Controllers, Maj. R. C. Dodgson, D.S.O., R.A.; Lt.-Col. O. F. Brothers, O.B.E.
Section Directors, Capt. H. Forrest, M.C., R.A.; Maj. C. E. W. Beddoes; Lieut. C. Graham, M.B.E.; W. A. C. Henderson.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Director, H. C. B. Underdown.
Technical Adviser, E. H. Arnott.
Section Directors, W. Miles; G. F. Muntzer; J. J. Ure.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Director, Lt.-Col. C. V. Holbrook.
Section Directors, W. L. Shephard, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. A. C. Benson; Maj. A. H. Pradhart, M.B.E.; Capt. B. Y. Cockrell; Maj. G. Mason.

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Technical Adviser, A. H. Human.

Munitions Council, Group A.

Member of Council, Sir Arthur Duckham, K.C.B.
Personal Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. I. B. Dawson.
Personal Assistant, G. D. Hutchins.
Secretarial Officer, J. Howard Smith.

AIRCRAFT SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Brig.-Gen. W. Alexander, C.M.G.
Deputy Controller, W. McC. Cameron.
Assistant Controllers, Lt.-Col. A. Reiss; Lt.-Col. B. C. Bartley; A. E. L. Chorlton, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Brand; R. P. Wilson.
Section Directors, Maj. R. Thynne; Maj. W. Sillem; Maj. D. B. Sanders; L. S. Frazer; Maj. W. A. C. Sandford Thompson; Maj. J. S. Nicholson, M.B.E.; Maj. G. Dennison; Maj. D. H. Kennedy; Maj. Park; J. Radcliffe; Maj. T. G. Hull; W. J. Cruddas, O.B.E.; Maj. T. Rogers, O.B.E.; Maj. J. J. Meakin; Maj. W. Higginbotham; Maj. M. O. Darby; Maj. T. G. Leith; Maj. Gordon; T. A. Watson.

AIRCRAFT TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Weir, C.M.G.
Deputy Controller, A. E. Berriman.
Assistant Controllers, Col. the Master of Semphill; Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Stopford; Lt.-Col. H. T. Tizard; Lt.-Col. A. Ogilvie.
Deputy Assistant Controller, Lt.-Col. J. Romanes.
Section Directors, Lt.-Col. T. B. Barrington, M.B.E.; Dr. L. Belstrow; Lt.-Col. C. F. Jenkin, M.B.E.; F. H. Bramwell; Maj. P. C. A. Bridgeman; Maj. R. V. Wynn; Maj. V. S. Brown; Maj. C. H. Drabble; Maj. H. T. Evans; Lt.-Col. J. L. Forbes; Maj. J. H. Ledeboer; Maj. R. H. Mayo; Maj. A. McAlister; Maj. G. McAlpine; Maj. A. J. Miley; Lt.-Col. G. F. Montagu; Maj. R. E. Penny; A. J. S. Pippard, M.B.E.; Maj. S. J. Radford; Maj. P. S. Rickcord; Lt.-Col. J. L. Travers.

AIRCRAFT INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Controller, Br.-Gen. R. K. Bagnall-Wild, C.M.G.
Officer in Charge, Administration, Eng. Rear-Adm. W. J. Ainsley.
Chief Inspectors, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram; Lt.-Col. R. H. Verney.

Deputy Chief Inspectors, Maj. P. Bishop; Maj. G. P. Bulman; Maj. G. W. C. Kaye; Maj. H. Myers; Maj. H. P. Philpot; Maj. A. A. Ross.

AIRCRAFT REQUIREMENTS AND REVIEW.

Controller, J. W. Gibson.
Assistant Controller, Lt.-Col. I. B. Davson.
Section Director, Maj. A. W. Crombie.

SECRETARIAT.

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Spry, I.C.S.

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY.

Controller, Alexander Duckham.
Assistant Controller, Lt.-Col. A. H. W. Skitt.

NATIONAL AIRCRAFT FACTORIES.

Controller, Alexander Duckham.
Assistant Controller, Maj. H. L. Templer.

PARIS OFFICE.

Representative, Lt.-Col. E. R. Peal, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Deputy, Maj. G. H. Loxley.
Section Directors, Lieut. G. Gude; Maj. J. P. A. Waller; Maj. S. Whitechurch.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Representative of Aircraft Production Department, Br.-Gen. J. D. Cormack, C.M.G.

BALL BEARINGS BRANCH.

Director, J. D. Steven.

Munitions Council, Group L.

Member of Council, Sir Stephenson Kent, K.C.B.
Secretarial Officer, C. S. Hurst.

LABOUR REGULATION DEPARTMENT.

Controller (ranking as Asst. Sec.), H. Wolfe, C.B.E.
Assistant Controllers, C. H. G. Campbell, O.B.E.; A. F. Butler, O.B.E.
Section Directors, F. E. Cuming; H. M. Macdonald, O.B.E.; Mrs. Blanco-White; Miss R. E. Squire, O.B.E.; M. Hall, O.B.E.; Dr. E. L. Collis; E. C. P. Lascelles; W. Payne, O.B.E.

LABOUR SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Directors, T. M. Taylor, C.B.E.; J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E.
Section Directors, F. O. Mann, O.B.E.; J. Currie, C.M.G.; Maj. J. W. E. Avern, O.B.E.; A. M. Hanbury; H. N. Wright, I.C.S.; W. Mosses, O.B.E.; G. P. Langton, O.B.E.; G. H. Baillie, C.B.E.; J. L. Mather, M.B.E.; H. F. Penty.

LABOUR ADVISER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Labour Adviser, Sir Thomas Monro, K.B.E.
Deputy Chief Labour Adviser, G. P. Morrish.
Assistant Commissioners, J. Murray; Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.; Maj. T. G. Gardiner; H. E. Hisee; T. Rees.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS SECTION.

Section Directors, J. Chartres; H. O. Meredith.

Demobilisation Board.

Chairman, Sir James Stevenson, Bart.
Secretariat, H. H. Piggott, O.B.E.

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,
Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £126,142 (including Natural History Museum) in 1918-19, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., F.B.A., Litt.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst, I.S.O. £600 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400 to £500
Assistant, 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300 to £500
Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac £300 to £400
Keeper of Printed Books, George F. Barwick, B.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, A. W. Pollard, M.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., F.S.A.; Robert F. Sharp, B.A. £520 to £650
Superintendent of Reading Room, Robert F. Sharp, B.A.
Assistants, 1st Class, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. F. Johnson, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A.; M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Lionel Giles, M.A.; Edward Edwards, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen £150 to £300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c., R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, L. W. King, M.A., Litt.D. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, H. R. H. Hall, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A. W. A. Leeper, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, C.V.O., F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H. B. Walters, M.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., £300 to £500; *and Class*, F. N. Pryce, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A. £700 to £800
Assistant do., O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. J. Braunholtz, B.A.; A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, John Allan, M.A.; G. C. Brooke, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

MUSEUM, THE LONDON,
Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1917-18 was estimated at £2,300.

Keeper and Secretary, Sir G. F. Laking, Bart., C.B., M.V.O., F.S.A.
Asst. Secretary, F. A. Harman Oates, F.S.A.
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY,
Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and re-arranged there in 1880-85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £44,045 in 1918-19.

Director (Vacant) £1,200
Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan, I.S.O. £700
Assistant, 1st Class, Basil H. Soulsby, M.A. £500

Clerks, W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson ..£250 to £350
Assistant. 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward....£500
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. Sidney F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. ..£800
Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Dr. W. T. Calman; C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S.; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A. ..£300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, G. C. Robson, B.A.; C. Court Trenit; H. A. Baylis, B.A.; A. K. Totton ..£150 to £300
Keeper of Entomology, Dr. C. J. Gahan, M.A. ..£800
Assistants, 1st Class, Sir George F. Hampson, Bart.; Ernest E. Austen; J. Hartley Durrant; G. J. Arrow ..£300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc. ..£150 to £300
Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. ...£800
Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. ..£650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; W. D. Lang, M.A. ..£300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. N. Edwards B.A. ..£150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. George T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S. ..£800
Assistants, 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. ..£300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. Campbell Smith, M.A. ..£150 to £300
Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. ..£800
Assistants, 1st Class, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker ..£300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. F. Wernham, B.A., D.Sc.; J. Ramsbottom, M.A.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A. ..£150 to £300

MUSEUM, THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by gift and purchase. The older parts of the building were erected between 1850 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £62,153 in 1918-19, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re erected on land purchased for the purpose locally. The administrative expenses were estimated at £4,382 in 1918-19.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, C.V.O., LL.D. ..£1,200 to £1,500

Secretariat.

Secretary to the Advisory Council, H.A. Kennedy ..£400 to £600
Museum Superintendent, E. Hart (with allowance £100) ..£400 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. V. Fullerton ..£360 to £450
Minor Staff Clerk, *J. F. Freeth ..£250 to £350

Department of Architecture and Sculpture.

Assistant Keeper, *E.R. D. Maclagan, B.A. ..£520 to £650
Assistant, and Class, R. P. Bedford ..£150 to £300

Department of Ceramics.

Assistant Keepers, *C. H. Wylde, M.R.A.S.; B. Rackham, M.A. ..£520 to £650
Technical Assistant, F. G. M. Beaumont ..£214

Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design, and of Paintings.

Assistant Keeper, *M. Hardie, R.A. ..£520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, *E. S. Long, M.A. ...£300 to £500
Assistants, and Class, F. W. Stokes, B.A.; A. K. Sabin ..£150 to £300
Technical Assistant, E. A. Reid ..£150 to £200

Library.

Keeper, *G. H. Palmer, B.A. ..£700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, T. C. Grove; A. Van de Put ..£520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, H. C. Andrews, M.A. ..£300 to £500

Department of Metalwork.

Keeper, W. W. Watts, F.S.A. ..£700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H. P. Mitchell ..£520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, A. J. Koop, B.A.; *C. T. P. Bailey ..£300 to £500

Department of Textiles.

Keeper, A. F. Kendrick, B.A. ..£700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, F. G. Trendell ..£520 to £650
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. ..£120 to £300

Department of Woodwork.

Keeper, *E. F. Strange, C.B.E. ..£700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, O. Brackett; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..£300 to £500

Indian Section.

Assistant Keeper, C. S. Clarke ..£520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, A. J. D. Campbell ...£300 to £500

Department of Circulation.

Secretary, J. Bailey ..£900
Assistant Keeper, R. F. Martin ..£520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E. W. Denniss ..£300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A. E. J. Torrens ..£150 to £300

Bethnal Green Museum.

Assistant Keeper, T. A. Lehfeldt ..£520 to £650

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES, Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.

Librarian, John Ballinger, M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen.
Director, W. Evans Hoyle, D.Sc.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, 19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38-39 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £73,474 in 1918-19.

Comptroller-General, Sir W. G. Turpin, K.C.B. ...£1,500
Private Secretary, D. McKichan ..£200
Assistant Comptroller, G. F. Ansell ..£800 to £1,000
Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. ..£250
Chief Clerk, C. von Berg, I.S.O. ..£800
Principal Clerks, H. Manwaring; T. Gowland, £600 to £700; H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. ..£550 to £700; W. F. Doust (*actg.*); E. S. Jones (*actg.*) ..£550
Assistant do., E. R. Kennedy; J. J. Bree; A. L. Jockel, £350 to £450; C. B. Hobbins (*actg.*); G. Rackham (*actg.*) ..£350 to £450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. ..£1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887, and 1911. The cost of administration in 1917-18 was estimated at £11,421.

Director, Charles John Holmes ..£1,000
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £600 to £750
Chief Clerk and Asst. Sec., G. E. Ambrose.

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne

* These Officers have either been lent to other Departments or are on Active Service.

by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened to the public in 1910.

Director, Charles Aitkin .....£500 to £700
Acting Asst. Keeper and Clerk, James B. Manson .....£150 to £300

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The administration of National Health Insurance is entrusted to a Joint Committee and four Commissions (one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland). The estimated amount required to pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Commission and for sundry Contributions and Grants in 1918-19 was £5,270,685, the Salaries in 1918-19 totaling £280,605.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Offices—Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart., M.P.
Vice-Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.
Members, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; The Chairmen of the several Commissions.
Financial Adviser, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. £1,200
Secretary, E. Hackforth.
Chief Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson £1,500
Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E.; J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; J. W. Thompson .....£550 to £700
Asst. Actuaries, V. P. A. Derrick; G. S. W. Epps; P. N. Harvey; A. Henry; C. W. S. Jamieson .....£350 to £500

THE ENGLISH COMMISSION,
Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., J. S. Eagles.
Deputy Chairman, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. £1,500
Commissioners, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B., and Miss Mona Wilson, each £1,000; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*q.v.*).
Financial Member, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.
Secretary, J. Anderson, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat.

Asst. Secs., L. G. Brock; J. A. Salter, C.B.; S. P. Vivian .....£850 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. G. Bell; J. R. Brooke; A. Gray; E. Hackforth; R. W. Harris; A. Woodgate, C.B.E. .....£600 to £800
Junior Clerks, J. N. Beckett; J. S. Eagles; M. Heseltine; L. Infeld; P. A. Koppel; T. Lindsay; H. A. de Montmorency; J. Rae; E. L. Shoetensack .....£200 to £500
Principal Clerks, W. H. Dawson; R. C. Richards .....£550 to £700
1st Class Clerks, H. W. Anderson; E. W. Baynes; C. E. Coward; J. N. Dark; G. G. Fiddes; H. Greer; H. S. Hunter; J. A. Pearce-Edgcumbe; J. Poyser; P. N. Russell; W. Sutherland; H. W. V. Williams; R. F. Wise .....£350 to £600
Staff Clerks, E. W. H. Harbour, £400 to £500; C. C. W. Burrage; W. T. Fitzgerald; R. A. Nursey; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens .....£300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Deputy Comptroller, E. J. Strohmenger.
Accountants, A. C. Hayward; J. McK. Hendrie; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; W. G. Hunter; G. W. Joffery; J. Y. Watt .....£550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, S. C. Alford; P. F. Atkin; A. H. Carter; J. Chown; R. K. Cowperthwaite; I. P. Crowther; J. C. Dixon; R. T. Hogg; R. P. James, O.B.E.; H. B. Lidstone; G. S. Mackay; F. Noble; P. W. Phillips; R. J. Smith; S. J. Tyack; L. N. Ure .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. T. Moore .....£300 to £400

Professional Staff.

Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer .....£1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistants, E. MacGowan; E. J. Maude .....£600 to £800
Law Clerk, H. C. Talbot .....£400 to £500
Principal Medical Officer, G. F. McCleary, M.D. £1,000

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Gowers, C.B. £1,000
Chief Woman Inspector, M. M. A. Ward £400 to £550
Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, E. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guest, W. T. Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, F. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn .....£550 to £700
Inspectors: Male, F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batterbury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, L. E. Butcher, J. G. Christopher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Galley, C. H. J. Garland, T. Gibson, G. E. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W. Holstius, A. J. Langridge, C. B. Jeaffreson, S. M. Jessop, S. S. Lockhart, F. G. Mackereth, J. N. P. Mackie, A. Mason, W. Milledge, F. Morton, A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott, J. H. Sinkinson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigglesworth... .....£350 to £500
Female, J. Brown, M. M. Dalgish, E. M. Gardner, E. A. McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G. Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate .....£300 to £400

THE WELSH COMMISSION,
City Hall, Cardiff.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Private Secretary, T. Ll. Roberts.
Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D. £1,200
Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O., Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, each £1,000; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*q.v.*).
Secretary, Thomas Jones .....£850 to £1,000
Asst. Secs., Arthur M. Leveaux; Percy E. Watkins .....£550 to £700
Accountant, John C. Morgan .....£550 to £700
Legal Adviser, Arthur M. Bulloch .....£500 to £700
Medical Officer, D. Ll. Williams, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. .....£500 to £800
1st Class Clerks, H. E. James; J. H. Jones; J. T. Davies; J. J. Scott; D. E. Jones; T. E. Metcalfe; W. G. Hayward .....£350 to £500

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, James Evans .....£550 to £700
Inspectors, J. O. Evans; R. T. Williams £350 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,
Teddington, Middlesex.

(*See* RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.)

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner .....£500 to £700

NATIONAL SERVICE, MINISTRY OF,
Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Minister of National Service, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., M.P.
Private Secretary, P. G. Cambray, O.B.E.
H. V. D. Wilkins (*additional*).
Parliamentary Private Secs., Capt. W. Edge, M.P.; Maj. L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, A. C. T. Beck, M.P.
Private Sec., V. T. Dampier Palmer, O.B.E.
Secretary, W. Vaughan.
Private Sec., Miss K. J. Dougall.
Controller, W. J. Hands, O.B.E.
Assist. Secretaries, H. R. Boyd; H. H. Joy.
Dep. Director-General of Recruiting, G. J. S. Scovell.
Chief Commissioner for Medical Services, Sir James Galloway, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Deputy Recorder, M. J. Bell.
Establishment Officer, R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E.
Director of Accounts, R. T. Millward, M.B.E.

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
86 Lee Road, S.E. 3.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £3,546 in 1914-15.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree .....£400 to £500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £10,500 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S. .....£500 to £600
Assistants, William G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*).....£320 to £450
Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite.....£250 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£9,340.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. .....£867 to £967
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. .....£667 to £767
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.SC.; R. T. Pett; J. Power.....£325 to £575
Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling, B.A. ....£333 to £433

For other Observatories, *see* p. 94.

OVERSEAS TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE), DEPARTMENT OF
(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade),
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and also of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and the section of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office dealing with Form "K" and with other matters relating to the promotion of trade abroad. It also contains the War Trade Intelligence Department, and has, in addition, taken over certain functions hitherto performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Counsellor and Consular Services. The temporary headquarters of the Department are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Arthur D. Steel-Maitland, Bart., M.P.
Private Secretaries, R. L. Nosworthy, W. M. Hill.
Comptroller-General, Sir William Clark, K.C.B.I., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, H. W. Wiswould.
Director of Overseas Division, F. G. A. Butler, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of United Kingdom Division, W. J. Glenny, O.B.E.
Director of Empire Division, R. W. Matthew.
Director of British Industries Fair, W. R. K. Gandell, O.B.E.

PATENT OFFICE
(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £150,077 in 1918-19.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, O.B.E. ...£1,500
Private Secretary, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.....£100

Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, R. Griffin £1,100
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. £1,200
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb, C.B.E. £1,000
Supervising Examiners, W. Martin; A. R. Wright; W. H. D. Clark, O.B.E.....£900
Principals, F. W. Hodges, £850; R. P. Chope; A. Neeves £800
Librarian, E. W. Hulme £650
Senior Examiners, H. J. Adams; F. Ogden; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; A. S. A. Ormsby; F. M. Sexton; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; G. Rutherfords; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; R. Jenkins; L. Bolton; T. H. Denning .....£600 to £800
Examiners, H. Newton; W. A. Stiven; A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson; R. Sandon; W. Martin; C. H. Powell; J. J. Reeves; J. Lavzell; G. Gibbens; C. C. Starling; A. G. Page, §700; I. T. Walls; W. Sackfield†; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraftt; G. F. Hambly†; R. W. Simmonds; F. W. Dunn; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; K. J. Sowter; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; R. T. G. French, O.B.E.; J. W. Barker; M. F. Levey; A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; V. Lough; A. E. Dodridge; T. T. Bedford .....£500 to £600
Deputy Examiners, S. A. Willmott; D. Walton; F. Ackroyd £550
Assistant Examiners, J. J. Lees; H. J. Wickhams; V. A. Alexanders; B. Moss§; H. W. Heaths; J. A. Parker; L. Pheasey§; R. C. Wales; F. G. Woodfords; A. G. Bells; F. E. Glovers; S. Andrews§; E. Littles; J. H. Binders; A. J. Carriers; C. Cooks; H. W. Monroes; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens§; G. H. Greens; S. A. S. Birds; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Fosters; A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogdens; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwells; T. Knowless; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cooks; H. Hardings; A. Wards; J. Powrie; A. A. Gonnes; H. Freak; J. W. Birkbys; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. I. Suttons; J. Cousins; A. Bloks; J. J. Honans; S. Read; R. W. Ainsworth; L. N. Barker; R. B. Foster; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Viswould; F. A. Hughes; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; T. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; T. Beacalls; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles§; T. H. Makey; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; H. W. Hillars; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford; H. E. Hodgson; E. F. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; W. H. Evans; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. H. Wood; W. E. Dommett; A. J. Edwards; W. W. Parfrey; H. H. Hanworth; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beaumont; R. O'F. Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; D. F. Blyther; C. E. G. House; S. H. Webb; S. W. Hood; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. J. Gardiner; F. Fielden; W. Palmer; G. F. Hemens; E. H. Bliss; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C.

† Rises to £675. ‡ Rises to £650.
§ Receives an allowance of £50.

Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume; E. Jobling ..... £150 to £450
Higher Division Clerks, H. S. Freer; J. Stringer; E. H. Knights; J. K. Crabby; F. Newbery; A. J. Martin ..... £150 to £500 (a rise to £600)
Deputy Principal, F. W. Neale £550
Staff Clerks, A. Holmes; J. Barratt; W. E. F. Walker; S. W. Morrison, O.B.E.; W. J. Mitson; B. G. Crewe ..... £250 to £400 or £450
Superintendent of Sale Branch, F. Usher £500
Deputy Librarian, H. V. Hopwood £450
Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard £400
Asst. Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, W. H. Davies; H. Crossley; J. J. Kaye; S. Passerath; A. H. Bennett; G. H. Norris; W. Crittenden; F. W. Stammers ..... £250 to £350
Under Clerk, Trade Marks, C. T. Browne £350
Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders £700
Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn £350
Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton £400

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by Order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £17,113 in 1917-18.

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. L. Davies, C.B.E. £1,100
Principal Clerks, C. Smith, O.B.E.; F. W. Bartlett, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith; C. E. Doubleday; W. J. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. W. Luck; E. E. U. Davies; A. Carwithen; E. H. Eagar, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £550

PENSIONS, MINISTRY OF, Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. John Hodge, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, H. A. Hield.
Parliamentary Secretary, Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. £1,200
Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G. £1,500
Private Secretary to Permanent Secretary, S. H. Wisdom.
Director of Finance, J. A. Flynn, C.B. £1,400
Controller and Asst. Sec., W. Sauger, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, C. F. Adair Hore; C. M. Wynne ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Directors of Finance, R. J. Coles; R. Tinniswood; W. F. Shannon; H. A. Venables (*acting*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Director of Medical Services, Col. A. L. A. Webb, C.M.G. £1,500
Director of Training, Maj. R. Mitchell, C.B.E. £500
Director of Artificial Limbs Supplies, Sir C. Kenderdine, K.B.E. £1,200
Chief Inspector, Maj. H. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £900
Principal Clerks, W. E. G. Bloxham; D. G. Cantrell; F. G. Hinks; P. H. Maggs; K. J. Miluc; W. H. C. Plummer; J. A. Sines; F. B. Tombleson ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Principal Clerks, H. S. Barlow; R. B. Cobb; E. L. V. Crocker; R. C. Roberts; J. D. Stewart £550
1st Class Clerks, T. A. Brown; W. S. Bell; T. Cairns; W. A. G. Christie; J. A. Cutforth; H. I. Davies; A. C. Dodd; W. E. Flint; W. Henderson; G. W. Hutcheson; W. C. Letts; N. G. Loughnane; H. C. Potts; F. G. Price; A. W. Rowe; J. P. Sykes; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tatcher; C. G. Ward; C. Watts; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young; H. H. Horridge (*acting*); C. Stokes (*acting*); E. A. Stokes (*acting*); D. Walker Arnott (*acting*) ..... £350 to £500
2nd Class Clerks, W. Biggs; C. H. Blackmore; T. L. Brett; J. Daly; W. Farrall; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendy; F. J. E. Horton; E. V. C. Hughes; J. D. Jamieson; J. Masters; W. H. Parker; W. G. Pratt; O. M. Roberts; A. G. W. Sawyer; F. J. B. Smith ..... £200 to £350
Lady Superintendent (Soldiers' Award Branch), Miss L. Witherington ..... £350 to £450
Cashier, Miss M. F. Browne ..... £270 to £330

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII, ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds.

Chairman, Rt. Hon.—Viscount Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (*Board of Trade*) Sir Joseph Broodbank, H. Gosling; (*Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (*D.C.C.*) A. F. Buxton, J. D. Gilbert, M.P.; W. Devenay; Sir John Miller, K.C.S.I.; (*Trinity House*) Captain A. W. Clarke.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

17 members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; Capt. I. H. Benn, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.V.R., M.P.; Sir E. Cornwall, M.P.; C. S. S. Guthrie; Sir John Humphery; C. F. Leach; Sir C. C. McLeod; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir Owen Philipps, G.C.M.G., M.P.; Sir George Saltmarsh; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; F. S. Watts; W. Woddel; R. White; W. Varco Williams; J. R. Wimble.

Chief Engineer, C. B. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe.
Dock and Warehouse Manager, H. Norris.
Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill.
Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker.
Comptroller, H. E. Upton.
Staff Manager, Sydney Bradgate.
Stores Manager, F. M. Thomas.
Land and Estate Manager, W. H. Elwell.
Chief Examiner, T. J. P. Hirst.
River Superintendent, F. J. Batty.
Harbour Masters, (*Upper District*) Capt. D. R. Buchan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4; (*Lower District*) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £26,141,304 in 1918-19.

Postmaster-Gen., Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, M.P. £2,500
Assist. Postmr.-Gen., Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, M.P. £2,200
Private Sec., L. W. A. Atkin-Berry £200
Sec. to the Post Office, George E. F. Murray, C.B. ..... £1,750 to £2,000
Private Sec., G. E. G. Forbes £150
Joint Second Secs., H. S. Carey, C.B., and Col. Sir

Andrew Ogilvie, K.B.E., C.B. ..... £1,250 to £1,400
Assist. Secs., A. H. Norway, C.B.; W. G. Gates; A. B. Walkley; L. T. Horne, C.B.E.; A. G. Ferard; and E. Raven ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall*; R. J. Mackay, C.B.E.; I. Richards; E. Hare; A. G. Leonard; F. J. Brown; F. H. Williamson, C.B.E.; J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. Price, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Clerks (*1st Class*), V. H. Stephens; P. Z. Round; H. F. McClintock; F. C. Hawker; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; J. le Wardt, O.B.E.; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; C. W. Hurcomb, C.B.E.; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott ..... £550 to £650
Clerks (*2nd Class*), W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; H. F. Sambrook; G. G. Barnes; F. C. G. Twinn; L. W. A. Atkin-Berry; T. R. Gardiner; W. H. Weightman; L. A. Jones; F. R. Radice; G. E. G. Forbes; W. R. Birchall; A. Stark; D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; J. Scholes, O.B.E.; G. H. G. Smith; W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C.; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; E. St. J. Bamford; T. M. Banks; F. Hardwick ..... £400 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, W. T. White; H. F. Smart; B. Masters; W. Hainworth; H. W. Charlton; F. E. James ..... £500 to £600
Deputy Staff Officer, W. H. Sharland £450
Clerks (*1st Class*), T. Beer; W. J. F. Apted; †C. J. Prout; †M. L. Gardiner; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; †S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; R. E. Thornley, M.B.E.; J. W. Wissenden; †H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; J. E. Pettiford; C. R. Leak; F. J. Barker; A. Overbury; J. Curran; E. J. Hewkin; De G. Gavey; R. W. Hatswell; A. T. Taylor, M.B.E.; S. J. M. Smith; T. P. Sayer; J. A. Sines; R. L. Westell; E. L. Todd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; W. B. Harris, M.B.E.; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. T. Elphick; S. A. Paterson ..... £350 to £450

Investigation Branch.

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall ..... £700 to £900
Staff Officers, F. W. Mann; J. Settle ..... £500 to £600
Clerks (*1st Class*), W. T. Edwards; T. E. Tutton; J. P. Leckenby; J. H. Shinner; J. A. B. Drummond; C. W. Whitehurst; P. F. Pyle ..... £400 to £500
Do. (*2nd Class*), F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; H. E. Austen; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; J. E. Drennan; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich ..... £150 to £380

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I., A.M.I.C.E. ..... £550 to £750
and Architectural Assistant, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £200 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner £345
Nautical Adviser, Comm. E. L. Ashley Foakes, O.B.E., R.N. ..... £450 to £550

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Insp. of Teleg. and Telephone Traffic, R. A. Dalzell ..... £800 to £900
Deputy do., L. Harvey Lowe; T. Mackenzie ..... £600 to £800
Inspectors, ‡A. E. Cotterell; ‡T. A. Prout; W. H. U. Napier; J. S. Jones, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Assistant Inspectors, Class 1, H. G. Trayfoot; P. Orr; W. D. Stewart; H. F. E. Deane; R. P. Crum ..... £300 to £400
Traffic Managers (*Postal*), C. H. Cooke‡; W. Pugh ..... £500 to £600
Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ..... £650 to £850
Deputy Inspector, Maj. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. ..... £500 to £600

* See Investigation Branch.
† £310 to £400. ‡ Personal maximum of £700.

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey, O. F. Brown ..... £200 to £450
Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. Maclure ..... £300 to £400

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell ..... £420 to £500
Deputy Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £340 to £415

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Charles A. King, C.B., £1,000 to £1,200 (£1,300, personal to present holder).
Depy. Accountant-General, A. G. Bowie ..... £900 to £1,000
Assistant Accountants-General, E. J. Harrington; F. J. Pearson ..... £800 to £900
Chief Examiner, G. Slater ..... £700 to £800
Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B. M. Wylie ..... £700 to £800
Cashier, F. W. A. Clausonthue ..... £650 to £750
Accountants, J. Bunce; J. W. Campion; H. D. Lewis; Ernest Williams; T. Barratt; A. E. Westell; A. W. Cross; H. Kemp; A. L. Wilson; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend; C. G. Burn; A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E.; W. A. Barton. ..... £550 to £650 (allowance of £50 to five).
Assistant Accountants, R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis; F. Rendell; A. G. Gapes; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; W. Barnett; F. G. A. Kiff; G. W. Nye; T. H. Cochrane; A. L. Tyler; C. D. Upham; J. P. Cackett; A. Matthews; A.C. Bryant; J. Treharne; W. H. Swindell; C. S. Manning; G. Kay; J. Potbury ..... £440 to £540
Examiners, J. Matthews; F. Cook; H. Lane; G. T. Plowman; W. F. Lawrance; F. R. Hudson; W. Soothill; J. Best; D. Renton; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; H. M. Darville; A. Dearle; W. C. Cox; W. J. Jeffery; D. Freeman; W. A. Anthony; F. N. Smith; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett; G. E. Pitcairn; E. A. May; F.W. Sankey; C. H. Sims; J. Reaston-Brown; R. J. Barry; A. E. Umlauff; F. W. S. Gordon; J. E. Bone; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; J. R. Phillips; J. O'Connor; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; A. Woodman; T. R. Pate; H. H. Baker; A. Nixon; J. Russell; G. H. Paxon; E. E. Were; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; F. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; F. C. Poulter; B. J. S. Brown; R. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; W. R. Crawford ..... £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler ..... £350 to £450
Deputy Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett; Miss L. M. W. Webster ..... £270 to £330
Assist. Supts., Miss J. N. Nind; Miss A. B. Boorman; Miss M. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall; Miss E. Lofting; Miss A. Keith ..... £210 to £260

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Newlands, C.B.E., C.I.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, J. Bailey ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Controllers, A. W. Edwards; R. Young; F. T. Wadley ..... £520 to £600 (one to rise to £650)
Principal Clerks, T. G. Donno; D. M. Ford ..... £400 to £500
Clerks (*1st Class*), L. E. B. Halcrow; C. Harvey; A. Faull ..... £310 to £400
Superintendents, *W. Webb; °W. J. Bond; †J. B. Murray; W. G. Mantell; G. Adams; W. A. Dering; H. T. Phillips; A. A. Frew; C. Elphick; J. W. Fisk; A. Bathurst; W. Ferneyhough; J. G. Hopgood; C. J. Faunch ..... £350 to £415
Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), H. J. Broughton; W. T. West ..... £415-£15-£450
Superintendent (*Intelligence Duty*), J. H. Couldrey ..... £310 to £450
Chief Supervisor (*Female Staff*), S. E. Briault ..... £260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir William Slingo £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E., and W. Noble ..... £800 to £900
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton ..... £550 to £750
Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. McL. Robb; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L.

* £460-£20-£520. † £415-£15-£450.

e Lattre; T. F. Purves; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. rance; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; Sinnott; S. A. Pollock; J. M. G. Trezise; E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. A. M. Elliott; J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; A. C. Booth; E. H. aughnessy, O.B.E.; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, B.E.; R. Waring

London, £570 to £750; *Provinces,* £520 to £700

ountant (Engineer-in-Chief's Office) (vacant) £550 to £650

ipal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. lladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr £420 to £500

ks (1st Class) (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. sher; H. J. Hoggarth; M. F. G. Boddington; A. Shepperd; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Miles; A. S. nshaw ..... £320 to £400

narine Superintendent, J. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750

stant do., (Woolwich) £320 to £450; (Dover) H. F. ourdeaux ..... £320 to £400

istant Superintending Engineers (London and ovinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-hief's Office),* J. E. Taylor; J. H. Fossett; W. H. well; F. L. Henley; E. Turner; C. Cromp- n; E. J. Ivison; D. H. Kennedy; W. M. ans; G. F. Greenham; A. T. Kinsey; H. Wilson; M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. ck, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; W. M. Batchelor; A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. W. Sullivan; H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. F. ice; T. Lewis; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; L. B. Turner; T. O'K. Webber; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. ancis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown, B.E.; A. G. Lee; H. Brown; E. H. Walters; J. rdie, M.B.E.; F. S. Parkinson; G. Stannage; G. H. mport; C. J. Youngs; A. E. Chapman; J. W. rber; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; F. G. C. Bald- n; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan

ndon, £460 to £540; *Provinces* ..... £420 to £500

London Postal Service Department.

roller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

-Controller, A. H. Reddrop ..... £800 to £900
st. Controllers, H. Naylor; J. A. Hyde; C. A. mber ..... £700 to £800
r Supts., W. T. B. Young; A. L. Couratin; C. A. heeler; A. R. Broad; D. E. Ayling; F. L. Nichol- ; J. Elder; D. Scott ..... £500 to £650
cipal Clerks, E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; S. R. rt- (£440 to £540); E. A. B. Browne; H. A. ckshott; H. Mould; M. W. Austin; F. James; J. Chamberlain; F. Varley; A. Davey £400 to £500
Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; W. G. Green; K. alk; N. L. Hubert; F. A. E. Williams; J. H. eenwood; F. Sykes; W. A. Sover; J. Smith; P. Baines; J. W. Kimmins; J. D. Biggs; F. C. nsley; W. A. Adams; W. J. Pounds; F. G. uld; W. E. Lock; C. E. G. Daly; A. Wallwork; A. Chamberlain; W. S. Findlay; J. Ferrier; J. nmets ..... £320 to £400
rintendent (Telegraphs), W. F. West £350 to £415
stant Superintendent (1st Class), J. S. Brown £300 to £405

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

rintendents, C. Still; J. G. Turner; H. W. Pym; Hine, R. Griffin; W. Kay; S. H. Sweetman; Brewer; C. J. Tearnan ..... £450 to £550
stant Superintendents (1st Class), *S. W. Lloyd; W. Blackwell; H. W. Marchant; S. J. Sandy; H. Turner; C. B. Brooks; P. Warren; E. A. borne; C. J. Plume; W. J. Renshaw; W. D. P. kins; W. H. J. Perry; C. F. Rose; W. T. ain; G. R. Carruthers; J. T. Ead; R. G. Gill; C. Seymour; J. Carney; H. C. Stuart; A. Sellar; Geary; J. T. McCarthy; W. J. Hay ..... £300 to £405

* On old scale, £300 to £450.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.

rict Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury ..... £500 to £650
st. District Postmaster, A. E. Osler ..... £400 to £500
st. Superintendents (1st Class), W. G. Bishop; W. E. sh ..... £300 to £405

Western, Wimpole Street, W.C. 1.

District Postmaster, C. J. Bumby ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, F. Hudson £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), W. S. Barham; A. May; A. B. Pyle ..... £300 to £405

Paddington, 29 London Street, W. 2.

District Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. Exley ..... £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), *C. Dashfield; W. Camp; W. T. Reynolds ..... £300 to £405

* On old scale, £300 to £450.

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.

District Postmaster, W. C. Waller ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. Turrell ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe ..... £320 to £400
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), C. Baker ..... £300 to £405

South-Western, 9, Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. T. Wheeler ..... *£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, R.W. D'Evelyn £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin ..... £320 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), J. Foster; W. B. D. Poulton; E. J. Morton; G. Finter; T. E. Woollard ..... £300 to £405
P.M. House of Commons, W. J. Webb ..... £300 to £405

* Also allowance of £50.

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Assist. District Postmaster, P. Hale ..... £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), J. R. Wilby ..... £300 to £405

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.

District Postmaster, H. Filmer ..... *£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), T. Kidsley; F. P. Bailey; L. V. Cox ..... £300 to £405

* Also allowance of £50.

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S.E. 19.

Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley ..... £320 to £400

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. 1.

District Postmaster, J. A. Walker ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer ..... £320 to £400
Assist. Supt. (1st Class), H. A. Tann ..... £300 to £405

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.

District Postmaster, H. Norris ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. G. Carter £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gill ..... £320 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), J. Bandy ..... £300 to £405

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston ..... £900 to £1,100
Deputy Controller, W. A. Valentine ..... £650 to £800
Assist. Controller, J. F. Stirling ..... £520 to £600
Superintendents, W. R. Bold; W. F. Taylor £400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, P. W. Coleman; F. J. Edmonds ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes; R. Bryson; A. Gray; A. W. Kellond; M. Larkins; J. Leslie; J. McMillan; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; G. S. Rutter ..... £320 to £400
Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), C. F. Arrowsmith; W. B. Benham; H. G. Corner; H. Dive; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; M. C. Pink; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prossor; W. J. White ..... £310 to £400
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard ..... £280 to £400
Assist. Superintendent, Miss A. I. Taffs £270 to £360
Superintendent (Exchange Staff), Miss A. A. Heap (personal to present holder) £350

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P. £1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. £450 to £650
Assistants to Medical Officers, G. C. W. Wright, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D., B.S.; B. G. H. Connolly, M.B., B.S. £300 to £400
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. £350 to £500
Assist. do., Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B., B.S. ..... £280 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assist. do., J. A. Griffin ..... £600 to £700
Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker; F. R. Frost ..... £500 to £550
Assist. Principal Clerks, C. H. Browne; A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd ..... £410 to £490
1st Class Clerks, E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; J. W. Jones; J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; G. Ward ..... £310 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Loch, O.B.E. ..... £350 to £450
Personal allowance £50.
Deputy Supts., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins; Miss A. Lacey ..... £270 to £330

Assistant Superintendents.
(Old Money Order Branch Establishment.)
Miss M. H. Renwick ..... £210 to £260
(Combined Establishment.)
Misses J. A. Duncan; C. M. Marwood; E. J. Cook; M. Smith; M. Munro ..... £210 to £260

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Sir Henry Davies, C.B., LL.D. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, H. E. Charlton; T. S. Hutchings; A. Hemstock; and H. Joy
(allowance of £100 to one) ..... £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton; C. R. Undrell; W. S. Bond; H. Rand; E. Bennett; L. A. Raimbach; A. W. Stoneham; C. F. Constant; J. M. Linsdell; D. H. McCabe; A. Horn; G. J. Hurd; A. C. Edwards; C. R. Boyle; F. J. Brett; T. E. Olver; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis (allowance of £50 to one) ..... £450 to £600
Superintendents, F. J. Venables; A. H. Bowie; T. Lyon; W. L. Moran, £440 to £490; A. Emmett; T. W. Williams; C. H. Drake; J. R. Smith; L. L. N. C. Rumsey; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; C. E. Banks; W. S. Barrett; H. L. Drew; W. Flinn; J. W. Askew; F. Middleton; F. W. Nunneley; F. V. Turpin; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; C. W. M. Paterson; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; R. J. Entwisle; J. W. Tasker; C. James; J. Oakesmith; F. K. Hirst; S. P. Mitchell; A. W. Blessley; G. H. West. J. Booth; J. N. Finch; F. W. Elliott; W. A. Tubb; J. Raynolds; J. Boggon; C. J. Capponi; F. W. Lacey; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell; S. W. Hodge; A. Neave; F. E. Green; H. Pentreath; W. M. Kelly; B. Leggett; W. L. Shand; W. J. P. Dodgson; J. F. Geeson; A. Earland; J. A. George; G. A. False; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; H. V. Geddes; W. R. Russell; E. Harris ..... £315 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. ..... £350 to £500
Deputy Supts., Misses A. E. Sharrock; M. E. Haynes; A. H. Paterson; H. G. Young
£270 to £330 (allowance of £30 to one)
Assist. do., Misses E. E. Buchanan; K. A. Bumpus; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae; M. Phelan; E. A. Crowther; J. B. Lang; E. Mathews; E. E. Bowen; A. E. Hooke; A. M. Walker; F. S. M. West; B. J. Carson; H. W. Whiteman; A. Matthews ..... £210 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Crompton Llewelyn Davies, M.A. £1,800
Assist. do., Robert Noyes ..... £800 to £1,000
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ... £600 to £900
Prof. Assists. (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud, LL.D.; H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.D.; J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; W. N. Raywood; J. P. E. Falconer; E. R. Hanby-Holmes; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman.
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; J. Burch; L. Beagley; H. C. Pratt; H. S. Steele; G. W. Allan.

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan, I.S.O. ..... £900 to £1,100
Vice-Controller, W. H. Allen, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £900
Asst. Controllers, H. Sparkes; G. F. Mansbridge ..... £700 to £800
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge; F. W. Fugeman; A. A. Parsons; C. E. Fenton, M.B.E.; H. A. Cheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. W. Wheeler.
London, £500 to £600; *Provincial*, £450 to £550
Deputy Staff Officers, C. G. Wright; A. C. Day; T. E. Rowland; M. Dalton; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; H. E. Hawker; L. W. Wright; D. Macadie.
London, £400 to £475; *Provincial*, £365 to £440
1st Class Clerks, P. Choster; H. Phillips; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; E. Banwell; A. Dell; C. Wheeler; H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson; T. Wevell; F. Smith; R. V. Headland; T. B. Harker; W. G. Potter; H. A. Mann; F. G. Beak; C. H. Crisp; A. G. Tydeman; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; A. Ray; G. T. Hensel; T. W. Beckwith.
London, £310 to £400; *Provincial*, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, †A. Mellersh; G. A. Whiteman; †J. L. MacDonald; †M. J. Gardiner; †W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; W. Brown; T. Kelly; G. L. Harding; W. M. Simpson; G. E. – M. Forrest; F. C. Luke
£650 to £900 (with allowances of £100 to four)
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, A. S. Ayton; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; J. G. Maddau; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop; W. S. Harrison; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite; G. P. Cooper ..... £500 to £600
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, D. J. Moore; C. White; R. M. Longland; H. V. Orr; T. J. Hubbard; H. F. J. Fay; H. H. Mears; C. H. C. Baillie; A. J. Wallace; W. E. Ford; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Foxell; F. N. Westbury; A. O. Spafford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. K. Hopkyns; D. J. Deans; E. F. Nunns; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton; W. R. Storr; E. T. Crutchley; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker; C. J. G. Dugdale; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; T. B. Braund; J. C. Johnston; A. S. Langlands; J. G. Henderson; F. N. Gossling; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; W. Smith; T. H. Boyd; R. H. James; A. B. Bond; G. Muir; A. J. McCarraher; W. R. Roberts; W. Ferguson; J. Townshend; E. Davies; J. Scottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; G. H. Hall; A. E. Stocker ..... £150 to £450

PRESS BUREAU,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Directors, Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Edward Cook, K.B.E.
Assistant Director, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.
Secretary, F. H. Meade.

PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU,
49, Wellington Street, W.C. 2.

Director, Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P.
Assistant Director, H. S. Hunter.
Registrar and Accounting Officer, C. H. W. O'Brien.
Lady Superintendent, Miss G. C. Westbrook, M.B.E.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council the number of which was about twelve, was instituted Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of Sta now confined to members of the Cabinet. In t Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who we permanently about him formed the Privy Counc Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 16 At present it consists of certain eminent persons who names are given on p. 135. Members of the Cabin must be Privy Councillors, and they principally fo the acting Privy Councillors. The Council is summon as such to act "with others" upon the demise of t Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereig to Committees of the Council, some of which are standi Committees, and others constituted to deal with pa ticular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is t Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is alwa a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt Hon. Earl Curz of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £3,
Private Sec., G. Cunningham, C.B. ..... £
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie, O.B.E. £800 to £
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay ..... £600 to £
Staff Clerk, A. W. Whittaker ..... £300 to £

ROPAGANDA IN ENEMY COUNTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF,

Crewe House, Curzon Street, S.W. 1.

rector, Viscount Northcliffe.
puty do., Lt.-Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

blic Trustee, Sir Charles J. Stewart, K.B.E. ...£3,000
sistant do., E. K. Allen, C.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
gal Adviser, L. J. Fulton.....£1,000 to £1,200
ancial Adviser, E. W. Thomas ...£1,000 to £1,200
incipal Clerks, R. S. Shuckburgh ; P. F. Swain, B.E. ; J. H. Jacob (*acting*) .....£700 to £900
ief Accountant, A. F. Day .....£600 to £800
sistant Accountant (acting), W. M. Ponking £400 to £600
p. Financial Adviser, E. W. H. Theobald £600 to £800
incipal Clerk, Property Dept., E. C. Groves £700 to £900
ief Surveyor, H. Hadden.....£500 to £700
gal Supervisors, H. M. Wallace (*acting*) ; E. F. Philips ; G. A. Ross .....£500 to £700
cer in Charge, Compensation Cases, S. A. Poynder £400 to £600
cer in Charge, Income Section, F. W. Norledge £300 to £550
hter, A. H. Cobbett .....£300 to £500

BRANCH, Albert Square, Manchester.

puty Public Trustee, T. M. Young...£1,000 to £1,200
incipal Legal Officer, P. Archer .....£500 to £700

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authori- for Public Works. The total amount thus advanced 1917-18 amounted to £326,567.

irman, E. Norman .....*unp.*
puty-Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs .....*unp.*
retary, G. A. Calder £1,500
sist. do. and Chief Clerk, E. G. H. Barnes £600 to £680
icitor, C. L. Nicholson.....£1,200 to £1,500
ief Clerk to do., D. F. Buckley .....£400 to £700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

ncorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the con- t of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the ual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" ived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with iew to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed ngs. These charges were originally levied on all rical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made t of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than f of the benefices in England and Wales are free from se charges, having either been exempted from them statute or formed since the charges were imposed. irst fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice the time of Henry VIII. ; the "tenths" an annual of a tenth part of that income. The income from source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which h the surplus income from capital held by the ernors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions rded to benefices not exceeding £400 in net annual e. The total amount distributed in 1917 was about 639. The Governors act as trustees for endowments many descriptions of Church funds. They are also powered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices improvements to parsonage houses and farm build- , in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for pidations.

retary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
ief Clerk, George Simpson.
Class Clerks (Senior Division), John F. Sapsford ; . G. Rowland ; E. Jump ; M. Rogers ; D. Smeaton.
(Junior Division), W. Russell ; W. Holford ; . J. P. Smith ; A. G. Spencer ; S. D. Knight.
itor, F. G. Hughes.
t. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
chitect, William Alfred Hughes.
ditor, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

RECONSTRUCTION, MINISTRY OF,

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Ministry of Reconstruction was established by Act of Parliament in August, 1917, to consider and advise upon the problems which may arise out of the present war, and may have to be dealt with upon its termination.

Minister of Reconstruction, Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., M.P.
Private Secretary, P. Barter.
Secretary, Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £21,925 in 1917-18 (For hours *see* p. 492.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Assistant Keeper and Secretary, H. Rodney.....£800
Assistant Keepers, E. Salisbury ; R. H. Brodie ; H. Hall ; J. G. Black ; C. G. Crump ; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne .....£520 to £700
Clerks, R. C. Fowler ; J. V. Lyle ; M. S. Giuseppi ; C. Johnson ; A. E. Stamp ; H. E. Headlam ; J. B. W. Chapman ; C. T. Flower ; S. C. Ratcliff ; M. C. B. Dawes ; C. H. Jenkinson ; J. J. O Reilly ; O. C. Chapman ; J. G. Phillimore ; W. R. Cunningham ; R. L. Atkinson.....£150 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL,

15 Great George Street, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of scientific and industrial research. The Committee of the Privy Council is now constituted as follows :—The Lord President, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Education, the Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., LL.D., the Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M., the Rt. Hon. Lord Cainford of Headlam, the Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, LL.D., the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council, to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate, under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research," to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 25, 1916, a separate Department, having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee.

The National Physical Laboratory.—As from April 1, 1918, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research became responsible for the control of the National Physical Laboratory, which was founded in 1899 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, for the determination of physical constants, and for research into matters of technical and industrial importance. The Scientific control of the Laboratory is exercised by the President and Council of the Royal Society acting through a General Board, representing the Society and the great Technical Institutions, and an Executive Committee acting as a Committee of the Department.

The Laboratory comprises eight main departments :—(1) Physics, (2) Electricity, (3) Metrology, (4) Engineering, (5) Aerodynamics, (6) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry, (7) the William Froude National Tank, (8) Secretarial. The Physics Department includes Divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound, Radium and X-Ray Work, and Tide Prediction. The main Divisions of the Electricity Department deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Mag-

netic Measurements, Alternating Current Tests and Research, Direct Current Measurements, and Photometry. The Metrology Department is responsible for the Laboratory standards of length, area, volume and mass, and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length, standard bars, surveying tapes, etc., the testing of Engineers' gauges, including screw gauges, measurements of area, volume and mass, the testing of barometers, hydrometers, taximeters, watches and chronometers, and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on a greatly increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war. When the Ministry of Munitions was formed the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges; the work has assumed very large dimensions and a special building for its accommodation has been provided. The Engineering Department carries out research on engineering problems: it comprises a laboratory and experimental track for tests of road materials. The Aerodynamics Department conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and accessories, fabrics, etc., are carried out in other Departments, especially the Engineering, Metallurgy and Electrotechnics Departments and the William Froude National Tank. The Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry, in addition to researches on steels, on aluminium and other alloys, is engaged on researches relating to optical glass and refractory materials. The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys. The Metallurgical Building was provided through the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. The William Froude National Tank, the gift of Sir A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation, carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects. *Chairman of the General Board*, The President of the Royal Society; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.; *Director*, Sir Richard Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Superintendent, Physics Department*, the Director; *Superintendent, Electrical Standards*, F. E. Smith, O.B.E., F.R.S., A.R.C.Sc.; *Superintendent, Metrology Department*, J. E. Sears, junior, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E.; *Superintendent, Engineering Department*, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.; *Superintendent, Aerodynamics Department*, Dr. Bairstow, F.R.S.; *Superintendent, Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*, W. Rosenhain, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Superintendent, William Froude National Tank*, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., late R.C.N.C., M.Inst.E.A.; *Secretary of the Laboratory and of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics*, F. J. Selby, M.A., A.F.R.Ae.S.

The Fuel Research Board, appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council in February 1917, is entrusted with investigation of the nature, preparation and utilisation of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and, where necessary, on an industrial scale. A scheme of research, described in the Board's Report published by the Stationery Office in March, 1918, has been approved; and a Fuel Research Station, designed and equipped to give effect to this scheme, is in course of construction at East Greenwich. *Director of Fuel Research*, Sir George Beilby, F.R.S.; *Acting Secretary of the Fuel Research Board*, R. W. Stanners; *Chief Chemist to the Fuel Research Board*, Dr. Gray.

The Food Investigation Board, established early in 1918, is entrusted with the organisation and control of research into problems connected with the preservation of foodstuffs and with the conversion of natural products into food. Investigations are being conducted at various Universities, Colleges and Research Stations throughout the country. *Director of Food Investigation*, W. B. Hardy, Sec. R.S.; *Secretary of the Food Investigation Board*, Miss Freda Saxton.

Of other Research Boards and Committees appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council the most important are the Tin and Tungsten Research Board, the Industrial Fatigue Research Board (a Joint Committee of the Department and the Medical Research Committee), the Mine Rescue Apparatus Research Committee, and the Building Materials Research Committee.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President (the Rt. Hon. the Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.).

Secretary of the Department, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Private Secretary to the Secretary, Miss J. E. Robertson.

Assistant Secretaries, A. Abbott; Ll. S. Lloyd.

Clerk-in-Charge, P. V. Haynes.

Junior Administrative Assistants, Miss M. Fass; Miss H. M. Nichols.

Financial Officer, P. Wheelock.

Technical Officers, Dr. H. F. Coward; H. Davies; A. Richardson; R. W. Stanners; E. Tabor.

Advisory Council, Sir William McCormick, LL.D. (*Administrative Chairman*); Lord Rayleigh, O.M., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir George Beilby, F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.; Professor J. A. McClelland, F.R.S.; the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary of the Advisory Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

ROAD BOARD, THE,
35 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Chairman, Sir George S. Gibb £3,000
Other Members, Lord Pirrie, K.P.; Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, C.C.B.; Viscount St. Davids; Brig.-Gen. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu ..... unp.
Manager and Engineer, Brig.-Gen. H. P. Maybury, C.B., M.Inst.C.E. £1,500
Acting Manager and Engineer, J. S. Killick, M.I.C.E. £1,000
Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys £1,000
Assist. Sec., Maj. H. R. Watling £600

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter as a Permanent Commission.)

Offices, 54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.

Commissioners, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Earl Spencer, K.G.; Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.; Lord Rennelstoke, G.C.V.O.; Viscount Harcourt; Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.; Sir Archibald Geikie, O.M., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.B.; Sir J. Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B.; Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., R.A.; Sir Richard T. Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S.; Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.; William Garnett, D.C.L.; John S. Sargent, R.A.

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Lord President of the Council, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Board of Trade, First Commissioner of Works, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, President of the Geological Society.

Secretary, Evelyn Shaw.

Assist. Sec., G. B. McClure.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.
(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION, pp. 462–465.)

SHIPPING, MINISTRY OF, St. James's Park, S.W. 1.

Controller, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt.

Private Secretaries, F. P. Robinson; P. F. Turner.

Parliamentary Secretary,

Private Secs., C. H. Boyd; Miss F. L. Westwood.

Dir. of Transport & Shipping, Graeme Thomson, C.B.

Private Secretary, Lieut. C. W. Evans, O.B.E.

Secretary, John Anderson, C.B.

Private Secretary, E. W. Baynes.

Accountant-General, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.

Private Secretary, F. Gibbs.

Directors, Sir Percy Bates, Bt.; Commodore G. P. Bevan, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.; E. J. Foley; Sir Ernest Glover; B. A. Kemball Cook, C.B.; A. H. Read; J. A. Salter, C.B.; L. A. P. Warner.

Chief Technical Adviser, Sir John Esplen, K.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, A. Woodgate, C.B.E.

Deputy Directors, L. Browett; K. P. Burgess, A.I.N.A., O.B.E.; A. E. Faulkner; C. W. Hurcomb, C.B.E.; W. G. Hynard, O.B.E.; H. MacNeal; E. J. Strohmenger (*Dep. Accountant-General*).

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1; 37 Peter Street, Manchester; 25 Forth Street, Edinburgh; Custom House, Dublin; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at

Controller, Ulick Fitzgerald Wintour, C.B., C.M.G. ..£1,750
Private Sec., F. C. Cresens.
Deputy-Controller, W. R. Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O. ..£800 to £1,000
Asst. Controller & Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman, I.S.O. ..£800
Accountant, A. L. Screech ..£500 to £700
Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson, O.B.E. ..£500 to £600
Supt. of Publications, L. W. Hill ..£500 to £600
Librarian, A. J. Mills ..£500 to £600
Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman ..£450 to £600
Supt. Edinburgh Branch, G. McIsaac ..£400 to £550
Supt. Manchester Branch, J. B. Gotts, M.B.E. ..£500 to £600
Supt. Underwood Branch, E. W. E. Liddington ..£400 to £500
Supt. of Printing, C. W. Howard, M.B.E. ..£600
Supt. of Binding, G. D. Rose ..£500 to £600
Examiner of Confidential Printing Accounts, T. D. Dutton ..£700
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Branches, E. C. Bateman, W. G. Bishop, G. F. Whiles, M.B.E., G. H. Wright, £300 to £450; E. H. Chapman, E. V. Emery, A. Hammond, E. W. E. Liddington, C. H. Stranger (*Edinburgh*), H. A. White, J. P. Stevenson, J. M. Newnham, S. E. Lovatt, W. J. Langman, R. J. Palmer ..£300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, E. C. Briggs, P. Brownlow, W. Hawkins, A. Cradduck, A.W. Leddington ..£200 to £300
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, G. W. Riley, £300 to £450; J. C. Rowden, J. Paterson ..£275 to £375
Technical Assts. (Paper), H. A. Bromley, A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass ..£200 to £350
Technical Assts. (Printing), J. E. H. Wilson (*Dublin*), £250 to £350; T. Brimelow (*Edinburgh*), £200 to £300; J. Stone, W. C. Cowell, H. E. Wade ..£275 to £375
Receiver of Printing, D. S. Todd, B.A. ..£275 to £375
Examiner of Binders' Accts., J. E. Penn £200 to £300
Supt. of Printing Works & Demands, A. J. Biggs £450
Deputy do., J. H. Whitehead ..£275 to £375

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

TRADE, BOARD OF,

7 Whitehall Gardens and Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the nautical machines, the Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. The administrative expenses were £418,923 in 1917-18.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H. Stanley, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., E. R. Eddison; T. St. Q. Hill; H. W. Acres; Hon. Alex. Shaw, M.P. ..*unp.*
Joint Permanent Secs., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £2,000; Sir W. F. Marwood, K.C.B. ..£2,000
Private Secs. to Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, H. F. Hill; A. A. Hopper.
Private Sec. to Sir W. F. Marwood, H. L. Spencer.
Parliamentary Sec., G. J. Wardle, C.B.E., M.P. ..£1,500
Private Sec., E. J. Elliott.
Additional Parliamentary Sec., Sir Arthur D. Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. ..£2,000
Private Secs., R. L. Nosworthy; W. M. Hill.
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith.
General Economic, S. J. Chapman, C.B.E. (*Asst. Sec.*) ..£1,200 to £1,500
Commercial Relations and Treaties, H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G. (*Asst. Sec.*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Joint Dept. with Foreign Office, Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Comptroller Gen.*) ..£1,200 to £1,500
Industries and Manufactures, P. W. L. Ashley (*Asst. Sec.*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
Industrial Property (including Patent Office), W. Temple Franks, C.B. (*Comptroller Gen.*) (*vacant*) £1,500
Industrial Power and Transport, H. F. Carill (*Asst. Sec.*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
Statistical, A. W. Flux (*Asst. Sec.*) ..£1,000 to 1,200
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, Sir W. F. Marwood.
Marine, C. Hipwood, C.B. (*Asst. Sec.*) £1,200 to £1,500
Public Utilities and Harbours, Garnham Roper, C.B. (*Asst. Sec.*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
Railway, E. G. Moggridge (*Asst. Sec.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Companies, H. A. Payne, C.B. (*Comptroller*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B. (*Inspector Gen.*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
General—
Legal, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe (*Solicitor*) £1,500 to £1,800
Finance, A. Barnes, I.S.O. (*Accountant Gen.*) £1,000
Establishment, S. W. Clark (*Prin. Staff Officer*) ..£650 to £800
Board of Trade Journal, Harcourt Kitchin (*Editor*) ..£1,000
Principal Clerks, H. Booth, O.B.E.; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grinshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; T. L. Price; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot ..£700 to £900
Clerks, E. R. Eddison; A. R. Thomson, M.V.O.; C. H. Boyd; A. S. Hoskin; H. Leak; F. P. Robinson; E. H. S. Marker; C. R. Duff; R. H. Hill; T. St. Q. Hill; T. A. E. Muir; D. Davies; W. A. Lee ..£300 to £500
Principal Staff Officers, H. W. Macrosty, O.B.E.; J. W. Verdier, O.B.E. ..£700 to £900
Accountants, E. C. Stoneham, O.B.E.; R. J. Sheldon ..£650 to £800
Chief Clerk (Companies), H. M. Wincarls, O.B.E. ..£600 to £800
Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, (*vacant*) ..£500 to £650
Staff Officers and Clerks, H. C. Honey, £550 to £700; J. L. Bendall, G. B. Shepherd, £450 to £550; C. Wright, T. G. Gibson, R. F. Taylor, M.B.E., £400 to £500; J. F. Ronca, M.B.E.; C. R. Woods, M.B.E., £350 to £500; W. W. Coombs, M.B.E.; W. J. Smith, £350 to £450; A. House, £250 to £450; F. W. Ferrell, H. G. A. Mayhew, £300 to £450; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J. Keeling; J. B. Harrold, M.B.E.; R. H. Haylett; H. R. Bamford; R. F. G. Heath; F. W. Emler, B. C. Page; F. H. Taylor; F. V. Starling; C. E. Sledmere; C. K. Hobson; J. W. Smith; H. W. Strong; G. E. Arkell; P. L. Edwards, £300 to £400; R. F. Price ..£250 to £400
Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries (Exhibitions Branch), Sir E. C. Wyldbore Smith ..£500 to £600
Hon. Director for Art (Exhibitions Branch), Sir Isidore Spielman, C.M.G.
Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O. ..£350 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer ..£300 to £450
Supt. of Registry, H. W. Dalmon ..£400
Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews ..£400
Clerk in Charge of Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins ..£300 to £400
Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse ..£250 to £350
Assistant and Minor Staff Officers, G. A. G. Stanley;

H. J. Phillips, £200 to £300; W. M. Hand, £200; H. J. Hutchinson; H. F. Hill; W. W. Hobson £150 to £250

Assistant Clerks (*1st Class*), A. Hill, I.S.O., £450; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; W. Greig ...£300 to £400

Second Div. Clerks (*Higher Grade*), C. Thornton; E. J. Dos Santos; W. H. Thomas; T. W. Hodges; P. L. Ellercamp; W. Smith; E. Burton; F. F. Holmes; H. Townsend; C. A. Carter; W. E. Wilson; J. T. Pratten .....£250 to £350

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP), 33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham £1,200

Official Receiver, Henry Edward Burgess £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. do., W. J. Warley .....£500 to £700

Asst. do., E. C. Bliss .....£500 to £700

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.

Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe .....£1,500 to £1,800

Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux

Clerk in Charge of Bankry. Sub-Dept., H. E. G. Burls.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. H. F. Young, R.N.R. £800 to £1,000

Harbour Department, Captain C. E. Monro, R.N. £1,000

Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. £500

Inspector do., Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. ...£350 to £400

Adviser on Electric Matters (vacant) ...£800 to £1,000

Electrician and Assistant to do. (vacant) £300 to £450

Office of Inspectors of Railways.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E. £1,200 to £1,400

Inspecting Officer, Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. £800 to £1,000

Assistant to Chief Insp. Officer, J. P. Scott Main £800

Bankruptcy Department.

Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £700 to £900

Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke .....£700 to £850

Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston .....£600 to £750

Auditor, J. F. Bird .....£500 to £600

Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor .....£500 to £600

Senior Clerk, A. Mills .....£500 to £600

Examiners, W. C. Taylor; W. A. Clark; W. J. Walker; T. S. Hutchinson; D. Hughes; J. T. Lennox; F. W. Pote; H. M. Bennell; F. L. Bamford ...£310 to £500

Asst. Examiners, S. T. Tigar; S. J. Campling; G. C. Veysey; F. H. Langmaid .....£200 to £350

Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse, £300 to £450; E. Carwithen .....£250 to £350

and Division Clerks (*Higher Grade*), H. I. R. Audain; N. Stanger; T. J. Dale; A. Rowley .....£250 to £350

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100

Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance .....£800 to £900

Brighton, &c., T. Gourlay .....£700 to £800

Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, Charles H. King £800 to £1,000

Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500

Dewsbury and Huddersfield, E. Johnson £450 to £500

Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb £500

Hull, G. H. Acheson £500

Ipswich, &c., F. Messent £500

Liverpool, &c., E. D. Symond .....£800 to £1,000

London and N. Suburban, E. W. J. Savill £1,000

Asst., L. A. West .....£350 to £400

London and S. Suburban, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle ...£900

Asst., J. D. Turner £400

Manchester, J. G. Gibson .....£800 to £1,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett .....£600 to £650

Northampton, &c. H. W. Cox .....£600 to £650

North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen .....£500 to £600

Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys .....£800 to £1,000

Shrewsbury, F. Cariss £425

Southampton, T. Easton .....£500 to £600

Swansea, H. Rees .....£400 to £600

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. 1.—£12,239.

Registrar-General, C. H. Jones, C.B.E. .....£700 to £900

Assist. Registrar-General, G. A. Hooke £450 to £650

Senior Staff Officer, C. L. Compton, M.B.E. £350 to £450

Staff Officers, W. Avery; T. Crone; J. C. Randall; E. H. Atkins; H. T. Nicole .....£300 to £400

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Referees, W. J. A. Butterfield, F.I.C.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.

Chief Gas Examiner, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.

Auditor, Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.

Standards Department,
7 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. £800

Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar, I.S.O. £350 to £450

Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling .....£300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch,
54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, T. Carlton .....£700 to £900

Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, F. Carruthers £600 to £700

Engineer Surveyors, C. W. Roberts, £350 to £500; H. G. Dixon; H. J. Vose; J. Cormack £350 to £450

Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer .....£700 to £900

Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill £600 to £700

Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel £420 to £550

Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, £420 to £500; T. Smith, £250 to £500; T. W. Revans; J. T. Munden; W. J. Wilton; A. T. Metcalfe .....£250 to £450

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins £600 to £700

Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle £500

Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfrey; T. R. Clark; A. Kernan; W. L. Rogers .....£250 to £450

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Principal Examiner of Master's and Mates, J. M. Harvey .....£600 to £700

Assistant to do., D. Fulton .....£420 to £550

Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton £600 to £700

Engineer Surveyor, G. C. Blair .....£250 to £450

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Principal Officer for London District, R. C. Warden £600 to £750

Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, W. L. Service £600 to £700

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St., E. 1.

Chief Superintendent, J. Y. Mosey, R.N.R. £500 to £600

Superintendents, B. Jacobs, R.N.R. (*Poplar*); J. R. Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*), £300 to £400; J. W. H. Hall, R.N.R. (*Tilbury*) .....£350 to £450

Storekeeper (*Poplar*), C. J. Young £450

Emergency Departments.

CANAL CONTROL COMMITTEE, 7 Princes Street, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.

Secretary, R. B. Dunwoody.

COAL MINES CONTROL DEPARTMENT, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C. 1.

Controller, Sir Guy Calthrop.

Secretary, W. A. Lee.

COMMITTEE ON WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, W.C. 2.

Chairman, Sir Hildred Carlile, M.P.

Secretary, H. Gibbon Pritchard.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD, Victoria Hotel, Manchester.

Chairman, Sir A. H. Dixon, Bart.

Secretary, H. D. Henderson.

CONTROLLER OF TRADING ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Controller, H. Mead Taylor.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, 22 Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Controller, R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.

Secretary, H. J. Phillips.

HORSE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Controller, R. H. Selbie.

INSURANCE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, 13 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

Officer in Charge, G. W. Russell.

PAPER CONTROL DEPARTMENT,
23, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
Controller, H. A. Vernet.
Secretary, J. Smith.

PETROL CONTROL DEPARTMENT, 19 Berkeley Street, W. 1.
Controller, Sir Evans Jones, Bt.
Deputy Controller, P. G. L. Webb, C.B.E.

PETROLEUM POOL BOARD, 116 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Chairman, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, C. E. Shepherd.

ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD,
9, Berkeley Street, W. 1.
Chairman, Sir Evan Jones, Bart.
Chief Executive Officer, H. W. Cole, M.B.E.
Secretary, R. J. Moffat.

TIMBER SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT,
38 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Controller, Sir J. B. Ball.

TOBACCO AND MATCHES CONTROL BOARD,
1 Great George Street, S.W. 1.
Chairman, Lancelot Hugh Smith, C.B.E.
Secretary, H. Footman.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY COMMITTEE,
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.
Chairman, Ernest R. Mooh, C.B., K.C.
Secretary, W. P. Bowyer.

TRAMWAYS (BOARD OF TRADE) COMMITTEE,
8, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Chairman, J. Devonshire.
Secretary, S. F. James.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
35 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.
Chairman, The President of the Board of Trade.
Vice-Chairman, Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.
Secretary, Major G. S. Szlumper.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE,
33-36 King William Street, E.C. 4.
Chairman of Committee on Insurance of Ships' Cargoes, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E.
Chairman of Committee on Insurance against Bombardment & Aircraft Risks, Montagu C. Norman, D.S.O.
Secretary, J. W. Verdier, O.B.E.

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

Secretary and Chief Investigating Officer, G. T. Reid.
Investigating Officers, 1st Class, J. P. Street; F. Popplewell; W. E. Counsell; *2nd Class*, H. H. Montgomerie; G. S. Locke; Miss H. Sanders; Miss B. de P. Power; Mrs. J. B. E. Petrie; Miss K. Starling; *3rd Class*, Miss J. M. Bowie; Miss D. Edwards; Miss D. K. Horne.

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, to which certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are chiefly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £129,895 in 1918-19.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, J. T. Davies, C.B., Miss F. L. Stevenson, C.B.E., W. Sutherland (*total allowance £800*).

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
The Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., J. C. C. Davidson, R. P. M. Gower, Miss Watson (*total allowance £800*).

JUNIOR LORDS—
J. F. Hope, M.P. £1,000
J. W. Pratt, M.P. £1,000
J. Parker, M.P. £1,000
J. T. Jones, M.P. ..... *unp.*

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Parliamentary, Joint, Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.; Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. L. Jeffcoate £400
Financial, Sir Hardman Lever, K.C.B.; Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., T. K. Bewley £150
Joint Permanent Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B.; Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.; Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secs. to Perm. Secs., T. K. Bewley; R. B. Howarth.
Assistant Secretary, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £1,500
Auditor of the Civil List, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Principal Clerks, R. F. Wilkins, C.B.; G. L. Barstow, C.B.; R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; L. J. Hewby, C.B.; S. Armitage-Smith, C.B.; G. C. Upcott (*acting*); J. M. Keynes (*acting*) ..... each £1,000 to £1,200
1st Class Clerks, H. Higgs, C.B.; L. C. Bromley; E. W. H. Millar; G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; B. P. Blackett, C.B.; C. L. Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; F. Phillips; A. W. Hurst; F. W. Leith Ross; R. V. Vernon ..... £700 to £900
2nd Class Clerks, J. H. McC. Craig; Visct. Cross; S. D. Waley; A. McFadyean; S. H. Wright; G. H. S. Pinsent; A. P. Waterfield; R. P. Hamilton; F. H. Nixon; H. A. Siepmann; S. A. Sydney-Turner; P. J. Grigg; F. M. Morris; T. K. Bewley; R. W. Gilbert; W. R. Fraser ..... £300 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, H. Higgs, C.B. ..... *unp.*
Assistant, E. Tigar, I.S.O. £450
Treasury Officers of Accounts, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., *unp.*; and A. T. Y. Robinson ..... £850 to £1,000
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, I.S.O., M.V.O. £700 to £1,000
Assistant Accountant, J. Cuthbertson ... £400 to £600
Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts: B. J. Bridgeman, *unp.*; and G. W. Couch ..... £200 to £400
Officer in charge of Statistics, D. W. Ward ..... £500 to £600
Clerk to do., H. G. Brookman ..... £150 to £250
Superintendent of Registry, A. H. Bradley £400 to £500
Asst. Supt. of Registry, J. Drake, M.B.E. £300 to £400
Staff Clerks, J. A. Jukes; A. E. Mitchell £300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, T. Chadwick, M.B.E.; W. G. Gaunt; W. H. Sharpe; P. G. Slade ..... £200 to £300
Clerk in Charge of Copying Room, Miss G. L. Kidd, M.B.E. £125

Departments of H.M. Procurator General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. W. Brown, LL.D.
Assistant Solicitors, Sir A. H. Dennis, C.B., K.B.E., £1,500; T. E. F. Comyn, C.B., £1,200; Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart. £1,000
Assistants, W. de G. Lamotte; C. Owen £800 to £900
Chief Clerks, C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardner; A. W. Brown, LL.D.; R. W. Woods ..... £550 to £750
Staff Clerk, C. A. Dance ..... £300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerk, G. J. Taylor.
Assistant Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; and J. H. Crawley.
Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; A. F. Gilchrist; C. M. Lesse; J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton; A. D. Stocks.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.
Clerks, W. J. Smith; E. W. Mounter.

Law Courts Branch,
276 Royal Courts of Justice, W. 2.

Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200
Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye £850

Assistant for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E. ..... £400 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; E. V. Thompson.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business), Tempy. Address: Dane's Inn Ho., 265 Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Clerks, W. G. Chapman; M. W. Hughes (Professional); E. S. Osborne; R. F. Golsworthy.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W. H. Graham Harrison ... £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., Hon. Hugh Godley ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Clerks, E. Gardiner, £300 to £400; T. McLoghlen; W. J. Finch ..... £100 to £350

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. J. Bacon ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant, F. C. Ruddle ..... £600 to £800
Clerk, W. T. Chard ..... £200 to £400

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, Pilotage, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as Assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are ten acting Elder Brethren, of whom one is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and nine retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine; there is also one Elder Brother who has retired from the Active List and there are eleven Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation is derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports, and is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart (*retired*); The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Adm. the Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. T. Golding; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rear-Adm. G. R. Mansell, M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones.

Secretary, H. G. Willett.
Principal, H. A. Measor.
1st Class Clerks, W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L. Veitch; L. Clubb; H. T. Miller.
2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow; J. M. Nicolle; J. E. A. Hunter.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.MAR.E.
Scientific Adviser, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1917 to over 52 millions of money and 18 millions in Government Stock, held on behalf of over 2,000,000 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,

Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Umpire, W. B. Yates.
Registrar, C. F. Bickerdike.
Assistant do., H. C. Crook.

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £4,017 in 1918-19.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. ..... £500 to £700
Assistant to Keeper, S. J. Camp ..... £100 to £300
Inspector of Armouries, Sir Guy F. Laking, Bart., C.B., M.V.O., F.S.A. ..... *hon.*

WAR CABINET.

The Prime Minister.
The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*).
The Rt. Hon. the Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*Lord President of the Council*).
The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P. (*Minister without Portfolio*).
Lt.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C. (*Minister without Portfolio*).
The Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, M.P. (*Minister without Portfolio*).

War Cabinet Secretariat.
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, K.C.B.
Assist. Secretaries, Lt.-Col. W. Dally Jones, C.M.G.; Cyril Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. L. Storr; Thomas Jones; Capt. Clement Jones; Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.; Captain L. F. Burgis; Pembroke Wicks; Major the Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P.
Chief Clerk, Lieut. W. H. M. Ives, M.B.E.
Priv. Secs. to Prime Minister, J. T. Davies, C.B.; Miss F. L. Stevenson, C.B.E.; W. Sutherland.
Priv. Sec. to Earl Curzon, George Cunningham, C.B.
Priv. Secs. to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, J. C. C. Davidson; R. P. M. Gower; Miss E. M. Watson.
Priv. Secs. to Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, Pembroke Wicks; J. Wilson, M.B.E.
Priv. Sec. to Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, G. M. Hodgson.
Priv. Sec. to Gen. Smuts, Captain E. F. C. Lane.
Priv. Sec. to the Secretary, A. J. Sylvester, M.B.E.

HISTORICAL SECTION.

Secretary, Major E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

WAR OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W. 1. Hours, 10 to 6.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army Annual Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 3).

ARMY COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War, The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Pres. of the Army Council*).
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (*Civil Member*), Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson, M.P. (*Deputy Secretary of State*).
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir Henry H. Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir George M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Maj.-Gen. C. H. Harington, C.B., D.S.O.
Financial Secretary (Finance Member), The Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P.
Director-Gen. of Movements & Railways, Sir Sam Fay.
Surveyor-General of Supply, A. Weir.
Secretary, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.

Secretary of State for War.

Private Secretaries, H. J. Creedy, C.B., C.V.O.; Major H. C. Thornton.
Personal Military Sec., Lt.-Col. W. A. T. Bowly, M.C.
Tu. Sec. to S. of S. for War & Sec. of Selection Board, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Asst. Personal Mil. Sec., Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir H. H. Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Priv. Sec., E. G. de Capell Brooke, O.B.E.
Personal Sec., Hon. Capt. V. B. Visct. Duncannon.
Dep. Chief of Imperial General Staff, Maj.-Gen. C. H. Harrington, C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. P. P. de B. Radcliffe, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Director of Mil. Operations, Bt. Col. W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.M.G., D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Bt. Col. R. A. Steel, C.I.E.; Hon. Col. A. I. Duke of Northumberland; Bt. Lt.-Col. C. Shawe; Lt.-Col. V. N. Johnson, D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. A. B. N. Churchill; Maj. H. T. Russell; Maj. F. G. Maughan, D.S.O.; Bt. Maj. G. G. Waterhouse, M.C.; Bt. Maj. L. A. C. Simmens, M.C.; Temp. Maj. J. D. Denniston; Capt. (*actg. Maj.*) G. L. Leslie-Smith; Capt. E. H. de L. Greenwood.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. R. Simson; Bt. Maj. W. F. Hanna, M.C.; Capt. S. Fraser, M.C.; Lt. E. W. Sheppard, M.C.
Director of Military Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. W. Thwaites, C.B.
Sub-Director of Military Intelligence, Bt. Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen. in Army*) G. K. Cockerill, C.B.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. W. C. Hedley, C.B., C.M.G.; Bt. Lt.-Col. (*temp. Col.*) V. G. W. Kell, C.B.; Bt. Col. C. N. French, C.M.G.; Temp. Col. G. S. H. Pearson, C.M.G.; Temp. Lt.-Col. F. H. Browning; Bt. Lt.-Col. J. L. Fisher, D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col. Lord A. H. Browne; Bt. Lt.-Col. C. E. Dansey, C.M.G.; Bt. Lt.-Col. J. N. M. Cornwall, D.S.O., M.C.; Bt. Lt.-Col. W. H. Gribbon, C.M.G.; Maj. F. H. Kisch, D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. G. D. Symonds; Bt. Maj. G. P. Tharp; Bt. Lt.-Col. A. S. L. Farquharson; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. G. Ritson; Bt. Lt.-Col. G. I. Phillips; Bt. Lt.-Col. A. V. Jenner, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col. M. M. Haldane; Bt. Lt.-Col. E. E. B. Holt Wilson, D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col. F. Hall; Bt. Col. B. R. James; Bt. Maj. T. B. Traill, D.S.O.; Bt. Maj. H. E. Spencer; Lt.-Col. P. J. Gordon; Capt. (*temp. Maj.*) G. J. V. Shepherd, D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col. J. T. Clarke; Bt. Maj. A. W. Foster; Maj. H. W. E. Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Maj. S. C. Welchman; Capt. (*temp. Maj.*) H. G. Money; Temp. Maj. Hon. G. A. Akers Douglas; Maj. L. R. Hill; Capt. E. O. Skaife.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Maj. A. M. Gibbes; Maj. R. G. T. Baker-Carr, M.V.O.; Bt. Maj. C. Potts; Maj. H. Cartwright; Maj. E. K. Ridley; Temp. Capt. (*temp. Maj.*) A. Simpson, C.M.G.; Temp. Capt. E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.; Maj. E. St. G. Anson; 2nd Lt. (*temp. Capt.*) W. H. Fyfe; Capt. A. N. S. Roberts; Lt.-Col. J. K. N. V. Bunbury; Lt. (*temp. Maj.*) J. A. MacDonald; Bt. Maj. M. V. Hay; Temp. Capt. C. J. Rowlatt; Lt.-Col. W. K. Greene, D.S.O.; Temp. Capt. F. Jackson; Capt. E. T. Whitehead; Capt. E. J. R. H. Radcliffe; Temp. Capt. G. J. Ball; Temp. Maj. M. Tomlinson; Capt. S. R. Cooke; Capt. Hon. R. B. F. Robertson; Capt. D. J. Montagu Douglas-Scott; Temp. Maj. K. P. V. Morgan; Maj. C. A. Cameron, D.S.O.; Capt. Hon. V. A. Spencer; Temp. Lt. (*temp. Capt.*) M. R. K. Burge; Capt. J. S. Alston; Capt. A. G. Ogilvie, M.B.E.; Capt. J. D. Macinder, M.C.; Capt. M. L. Woollcombe; Capt. O. S. Peploe; Capt. C. K. Webster.
Special Appts. (graded as G.S.O.'s, 3rd Grade) Temp. Capt. T. A. Joyce, O.B.E.; Maj. R. F. Earl of Wicklow; Capt. G. S. Gordon; Capt. W. M. Marsden.
Dir. of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Dep. Dirs., Bt. Col. (*temp. Br.-Gen.*) C. P. Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col. (*temp. Col.*) F. C. Fuller, D.S.O.; Temp. Col. R. G. Lord Gorell, O.B.E., M.C.; Sir W. H. Hadow.
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. C. J. L. Allanson, C.I.E., D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col. E. Hewlett, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. M. Earle, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) Sir T. Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Col. H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.
Asst. Dir., Army Signals, Lt.-Col. L. Evans, D.S.O.
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Maj. B. J. M. Bebb; Temp. Maj. O. C. Williams, M.C.; Capt. W. E. Maitland Dougall, D.S.O., M.C.; Bt. Maj. G. F. Perkins, D.S.O.; Maj. F. L. G. West; Lt.-Col. W. H. Trevor, D.S.O.; Maj. V. A. Jackson, D.S.O.; Capt. (*temp. Maj.*) A. F. B. Williams; Temp. Maj. (*Bt. Lt.-Col.*) J. M. Baker, D.S.O.; Maj. A. O'B. Oppenheim; Maj. C. Geldard, M.C.; Capt. (*temp. Maj.*) S. H. Foot, D.S.O.; Temp. Capt. (*actg. Maj.*) G. W. G. Allen, M.C.; Capt. E. C. Quilter; Maj. E. Seymour, M.V.O.; Maj. C. R. T. Thorp; Maj. F. Fox; Maj. W. D. Barber; Maj. J. A. H. Gammell, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. D. P. Churchyard.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Qr.-Mr. (*temp. Maj.*) T. G. Skeats; Capt. H. N. Bailey; Capt. E. Rait Kerr; Lt. E. T. S. Roe; Bt. Lt.-Col. L. E. Morrice, D.S.O.; Capt. J. V. Dawson; Capt. W. J. O'B. Daunt; Maj. A. M. T. Ross; Temp. Lieut. (*actg. Capt.*) A. B. Miller; Temp. Capt. R. H. Gretton; Temp. and Lt. (*temp. Capt.*) F. W. Goldstone; Maj. T. E. Lord Howard de Walden; Capt. A. G. Paterson, D.S.O., M.C.

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir George W. M. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Private Sec., Miss E. Oudin, M.B.E.
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Staff Captains, Maj. H. D. Barnes, T.D.; Maj. M. P. Griffith-Jones; Capt. R. H. Behrend.

INSPECTORS OF THE HOME FORCES APPOINTED FOR THE WAR.—£1,000 and £800.

Inspector of Cavalry, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) O. B. B. Smith-Bingham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector General of Royal Artillery, Maj.-Gen. G. McK. Franks, C.B.
Inspector of R.H.A. & R.F.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) D. J. M. Fasson, C.B., C.M.G.
Inspector of R.G.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) C. J. Perceval, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector of Artillery, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) B. F. Drake, C.B.
Inspectors of R.E., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) A. W. Roper, C.B.
Inspectors of Infantry, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) E. St. G. Pratt, C.B., D.S.O.; Bt. Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) W. F. Clemson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir E. G. T. Bainbridge, K.C.B.; Bt. Lt.-Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) H. R. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspectors of the Territorial Force, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) A. J. Chapman, C.B., C.M.G.; Bt. Lt.-Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) L. F. Ashburner, D.S.O., M.V.O.

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.
Secretary, Miss A. B. Smith.

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
Chief Ordnance Officer, Bt. Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) J. G. Austin, C.M.G.
Medical Officer (vacant).

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY, South Farnborough.
Supt., H. Fowler.

Department of the Surveyor-General of Supply.

Surveyor-Gen. of Supply, A. Weir (*unpaid*).
Assistant Surveyor-Gen., Austin E. Harris (*unpaid*).
Director of Contracts, H. H. Fawcett, C.B. (*acty.*).
Deputy Director of Contracts, N. F. B. Osborn (*acty.*).
Asst. Directors of Contracts, E. J. Riley, O.B.E. (*acty.*); J. E. Drower (*acty.*); G. H. Kingston, O.B.E. (*acty.*); W. Blane, C.B.E. (*acty.*).
Asst. Principal, Capt. J. A. Dale (*acty.*).
Director of Raw Materials, Sir A. H. Goldfinch, K.B.E. (*unpaid*).

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE, NATIONAL,

Salisbury Square, E.C. 4.

Chairman, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, K.B.E.
Members of Committee, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; Cecil Beck, M.P.; J. Burn, C.B.E.; T. L. Gilmour; Sir Hedley F. Le Bas; H. J. Mackinder, M.P.; Sir Arthur H. Marshall, K.B.E., M.P.; E. W. H. Millar; James Parker, M.P.; Mrs. Maud S. Reeves; G. Stuart Robertson; W. Schooling, C.B.E.; G. A. Sutton (*Director of Publicity*); Stephen Walsh, M.P.; Hartley Withers.
Secretary and Controller, Sir Theodore G. Chambers, K.B.E.
Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips.
Executive Officers, Capt. P. S. Ashford; S. J. Bennett, I.S.O.; H. H. Bottomley, C.B.E.; G. L. Brown; S. J. Brown; R. R. Buckley; W. C. H. Crosby; W. H. Hare; C. F. Higham; E. Hughes, C.B.E.; M. Isaacs; K. G. Jayne; Maj. H. S. Johnson; T. Jordan; R. D. Kinghan, M.B.E.; C. F. Knight; Miss E. G. D. Looker; J. McMillan; L. Margerison, C.B.E.; G. J. Orange; Mrs. R. C. Ravenshaw, O.B.E.; Maj. R. Rigg, O.B.E.; W. B. Robertson; N. Savill; L. H. H. Swann; C. E. Theodosius; D. Timins; Miss M. M. Watson, M.B.E.; G. H. Wheeler.

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,

4 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Director, The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Secretary, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, K.C.B.
Assistant Director, Hon. Gervase Beckett, M.P.
Private Sec. to Director, C. W. B. Prescott, O.B.E.
Do. to Secretary, *J. Henry, M.B.E.

Secretariat.

Assistant Secretaries, *H. G. Butler, O.B.E.; *W. B. Amery.
Legal Adviser, G. W. Bailey.
Controller of Staff, *E. C. Eldred, O.B.E.
Accountant and Cashier, *H. Hayes.
Establishment Clerk, *C. E. N. Powley.
Stationery Clerk, W. J. Yea.
Office Keeper, G. H. Johnson.

Licensing Section.

Principal, *C. M. Woodford, M.B.E.
Heads of Divisions, *J. J. Allen; *C. Bennett; *G. L. Bond; *W. R. Bourchier; R. W. Britten; *W. Burgess; *R. E. Giles, M.B.E.; E. M. Gollance; *G. C. Richer; W. W. Watson; *C. W. Woodward, M.B.E.
Principal of Registry, *H. W. W. Fisher.

Licence Statistics Section.

Principal, *W. Le Vack, M.B.E.

* The staff of the War Trade Department is generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the War.

WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, 1 Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir T. H. Penson, K.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, H. W. Carless Davis, C.B.E.
Secretary, A. Teixeira de Mattos.
Advisory Board, H. B. Betterton, O.B.E.; O. R. A. Simpkin, O.B.E.; A. Teixeira de Mattos; J. R. H. Pinckney.
Chief Establishment Officer, J. R. H. Pinckney.

WAR TRADE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT (Ministry of Blockade), 22 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

Controller, *J. A. Pearce-Edgcumbe.
Secretary, Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.
Staff Clerk, *W. T. Matthews, M.B.E.
Minor Staff Clerk, *A. J. Thompson.
Principal of Women Staff, Miss A. R. Myatt, M.B.E.

WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION, 119 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B.; Sir W. Plender.
Secretary, T. Huws Davies.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, *Temporary Offices*, 23 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1918-19, £20,828.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero, M.V.O., M.P., *ex-officio, unp.*; Geo. Granville Leveson Gower £1,500
Joint Secretaries, Charles E. Howlett, I.S.O.; Morton Evans.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, W. Dawson Anger; D. R. Crawfurth Smith .....£500 to £700
1st Class Clerks, H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte; W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best .....£360 to £500
Receiver-General, W. Fidler .....£500 to £700
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown .....£600 to £700
Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crosfield .....£300 to £400
Clerk in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke £360 to £480

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. ...£420 to £650
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett.....£360 to £480

LEGAL BRANCH.

Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B. .....£600 to £850
Professional Assistants, A. S. Gaye; J. B. Stonebridge .....£360 to £480
Clerks, W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley; J. Lovett.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do. Ireland, Sir William Fry, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.
Dean—Gaveller, Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero.
Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
Windsor—Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Fulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

* The staff of the War Trade Statistical Department is generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the War.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £159,150 in 1917-18.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O. (*acting*).
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., C.M.G. £1,500
Private Sec., H. Bird (*acting*).
Assistant Sec., James Eggar, O.B.E. (*acting*) £1,200
Director of Contracts and Labour, E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O.

Secretariat.

Principal Clerks, H. Bird; W. F. Scholfield (*acting*) .....£700 to £900
1st Class Clerks, A. R. Arnot; C. N. Knight .....£550 to £650
2nd Class Clerks, A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly; J. G. Gibson .....£200 to £500
Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave; A. G. Barnett .....£300 to £400
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers .....£600 to £800
Senior Measuring Surveyor, J. Barrett, F.S.I. .....£550 to £650

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, O.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Deputy do., A. C. E. Hughes.....£550 to £650
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke ...£550 to £650
Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed.....£420 to £550
Senior Examining Surveyor, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. .....£500 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock, £400 to £500; E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharin; A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; H. L. Findley; S. A. Bryant; J. Richards; C. F. Crosland .....£300 to £400

Architects' Division.

Principal Architects, W. Pott, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; R. J. Allison, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; Sir F. Baines, C.B.E., M.V.O., £800 to £1,000; and C. J. W. Simpson, F.S.I., £550 to £750 (with allowance of £100) (*Edinburgh*).
Architects and Surveyors, E. Cropper, O.B.E.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers, F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead; A. J. Pitcher; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (*acting—China and Japan*) .....£550 to £750

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. Baines, O.B.E. .....£550 to £600

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, Sir A. I. Durrant, O.B.E., M.V.O. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. W. Curry, O.B.E. .....£550 to £650
Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane, M.B.E., £400 to £500; H. E. M. Bradley, M.B.E.; H. B. Allum, M.B.E. ...£300 to £400

Royal Parks Division,

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. .....£650 to £800
Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. .....£300 to £400

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, N.W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Robert Bannatyne, Lord Finlay, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842 (*apptd.* 1916) £10,000
Private Secretary, Hon. A. E. A. Napier £500
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1919.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin	1913	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	74
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	68
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, G.B.E.	1912	74
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner	1913	59
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave	1918	63

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44 and 8 Edw. 7 cap. 51. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see above); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles H. L. Neish, C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace £550
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.
Reader, G. Maggiolini.

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

For Scotland, *see* p. 465. For Ireland, *see* p. 477.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls (£6,000).
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1851, *appted.* 1918.

Lord Justices (each £5,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1919.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes ...	1915	65
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	67
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1916	61
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke	1918	63

Officers of the Master of the Rolls.—£1,125.
Secretary, Hon. R. W. Coventry £500
Principal Clerk, A. J. Chandler £400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1919.
The Lord High Chancellor	1916	77
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve ...	1907	62
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant...	1913	62
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	58
Hon. Sir Robert Younger	1915	57
Hon. Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson	1915	60
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence ...	1918	60

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Earl of Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1860, *appted.* 1913) £8,000
Secretary, Hon. G. R. Isaacs £500
Clerk, E. W. Miller £400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1919.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	69
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	76
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence.....	1904	73
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge.....	1907	67
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	68
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	61
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	65
Hon. Sir Sydney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	56
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache ...	1912	62
Hon. Sir James R. Atkin	1913	51
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	61
Hon. Sir John Sankey	1914	52
Hon. Sir Henry McCardie	1916	48
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter.....	1917	58
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	48

Bankruptcy.

Justice, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.

Companies Winding-Up.

Justices, The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville and The Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Hon. Sir Robert Younger.

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Hon. Sir Reginald M. Bray.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Sterndale, *b.* 1849, *appted.* 1918 ..... £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, K.C.B., *b.* 1862, *appted.* 1917 ..... £5,000

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Judges, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L., *b.* 1852, *appted.* 1903.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.
Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, A. G. C. Liddell, C.B. £600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.
Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, C.V.O. £2,000
Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Pursebearer, H. Pusey £200
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman £450

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Peterson.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, A. F. Ridsdale; *E* to *K*, A. Keen; *L* to *R*, ; *S* to *Z*, P. W. Chandler ..... each £1,500
Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Younger.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, R. T. Watkin Williams; *E* to *K*, Charles Hulbert; *L* to *R*, Richd. White; *S* to *Z*, each £1,500
Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice Lawrence.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, J. H. P. Chitty; *E* to *K*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; *L* to *R*, Saml. A. M. Satow; *S* to *Z*, John Chas. Fox each £1,500
First Class Clerks, E. Byers; H. G. James; W. D. Bovill; F. T. Smith; E. J. Harvey; F. V. Green; L. Pritchard; R. G. Baird; H. W. Darwall; H. Y. Hare; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; W. T. Roberts; J. J. Keane J. Gammon; E. W. Marshall; J. H. Jackson; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton ..... each £600

Chancery Registrars' Office.—£24,625.
Registrars, C. E. Farmer (*Senior*), £2,000; W. E. Church, £1,800 to £2,000; Walter F. Leach; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrer; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly ..... £1,200 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster Dickson; J. F. More; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; W. U. Timmis £250 to £800
Second Class Clerk, J. H. Welbank.
Third Class Clerks, J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Millikin; J. S. Holland; H. H. Stone; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis; H. F. Blake.
Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judge, Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.
Principal Clerk (vacant).
First Class Clerk, J. R. Bull.
Second Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin.
Third do., W. J. Roper; D. M. Walker; J. T. Wilson; C. J. Lisle; M. H. Spicer; G. D. Tewsley.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.
Sir P. S. Gregory; A. Underhill; J. Dixon; T. C. Williams; B. L. Cherry; C. Sweet; A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt; W. V. Ball.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.
Henry Wm. Verey; Edward J. Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie ..... each £1,200

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office.

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. M. Paulton £1,200
Deputy do., J. A. Longley £900
Principal Clerks, W. J. Lloyd; H. Sellar; W. Watson; E. M. Stoneham ..... £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D. (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day (*a*); G. A. Bonner; Leonard W. Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daldy ..... each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford ..... each £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.
Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75) .....‡
Chief Clerk (vacant) .....‡
Clerks, A. to K., A. Penny; R. Macgregor; J. P. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; R. L. Overbury; S. Gardener; L. to Z, T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; A. L. Woodcock; J. Martin; H. Macdonald; H. M. Bacon; A. E. Smith; A. J. Johnston.†

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†
Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend .....‡
Clerks, A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; C. Clerk; B. Darwall; H. Hinton; E. G. Jacobs; J. J. Ramsay.

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.*
(*Including Affidavits*) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, W. T. Cooke .....‡

Affidavits and Enrolments.
Chief Clerk, W. T. Cooke.
Clerks, C. Clerk; G. Meyer; C. R. C. Shields.

General Filing.
Clerks, C. J. Timms; A. Finch; H. Morrill; R. R. May; G. L. Warren; D. A. P. Turner.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; Philip Clark.
Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*
King's Remembrancer, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D. (*Senior Master*) £200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule.†

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.*
Chief Clerk, A. St. J. W. Wriford .....‡
Clerks, G. G. Lacey; W. Grant; C. M. L. Bouch; E. W. Butler.
Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.†
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Chief Clerk, E. H. D. Image.
Clerks, A. H. Gipps; E. Hullah; J. C. Watson; W. C. Bradley; N. L. Lockton .....‡

*Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.**
Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Chief Clerk, James Kenyon.
Clerks, H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; G. W. L. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; A. T. Satterford; A. F. Love; D. Boland; O. Clark.‡

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Book-keepers, G. Button; E. J. Talbot.
(45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Hy. R. T. Alexander, £1,600; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara (*d*); T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; Spencer Whitehead, W. H. O. Stewart Jobson ..... each £1,500
Clerks, W. J. Bannehr; E. G. Box; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; A. F. Small; A. W. Finder; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; A. W. Porter; R. G. Gurney; B. H. Cunningham; W. F. Pollock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Sterndale.
Clerk, J. H. Critchlev £400
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, G.C.B. £5,000
Clerk, E. W. Smith £400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.
Registrars, Alfred Musgrave (Senior), £1,600; Walter A. Inderwick; F. L. de Quetteville; W. T. Barnard, K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.
Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell ... £700 to £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; J. F. Keane ..... £100 to £600

(*a*) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
(*b*) Mr. Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £300.

(*d*) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1898.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £300.

Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske.
Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; P. Dove.

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,435.

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge £5,000
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope £1,500
Registrars, E. W. Manson; Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W. Bradford £600
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, W. P. Bowyer; Egerton S. Grey.
Assistant do., J. T. Garton; J. B. Knight.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 754 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Figott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H. Evans; R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department.
(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, J. E. Fox, G. A. Bonner, and L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court); A. Musgrave (Probate Registrar).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.
(*Offices*—Rooms 106 and 108 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lush (*England*), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (*Scotland*), Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (*Ireland*).
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Rt. Hon. Lord Terrington.
Registrar, W. H. Macnamara.
Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee.
(*Office*—Room 174 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the Presdt. of Surveyors' Inst.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Light Railway Commission.
49 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (*Chairman*), *unpaid*; H. A. Steward £1,000
Secretary, Alan D. Erskine £500
Assist. do., Everard E. Welby Everard.
Clerks, R. P. Stoneham; C. S. Adams.

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,
Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,403.

Masters, Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C.; Rt. Hon. D. Brynmor Jones, K.C. ..... each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Russell Prichard £800
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (*Legal*); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D. ..... each £1,500
Secretary, R. C. Reid £300

Director of Public Prosecutions,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews, Bart., K.C.B. £2,500
Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson, C.B. £2,200 to £1,400
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O. £1,000
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, and W. Lewis ..... £550 to £750
Assistant Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, and A. S. Cohen ..... £350 to £500
Professional Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke Ley, G. C. Peevor, R. P. Pashley, H. P. Harker; L. N. Vincent Evans.
Clerk in Charge of Registry, Geo. Moorman.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

COURT OF ARCHES.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C.4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

COURT OF FACULTIES

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.

CHANCERY COURT OF YORK.
Registry, Minster Yard, York.

Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

*** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences," pp. 352, 353.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, Capt. W. R. B. Riddell.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.
Apparitor-General, Frederick Thomas.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

THE LAND REGISTRY,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—£37,483.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 1.30; other business, 10 to 3. SATURDAYS closed at 1.
Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale..... £1,500
Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave £850 to £1,000
Do. (Acting), W. F. Burnett £700
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Coldhoun-Dill.

Registration of Title.

1st Class Clerks, A. R. G. Jennings; R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal..... £450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, G. I. Holt; G. W. Falkner; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage; D'A. Little; J. P. Purcell; H. M. Rowland; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; C. W. Farwell; P. Lee; W. E. Menday £250 to £400.

Middlesex Deeds Department.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell ..... £500 to £600
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart ..... £250 to £300
Map Index and Searches, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I.

Land Charges, Registration and Searches Dept.
Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton ..... £500 to £600

Survey and Map Department.
Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage; Lt.-Col. R. F. Drury, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. ..... £400 to £550
Examiner, W. S. Tratman £380
Superintendents, F. W. Whitton; J. W. Buttery; W. King; E. Ainsworth.

Secretary and Accounts.
Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D'A. Little.
Assistant do., Percy Lee.

Scrivenery Department.
Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes ..... £300 to £400
Asst. do., A. F. Assig.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West ,, *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North ,, *Northallerton*—Hubert G. Thornley.

CITY OF LONDON COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (*Recorder*), £4,000; H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*) £2,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison £1,000
Serjeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch £500
Deputy do., Francis Sully £300
Chief Clerk, George William Powell £450

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C. .. £2,500
James Alexander Rentoul, K.C. £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700
Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tatter-hall £800
High Bailiff, Rowland Goodwin £400

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£11,298.
Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman £1,200
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £500
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp ..... £250 to £450
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnet; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson; H. J. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes ..... £200 to £450
Staff Clerk, E. A. Tilley ..... £250 to £400

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c., 54a Parliament Street, S.W. 1. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. ..... *unp.*
Chief Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* **"Sheriffs Principal"; for Ireland** *see* **Irish Section.**

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Acton, Edward (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Amphlett, Richd. Holinden, K.C. (22), Birmingham.
Bairstow, Arthur Wm. (12), Yorkshire, West Riding.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (23), Sheffield, &c.
Bonsey, Henry D. (2), Durham, &c.
Bowen, Ivor (28), Mid Wales.
Bray, Edward (42), Bloomsbury.
Brown, Reginald K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Cann, Wm. Moore (20), Leicestershire.
Cluer, Albert R. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Crawford, John Dawson (38), Edmonton, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Fox, J. Scott, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Gent, John-(59), Cornwall.
Graham, John Cameron, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Harrington, Edward (45) Wandsworth, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lailley, Barnard, K.C. (52), Winchester, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (57), Devon and Somerset.
Lock, B. Fossett (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
McCarthy, J. W. (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Mackarness, Fredc. Michael Coleridge (50), Brighton.
Macpherson, Allan (19), Derbyshire.
Mellor, Frank H., K.C. (8), Manchester, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambs and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Parfitt, James John, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Parry, Edward (48), Bromley, &c.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge (36), Oxford, &c.
Rentoul, James Alexr., K.C., City of London.
Roberts, John Bryn (29), Chester and North Wales.
Roberts, W. Howland (42), Clerkenwell, &c.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Rugg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, J. Aloysius (37), Brentford, &c.
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Stanger, Henry Yorke, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Sturges, Hugh Murray, K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley- (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Herbt. Wm. Lush-, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1. WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray and His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Edward Huelin, M.A.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, George M. Light, B.A.
,, *High Bailiff*, William Owen.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.
Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry £1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth.—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.
Judges, His Honour Judge Roberts and His Honour Judge Graham, K.C. £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey. WANDSWORTH, Garratt Lane.
Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
WANDSWORTH.—*Judge*, His Hon. Judge Harington.
Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) ROMFORD AND ILFORD.
Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough.
ROMFORD AND ILFORD, Essex.—His Honour Judge Crawford.
Registrar, Adam Partington.
High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.
WEST LONDON, North End Road, W. Kensington, S.W.
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir William Lucius Selfe £1,500
Marylebone.—*Registrars*, James Curtis; T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.
High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.
West London.—*Registrar*, George Shilton.
,, *High Bailiff*, The Registrar.

(39) SHOREDITCH, 22I Old St., E.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Registrar, E. E. Wickham.
High Bailiff, Henry Grimsdall.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. 3.
Judge, His Honour Judge Graham, K.C.....£1,500
Registrar, H. A. Hore.
High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK, Swan Street.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.
Judge, His Honour Judge Granger £1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros, M.A.
High Bailiff, Geo. J. K. Richards, M.A.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Joint Registrars and High Bailiffs*, C. Pitt-Taylor and C. M. Treadwell.

(42) BRENTFORD.
Judge, His Honour Judge Edward Bray.....£1,500
Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. C. Silis.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.
Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall.....£1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1903).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, M.P., *Nottingham* (1911).
Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
Atkinson, Edwd. Tindal, K.C., *Leeds* (1896).
Attenborough, Charles Leete, *Great Grimsby* (1918).
Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., Bart., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepools* (1901).
Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
Bodkin, Sir Archibald Henry, *Dover* (1901).
Bourke, Matthew J., *Cork* (1908).
Boxall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
Buszard, Marston C., K.C., *Leicester* (1899).
Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911).
Cautley, Henry Strother, M.P., *Sunderland* (1918).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C., *Bournemouth* (1915).
Clay, William Henry, *Stoke-on-Trent* (1910).
Colam, Robert Fredk., *Croydon* (1900).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C., *Folkestone* (1886).
Craig, His Hon. Jno. Walker, *Belfast* (1911).
Croft, Hy. Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
David, Alexr. Jones, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (1909).
Disturgal, Wm. Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
Dugdale, Jno. Stratford, K.C., *Birmingham* (1877).
Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Dyer, Charles Edward, *Northampton* (1918).
Elliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy., *Winchester* (1915).
Fitzgerald, Francis, *Newbury* (1904).
Foote, John Alderson, K.C., *Exeter* (1899).
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., *London* (1900).
Gill, Charles Frederick, K.C., *Chichester* (1890).
Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1917).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridlington* (1905).
Granthan, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., *Durham* (1883).
Gregory, Henry Holman, K.C., *Bath* (1916)
Grotrian, Herbert Brent, *Scarborough* (1918).
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C., *Guildford* (1916).
Hanham, Jno. Castleman Swinburne-, *Faversham* (1908).
Hansell, Edward William, *Maidstone* (1917).
Hart, Heber L., K.C., *Ipswich* (1915).
Hawke, John Anthony, *Plymouth* (1912).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm., *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
Hemmerde, Edwd. George, K.C., M.P., *Liverpool* (1909).
Hill, Hy. S. Staveley-, M.P., *Banbury* (1903).
Hope, Collingwood, K.C., *Bolton* (1903).
Hope, Wm. Hy. Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
Hulton, Stamford, *Lichfield* (1905).
Hurst, John Gibbard, *Warwick* (1916).
Innes, Sir Edward Alfred Mitchell-, K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1915).
Innes, Patrick Rose-, K.C., *Sandwich* (1905).
James, His Hon. A Gwynne-, *Hereford* (1894).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911).
Jones, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-, K.C., M.P., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1906).
Jones, Edwd. Wm. Milner-, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917).
Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Tiverton* (1899).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *Hull* (1917).
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1915).
Latham, Alexr. Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
Le Breton, Clement Martin, K.C., *Sudbury* (1918).
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrance, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866).
Mackey, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
Macmorran, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1915).
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885).
Manisty, Herbert F., K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).
Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, *Tewkesbury* (1912).
Mattinson, Miles Walker, K.C., *Blackburn* (1886).
Mellor, His Hon. F. H., K.C., *Preston* (1898).
Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
Morten, Edward, K.C., *West Ham* (1894).
Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lioyd, *Rotherham* (1905).
Muir, Sir Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
Neville, Regd. Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
Newbolt, Frank, K.C., *Doncaster* (1916).
Nield, Herbert, K.C., M.P., *York* (1917).
Odgers, Wm. Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1912).
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1905).
Owen, Edwd. Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1904).
Palmer, Charles Felix, *Richmond, Yorks* (1909).
Parr, Thomas Henning, *Salisbury* (1918).
Plumptre, Regd. Chas. Edwd., *West Bromwich* (1892).
Pollock, Ernest M., K.C., M.P., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1911).
Pope, Samuel, *Burnley* (1915).
Powell, Arthur, K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1918).
Raffety, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905).
Rawlinson, Jno. Fredk. Peel, K.C., *Cambridge* (1898).
Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1914).
Ricketts, George Wm., *Portsmouth* (1914).
Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
Samson, Edward Marlay, *Swansea* (1918).
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1915).
Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Slade, Wyndham Neuve, *Bridgwater* (1898).
Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
Snagge, T. Mordaunt, *Ludlow* (1915).
Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
Swift, Rigby, K.C., M.P., *Wigan* (1915).
Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1912).
Vachell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1905).
Walker, Benjamin Hollis, K.C., *Derby* (1918).
Ward, Fredk. Temple Barrington-, *Hythe* (1914).
Waugh, William James, K.C., *Sheffield* (1915).
Wedderburn, Alexr. Dundas Ogilvy, *Gravesend* (1897).
Williams, Roland E. L. Vaughan-, *Carmarthen* (1917).
Williams, Wm. Llewellyn, K.C., M.P., *Cardiff* (1915).
Williams, Sir Wm. Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1905).
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1905).
Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C., *Lincoln* (1905).

Other Judicial Officers.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst. Judge of Lord Mayor's Court, *London*.
Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.

Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford.*
Smith, Dudley Stewart-, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster.*
Taylor, William Francis Kyffin, K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool.*
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions.*
Wild, Ernest Edward, K.C., Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich.*

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES.

With date of first appointment and present Court.

Bankes, Ralph Vincent (1917), *South Western.*
Bingley, Hy. Campbell Alchorn (1917), *Tower Bridge.*
Biron, Henry Chartres (1906), *Marylebone.*
Boyd, Edward Charles Percy (1916), *West London.*
Bros, James Reader White (1888), *Clerkenwell.*
Campbell, Rollo F. Graham- (1913), *Bow Street.*
Cancellor, H. Lamury (1924), *Thames.*
Chapman, Cecil Maurice (1899), *Westminster.*
De Grey, Hon. John Augustus (1905), *West London.*
Denman, George Lewis (1890), *Marlborough Street.*
D'Eyncourt, Edmund Charles Tennyson (1898), *Marylebone.*
Dickinson, Sir John (1890): *Chief Magistrate* (1913), *Bow Street.*
Disney, Henry William (1918), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Francis, Charles King (1896), *Westminster.*
Garrett, Edmund William (1899), *Bow Street.*
Gill, Arthur Edmund (1908), *Tower Bridge.*
Halkett, John Gilbert H. (1925), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Hall, William Clarke (1913), *Old Street.*
Jones, Chester (1907), *Lambeth.*
Leycester, William Hamilton (1912), *Lambeth*
Mead, Frederick (1889), *Marlborough Street.*
Rooth, Henry Goodwin (1917), *Thames.*
Symmons, Israel A. (1911), *Clerkenwell.*
Waddy, Henry Turner (1917), *North London.*
Wilberforce, Herbert William Wrangham (1914), *Old Street.*

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913).
Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
Brierley, Edgar, *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Cousins, John Ratcliffe, *West Ham* (1917).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Fry, Theodore Wilfrid, *Middlesbrough* (1908).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Lewis, Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Neilson, George, *Glasgow* (1909).
Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 3 Moor Lane, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, K.C.V.O. £1,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner £1,000
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, M.B.E. £583

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £1,150
Assistant Clerk, Lewis Beeston £450
Affidavit Clerk, Robt. Arthur Warren £375

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards £650
Cashier, George Edward Wenham Strugnell £300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £500
Assistant do., Charles Fitch £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Gen. Sir Cecil Frederick Nevil Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,250
Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. S. Brunskill £700
Director of Criminal Investigation, Basil H. Thomson, C.B.
Assistant Director, Norman Kendal.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. F. T. Bigham; F. L. D. Elliott; Brig.-Gen. W. T. F. Horwood, D.S.O. each £1,200
Secretary, W. H. Kendall, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £900
Assistant Secretaries, F. H. Underwood; G. H. Edwards, O.B.E. £700
Clerk of Accounts, A. W. Hallward £750
Senior Clerks, G. H. Gardner; B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius ..... £500 to £650
Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North; H. Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; M. B. Frere; J. L. Simpson; H. A. Tripp ..... £400 to £500
Clerks, 2nd Class, F. C. Barchard; Maj. Hon. E. R. Thesiger; G. J. Ball; W. G. Galley; H. L. Sheppard ..... £100 to £350
Registrar, H. G. Gilbert ..... £300 to £400
Asst. do., E. A. Rix.
Surgeon-in-Chief, Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, Maj. E. M. Lafone; Maj. M. Tomlin; J. W. Olive, M.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Superintendents Executive and Statistical Branches, Arthur White, M.B.E.; James West, M.B.E.
Superintendent Preparatory Class, Albert Gooding.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., Patrick Quinn, M.V.O.; A. Lawrence, F. Thomas, C. Collins.
Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, George H. Tripp, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, H. H. Comyn.
Chief Clerk, W. J. Wilby ..... £750 to £900
Senior Clerks, G. H. Pryce; E. Ernaut (*Accountant*) ..... £500 to £600
Cashier, J. P. Mann ..... £550 to £600
1st Class Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower, H. H. Conyn; R. K. O'Neill ..... £400 to £500
2nd Class Clerks, H. de L. Anderson; C. A. Palmer; E. D. Conran; A. T. Sheperd; J. B. Reynolds £100 to £350
Supt. of Registry, R. J. Hayward £370
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W. 1.
Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A. £900
Assistant Architect, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. £350 to £450
Principal Assistant Surveyor, T. Brown £350 to £450

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—James Powell, M.B.E.
" " Stephen F. Spencer (In attendance on H.M. The King).
B CHELSEA.—Ernest Bacchus.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Charles Bastable.
D MARYLEBONE.—James Billings.
E HOLBORN.—James Cameron.
F PADDINGTON.—Joseph Short.
G FINSBURY.—George W. Mitchell.
H WHITECHAPEL.—Francis Mackay.
J HACKNEY.—James Best.
K BOW.—William Hopkins.
L LAMBETH.—Walter Stiles.
M SOUTHWARK.—Arthur Hammett.
N ISLINGTON.—William Parker.
P CAMBERWELL.—Edward Glayzer.
R GREENWICH.—William Page.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Thomas Illiams.
T HAMMERSMITH.—William Fitt.
V WANDSWORTH.—Alfred Boxhall.
W BRIXTON.—Edward West.
X KILBURN.—Thomas Landon.
Y HIGHGATE.—John Evans.
THAMES.—Charles Glass.
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Frederick Spencer.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Henry Morgan.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—Charles Sly.
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—David Sewell (*Chief Insp.*).
ROSYTH.—Albert Key.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir John Dickinson £1,800
Edmund William Garrett £1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell £700

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
I. A. Symmons £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £650

North London, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower £650

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.

Magistrates, Chester Jones £1,500
William Hamilton Leycester £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £650

Marlborough Street, W.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill £650

Marylebone, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, E. C. T. d'Eyncourt £1,500
H. C. Biron £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow ..... £420 to £650

Old Street, E.C. 1.

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud ..... £420 to £650

Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
Henry G. Rooth £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville ..... £420 to £650

*Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.

Magistrates, Arthur E. Gill £1,500
H. C. A. Bingley £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr ..... £420 to £650

Westminster, Vincent Square, S.W. 1.

Magistrates, C. K. Francis £1,500
Cecil M. Chapman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B. £650

West London, Southcombe Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, Hon. John de Grey £1,500
Edward C. B. Boyd £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs ..... £420 to £650

Greenwich and Woolwich.

Magistrates, John Gilbert Hay Halkett £1,500
Henry William Disney £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon £650

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Ralph V. Bankes, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Augustus B. Halle ..... £420 to £650

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, John Ratcliffe Cousins £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, F. Shewell Cooper .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

INNS OF COURT.

The Temple Church.

Master, Rev. E. W. Barnes, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.
Reader, Rev. R. F. Rynd, M.A., B.D.
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

Inner Temple.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ridley.
Master of Library, W. R. Bousfield, K.C.
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge.
Under-Treasurer, Maj. H. Beresford-Peirse, D.S.O.
Keeper of the Library, C. E. A. Bedwell.
Sub-Librarian, H. A. C. Sturgess.

* Juvenile Court, Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.

Lincoln's Inn.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.
Master of the Library, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.
Dean of the Chapel, Sir Charles E. H. C. Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
Preacher, The Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter.
Organist, Reginald Steggall.
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Clerks, J. A. Clark; F. W. Corn; N. Y. Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Sutter.
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

Gray's Inn.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon Sir F. E. Smith, Bart., K.C., M.P.
Master of Library, Charles A. Russell, K.C.
Master of Moots, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.
Reader, Rev. J. L. Phillips, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES (E. & W.).

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South-Eastern.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt.* (Bury, 1917).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple £800
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. £300
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 6 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. £220

Midland.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Ployden Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £800
Associate, C. Lacey Smith.
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

Northern.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester) —W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £2,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £220

NORTH-EASTERN.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, C. B. Johnson, 6 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. £240
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Kemp.....£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones.....£300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S. (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1918 *Salisbury*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1918 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, A. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.....£800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Indictments, R. G. Seton £200

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W., (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.....£175 to £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.)
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 745, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 .....£500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. 8. .....£300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter Rigley, Room 745, Royal Courts of Justice £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1919:—

1919.	7th January.	1919.	20th May.
,,	4th February.	,,	24th June.
,,	4th March.	,,	22nd July.
,,	1st April.	,,	9th September.
,,	29th April.	,,	21st October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1918.

London.		*Southwark.*	
2nd Jan.	10th April.	4th Jan.	12th April.
3rd July.	16th Oct.	5th July.	18th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. *Deputy*, Herbert Austin.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,000
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie.....£1,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Walter George Austin, Guildhall, S.W.
Deputy do. do., E. S. W. Hart.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy Chairman, Spencer Whitehead; Ralph Neville.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, Thomas Haddon (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Elfoft.
Chief Clerk, *F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Acting Chief Clerk, P. Dale.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew.
Coroner's Office, 25 Pembridge Villas, W.
Central District, Walter Schröder.
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter, D.Sc.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16.
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 36 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Orwald.
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 482).

* With H.M. Forces.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances, Command Money, &c.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 80, £602; second 80, £502; remainder, £419. Commander, £420. Lieut.-Commander, £291 to £328. Lieutenant, £218 to £236. Sub-Lieutenant, £138. Midshipman, £91. Naval Cadet, £18. Mate, £164. Shipwright-Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Chief Gunner, Boatswain, and Shipwright, £119 to £183. Warrant Shipwright, £128 to £164. Various Warrant Officers, £109 to £164. Head Wardmaster, £128 to £164. Various Ratings, Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £47. Petty Officer, £62 to £68. Chief Petty Officer, £75 to £87. Signalman, £23 to £96. Stoker, £30 to £71. Chief Stoker, £77 to £114. Mechanician and Artificer, £90 to £126.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £639 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant Commander, £292 to £401. Engineer Lieutenant, £219 to £237. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246. Mate, £146. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192.

Chief Naval Instructor, £639. Chaplain, £219 to £401. Paymaster-in-Chief, £693 10s. Fleet Paymaster, £401 10s. to £602. Staff Paymaster and Paymaster, £219 to £346. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401.

Surgeon-Gen., £1,300. Deputy Surg.-Gen., £821. Fleet-Surgeon, £492 to £639. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £457. Surgeon, £256 to £328.

ROYAL MARINES—Artillery and Light Infantry.—Colonel-Commandant, £730 (and 12s. a day). Colonel, £401 to £474. Major, £328 10s. to £346 15s. Captain, £246 to £284. Lieutenant, £108 to £182 10s. Second Lieutenant, £96. Quartermaster, £191 to £301. Warrant Officer, £109 10s. to £164 5s. Sergeant-Major, £116 and £101. Colour-Sergeant, £106. Sergeant, £76 and £64. Gunner, £29. Private £26.

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES. — R.N., R.M., R.N.R., and R.N.V.R. — Below the rank and relative rank of Lieutenant, £2 to £8 a month; Lieut.-Commander, £2 to £4 a month.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—The rates of pay for the various ranks of this Service are in course of revision.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell & Co., 3 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Holt & Co. (Woodhead's Branch), 44 Charing

Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W. (Cross, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	Household Cavalry.	R. Horse Artillery.	Line Cavalry.	Royal Field Artillery.	(b) Royal Garrison Artillery	Royal Engineers.*	Foot Guards.†	Infantry.	(c) A.S.C.	Tank Corps.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel	24 6	24 9	24 6	23 0	19 6	18 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	23 0
Major	19 0	20 9	19 0	18 0	21 6	25 0	18 0	18 0	21 4	21 0
Captain	13 6	15 0	13 6	13 6	15 6	17 6	13 6	13 6	15 6	15 6 to 20 3
Lieutenant	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 6	10 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Second Lieutenant	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Adjutant (*d*)	2 6&3 6	2 6	5 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6&3 6	5 0	2 6	.....
Riding-Master	10 6	10 6	10 6	9 6	.....	10 6	.....	.....	9 6	.....
Quartermaster	11 6 to 17 6	11 6 to 17 6	11 6 to 17 6	10 6 to 16 6	10 6 to 16 6	12 6 to 28 6	10 6 to 16 6	10 6 to 16 6	10 6 to 16 6	10 6 to 16 6
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	4 6	.....	4 4	.....	.....	3 8	4 2	4 0	4 3	.....
Director of Music	10 6	10 6	10 6	.....	9 6	9 6	9 0	9 0	.....	.....
Qrmr.-Sergt. (Corp.-Major)	4 6	4 4	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 2	4 0	4 3	.....
Battery Sergt.-Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt	.....	4 4	.....	4 2	4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squad. & Coy. Sergt. (Corp.) Major	4 6	.....	4 4	.....	.....	3 9	4 2	4 0	4 3	.....
Farrier Qr.-Corp. (Sergt.)	4 3	4 5	4 0	4 3	.....	4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddler Staff-Corp. (Sergt.)	4 0	3 9	3 8	3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colour-Sergeant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8	3 6	.....	.....
Sergeant (Corp. of Horse)	3 0	3 4	2 8	3 2	3 2	3 3	2 6	2 4	2 7	.....
Corporal	2 11	2 11	2 3	2 9	2 9	2 0	2 0	1 11	2 3	.....
Bombardier, Second Corp.	.....	2 8	.....	2 6	2 6	2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2 4½	2 2	1 9½	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	.....
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2 3	2 2	1 8	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	1 2	.....
Trumptr., Bugler, Drumr. & Fifer	1 11	2 0	1 6	1 2½	1 2½	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 2	.....
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	.....
Driver	.....	1 6	.....	1 6	1 6	1 6	.....	.....	1 6	.....

Maximum daily allowance for children, Captain to 2nd-Lieutenant, 5s. 6d.; Lieut.-Colonel to Major, 7s.

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col., 14s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt., 4s.; and Lt., 2s. 6d.

† In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and 2nd Lt., £70 *pr. ann.*

(*a*) In addition Proficiency Pay (6d. and 3d. a day) to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

(*b*) In addition Armament Pay: Lt.-Col., 5s.; Maj., 3s. 6d.; Capt., 3s.; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 2s.

(*c*) In addition Corps Pay: Lt.-Col., 6s.; Maj., 5s. 4d.; Capt., 3s.; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 2s.

(*d*) In addition to Regimental Pay, according to rank.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

On discharge as medically unfit and until pension is decided 27*s.* 6*d.* a week and children's allowances.

ALTERNATIVE PENSIONS.—(*a*) Where the pre-war earnings were not more that 50*s.* a week: A man now capable of earning 20*s.* a week and before the war earning 45*s.* a week would have up to 45*s.*, less what he is capable of earning, 20*s.*, which gives as his alternative pension 25*s.* a week. (*b*) Where the pre-war earnings were more than 50*s.* a week: A man now capable of earning 20*s.* a week and before the war earning 80*s.* a week would have up to 50*s.* and half the excess of 80*s.* over 50*s.*, 15*s.*, which makes 65*s.*, less what he is capable of earning, 20*s.*, leaving as alternative pension 45*s.* a week.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—If a man has been killed in action during the war or has within seven years died from wounds or from injuries while on duty, or from disease contracted on active service or made worse by service, and through no fault of his own, his widow may get a pension equal to half the soldier's pension for the highest degree of disablement, according to his rank. The following are the weekly rates of pensions:—Warrant Officer, Class I., 21*s.* 3*d.*; W.O., Class II. or N.C.O., Class I., 18*s.* 9*d.*; N.C.O., Class II., 17*s.* 6*d.*; N.C.O., Class III., 16*s.* 3*d.*; N.C.O., Class IV., 15*s.*; Private, &c., Class V., 13*s.* 9*d.* A widow will get allowances for the soldier's children maintained by her at the rates paid for children of a man totally disabled, *i.e.*, 6*s.* 8*d.* for the first child under 16, 5*s.* for the second, and 4*s.* 2*d.* for each other child. In no case will the pension of a widow be reduced because she is herself earning.

The widow of a soldier whose death was not caused in any way by his military duty, but was not due to his own fault, may get 15*s.* a week during the war and 12 months after; she will also receive £5 for herself and £1 for each child on the death of her husband. The pension of a widow stops on re-marriage, but a gratuity equal to one year's pension will then be given. Allowances for children kept by her will be continued.

PARENTS' PENSIONS.—Pensions are given to a parent or parents up to 15*s.* and not less than 3*s.* 6*d.*, according to the weekly value of help received from the soldier. SEPARATED WIVES.—Up to 13*s.* 9*d.* a week together with the usual allowances for any children kept by her. UNMARRIED WIVES.—10*s.* a week for the period of the war, and a year afterwards. The usual allowances for children. OTHER DEPENDANTS.—Up to 13*s.* 9*d.* a week.

Special pensions are also granted for specific injuries.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W. 2. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.
3. Sir C. R. M'Grigor, Bt., & Co., 39 Panton Street, S.W.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

The figures at present available are necessarily incomplete. Up to November 10, 1918, however the following are the figures, including Dominion and Indian troops, for the various theatres of operations.

Theatre of Operations.	Killed (including died of wounds and other causes)		Wounded.		Missing (including prisoners).		Totals.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
France	32,769	526,843	83,142	1,750,203	10,846	315,849	126,757	2,592,895
Italy	86	941	334	4,612	38	727	458	6,280
Dardanelles	1,785	31,737	3,010	75,508	258	7,431	5,053	114,676
Salonika	285	7,330	818	16,058	114	2,713	1,217	26,101
Mesopotamia	1,340	29,769	2,429	48,686	566	14,789	4,335	93,244
Egypt	1,008	14,794	2,311	35,762	183	3,705	3,592	54,261
East Africa	380	8,744	478	7,276	38	929	896	16,929
Other Theatres	133	690	142	1,373	51	908	326	2,971
Totals	37,876	620,828	92,664	1,939,478	12,094	347,051	142,634	2,907,357

Grand Total—3,049,991.

The *missing* include 6,741 officers and 164,767 other ranks known to be prisoners of war, and also over 80,000 officers and other ranks whose deaths have been accepted for official purposes.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.—The total Indian casualties in the same period were 101,439, more than half of which were incurred in Mesopotamia.

In addition to the above figures, there have been 19,000 deaths from various causes among troops not forming part of any of the Expeditionary Forces.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—The casualties from 1 April, 1918, the date of the establishment of the Force, to 11 Nov., 1918, were: deaths, 2,680; wounded, 2,988; missing (including prisoners), 1,837; interned, 84; total, 7,589.

NAVAL LOSSES.—The losses in killed and wounded in the *Royal Navy* amounted to 39,766, and those of the *Mercantile Marine* to 17,956, bringing up the Grand Total to 3,107,713.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses marked * in the following pages preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916

Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) 1904

Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.

Canons Residentiary (each* £800).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895
Archd. Spooner, M.A. 1900
A. W. Robinson, D.D. 1916
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
Thory G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
Archdeacon White-Thomson, M.A. 1918

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, M.A., *Maidstone* 1900
Ven. L. J. White-Thomson, M.A., *Canterbury* 1918

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.

Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

*York. £9,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*consecrated* 1901). (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:] 1909

Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889

Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913

Dean, Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. (1917) £2,000

Canons Resident (each £500).

John Watson, M.A. 1896
George Austen, M.A. 1908
C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914
Bishop of Hull 1917

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York* 1884
Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D., *East Riding* 1916
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., *Cleveland* 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C.

Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) (*cons.* 1897). (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906 (26 Clapton Common, N.E.) 1908
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2.) 1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (14 Frognal Gardens, N.W.) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O, D.D. (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W.C.E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909
Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist, Charles Macpherson, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D., *London* ... 1911
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A., *Middlesex* (1903) £333
Ven. B. Deedes, M.A., *Hampstead* 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.

Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, C.V.O., D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Pearce, M.A. 1911
W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913
R. H. Charles, D.D. 1913
H. L. C. V. de Candole 1918

Sub-Dean (1918), *and Archdeacon*, Ven. E. H. Pearce, M.A. 1916

Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.

Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.

Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm] 1901

Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1914

Dean, Rt. Rv. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1918) £3,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdcn. Watkins 1880
R. J. Knowling, D.D. 1905
A. H. Cruickshank, M.A. 1910
Bp. of Jarrow 1914
A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. 1914

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham* 1880
Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A., *Auckland* 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Edw. Winton] 1911

Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (*cons.* 1898) (Basset, Southampton) ... 1903

Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford) 1909

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. ... 1903

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, *St. Heliers.*

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. J. B. V. Penfold, Beaumont, Guernsey.

Canons Res., each £450 to £500 (*nominally* £910).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. 1901
Archd. Pearon, D.D. 1906
Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908
J. Vaughan, M.A. ... 1909
Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., *Winchester*1903
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* 1906
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey*.....1908
Beneficed Clergy, 571; *Curates, &c.*, 450.
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge) 1899
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A.(1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 | E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906
Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906 | R. T. Jones, B.A....1910
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc., £120.
Archdeacons (Canonries attached).
Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* 1902
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882). (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:] 1894
Bishop Suffragan of Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., *Wells* .....
Dean, Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. (1911) £1,000
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
Bp. Stirling, D.D....1901 | Bishop of Taunton 1915
J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 | G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
Organist, Rev. Preb. T. H. Davies, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A., *Bath* 1909
The Bishop of Taunton, D.D., *Taunton* 1911
Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A., *Wells* 1917
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. E. Errington.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Birmingham. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A., *Birmingham* ...1915
Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A., *Aston*.....1913
Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 186.
Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

Bradford. £2,500. Ripon.

(No appointments yet made.)

Bristol. £2,036 (*reconstituted* 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol).....1914
Dean, Very Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D. (1916).....£1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £650).
Archdn. Tetley.....1893 | Reg. T. Talbot, D.D. 1906
Archdn. Stewart... 1904 | J. G. Alford, M.A. 1912
Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *North Wilts* 1904
Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol* 1909
Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
Chancellor, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A.....1891
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carlisl] 1905
Bp. Suff. of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle)...1909
Dean, Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. (1917) £1,080
Canons Residentiary (each £530).
Archd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909
H. D. Rawnsley, M.A. 1909 | H. E. Campbell, M.A. 1912
Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.
Archdeacons.
Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
Bishop of Barrow, *Westmorland* (1915)..... £200
Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A., *Furness* (1912)...£200
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Chelmsford. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1914
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. T. Stevens, D.D. (Grove Cottage, Wanstead) 1901
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1909
Archdeacons.
Bishop of Barking, *Essex* 1894
Bishop of Colchester, *Colchester* 1909
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
London Sec., Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

*Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. (The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr:] 1889
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D (1886)...£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | Bishp. Mercer, D.D. 1916
Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1914 | Archdeacon Cox ...1917
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D., *Chester* 1914
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*.....1904
Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates, &c.*, 197.
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.
Chapter Clerk, C. Coppack.

*Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs C. J. Cicestr:] 1908
Bishop Suff. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. H. E. Jones, D.D. (2 Eaton Gdns., Hove) 1914
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
A. M. Deane, M.A. ...1897 | Archdn. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G. ...1911
Hy. D. Jones, M.A. ...1900 | Archdn. Hoskyns 1918
Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Lewes, *Chichester* 1914
Ven. H. K. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G., *Lewes* ...1912
Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A., *Hastings*...1916
Beneficed Clergy, 386; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

Coventry. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. *cons.* 1891 as Bp. of Southwark: transl. to Worcester, 1904; to Coventry, 1918
Dean (not yet appointed).

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry* 1908
Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A., *Worcester* 1909
Chancellor, J. S. Dugdale, K.C.
Registrar, Walter Browett.

*Ely. £4,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) 1905
Dean, Vy. Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,720

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | H. L. Gouldge, D.D. 1911
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | G. Hodges, M.A. ...1912
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910 | A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916
Organist, Noel E. Ponsonby, B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Cunningham, D.D., *Ely* (1907) £600
Ven. Thomas Hodgson, M.A., *Hunts* (1915) £200
Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. *Wisbech* (1916) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates, &c.*, 109.

Chancellor, George J. Talbot, K.C
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917
Bishop Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (28 Wonford Road, Exeter)...1897
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, M.A. (1918) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop Trefusis.....1889 | Archd. Sanders ...1909
W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907 | D. McLaren, M.A....1913
Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, Mus.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909).....£200
Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., *Totnes* (1910) £200
Ven. A. Perowne, M.A., *Plymouth* (1918).....
Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.
Chanc., Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Gloucester. £4,300.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D. (Palace, Gloucester) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (1917) ...£1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Archd. Hobhouse, M.A. 1913 | E. L. Henderson, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*) 1916
Rt. Rev. G. H. Frodsham, D.D. .....1914 | F. W. Goodwyn, M.A. '17
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250. | F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Walter Hobhouse, M.A., *Gloucester* 1917
Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. *Cirencester* 1908

Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates, &c.*, 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford) 1918
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D., F.S.A. (1894) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Winnington-Ingram 1917
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915
Organist, Percy C. Hull.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. *Hereford* 1910
Ven. A. L. Lilley, *Ludlow* 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates, &c.*, 81.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1913
Bishop Suff. of Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd (The Close, Lichfield) 1915
Dean, Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. Bodington ...1888 | Bishop of Stafford 1915
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D. .....1914 | A. Moncrief, M.A. ...1917
Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1908
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., *Stafford* 1911
Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A., *Salop* 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates, &c.*, 282.

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln).....1910
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D. (Rectory, Stoke Rochford).....1918
Dean, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910) ...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A. ...1877 | Archd. Jeudwine ...1913
Archd. Wakeford, B.D. 1913 | J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913
Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A., *Lincoln* 1913
Ven. John Wakeford, B.D., *Stow* (£200) 1913

Benefices, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 73.

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900
Bishop Suff. of Warrington, Rt. Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.D. 1918
Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Liverpool* 1916
Ven. George John Howson, *Warrington* 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 220

Chancellor, H. Chaloner Dowdall.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

T. J. Jones, M.A. ...1913 | Archdn. Green 1914
Archdn. Buckley 1913 | D. Davies, M.A. 1914
Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).

Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D., *Llandaff* 1913
Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D., *Monmouth* 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 275; *Curates, &c.*, 256.
Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff..... 1909
Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General, Frederick J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D. (*cons.* 1894).....1903
(Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Bishop Suff. of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) ... (1909) £1,900
Bishop Suff. of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston).....1909
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. S. Swayne, B.D. (1918) £1,500
Canons Residentiary (*each £850).
J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | P. Green, M.A.....1911
E. S. Richardson, M.A. 1909 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A., *Manchester* 1916
Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A., *Blackburn* 1916
Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster*...1909
Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A., *Rochdale* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, E. P. Charlewood, M.A.
Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,400.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. ...1915
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
Canons Residentiary.
J. M. Lister, D.D. (£316) 1906 | Archd. Blackett Ord 1917
E. H. Kempson, M.A. (£500) .....1912 | G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917
Archdeacons.
Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1914
Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A., *Northumberland*..... 1917
Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 182; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

*Norwich. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (The Palace, Norwich†.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, D.D. (1911) £1,450
Canons Residentiary (each £725).
W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A.....1900 | Bp. of Thetford ...1910
C. H. W. Johns, D.D. 1909 | J. A. Bell, M.A. ...1918
Archd. MacDermott, M.A. 1918
Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc., £200.
Archdeacons.
Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D., *Norwich* (1918) £200
Ven. Lisle Carr, M.A., *Norfolk* (1916) £200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 580; *Curates, &c.*, 88.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

* Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.
† Part lent to Red + as auxiliary hospital.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., *cons.* 1902 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs C. Oxon.] 1911
Bishop Suffr. of Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Edward D. Shaw, D.D. 1914
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D. (1901) £3,000
Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).
W. Sanday, D.D. 1895 | E. W. Watson, D.D. ...1908
Archd. Houblon 1903 | G. A. Cooke, D.D. ...1914
R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | A. C. Headlam, D.D. 1918
Organist, H. G. Ley, B.Mus., £300.
Archdeacons.
Ven. T. H. Archer Houblon, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903).....£200
Bishop of Buckingham, D.D., *Buckingham* (1910) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 310.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, M.A. 1917
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. 1885 | E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1907
C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. 1902 | Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O. 1910
Chapter Clerk, H. F. Deane.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus.D.

*Peterborough. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,500.)

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D. 1916 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Theodore Petriburg.]
Bishop Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. (Aylestone Rectory, Leicester) 1913
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908) ...£800
Canons Residentiary (each £400).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | E. A. Burroughs, M.A. 1917
Wm. Bury, M.A. ...1908 | Archd. Hutton, B.D. 1911
Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, D.D., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. W. G. Whittingham, M.A., *Oakham* (1918) £200
Ven. Wm. Holden Hutton, B.D., *Northampton* (1911).....£50
Beneficed Clergy, 584; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. (*cons.* 1907). (The Palace, Ripon) 1911
Bishop Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) 1905
Bishop Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kilner, D.D. (Stanhope Rect., Co. Durham) 1913
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D. (1915) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. T. Waugh, M.A....1891 | G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 | J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911
Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* (£200) 1905
Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., *Craven* (£200) 1913
Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., *Richmond* (£200) 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 368; *Curates*, 142.
Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

*Rochester. £4,000.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) 1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. (1913) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | C.F. Burney, D.Litt. 1914
J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1910 | Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. Donald Tait, M.A., *Rochester* 1915
Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates*, &c., 209.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Albans. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (*cons.* 1896). (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Edgar Alban:] 1903
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Dean, Very Rev. George W. Blenkin, M.A. ... 1914
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A., *St. Albans* (1909) £200
Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D., *Bedford* (1914) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 308; *Curates*, 113.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.] 1889
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1910) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Fletcher ... 1910 | Daniel Davies 1915
Archd. Lloyd..... 1910 | Archd. Davis 1916
Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., *St. Asaph* 1910
Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A., *Wrexham* 1910
Ven. Grimaldi Davis, D.D., *Montgomery* 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 207; *Curates*, &c., 106.
Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen) 1897
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. Latham Bevan, D.D. 1915
Dean (vacant) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
W. Williams, B.D. 1893 | Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber-Williams, M.A. ... 1899 | C. G. Brown, B.A. 1908
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
Ven. R. Williams, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1914) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200
Bishop of Swansea, *Brecon* (1907) £400
Beneficed Clergy, 375; *Curates*, &c., 145.
Chancellor, Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D. (Parklands, Ipswich) 1914
Archdeacons.
Ven. G. Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* 1902
Ven. W. Everingham, B.D., *Suffolk* 1917
Beneficed Clergy, 410; *Curates*, 57.
Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

*Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic E. Ridgeway, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs F. E. Sarum] 1911
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £650
Canons Residentiary (each £325).
Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915 | Hy. R. Farrer 1916
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset* 1902
Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A., *Wilts* 1913
Ven. H. W. Carpenter, *Sarum* 1914
(Vacant), *Sherborne* 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates*, &c., 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

Sheffield. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D. (*cons.* 1909). (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield] 1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. H. Gresford Jones, M.A., *Sheffield* 1912
Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A., *Doncaster* 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 169; *Curates*, 79.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

Sodor and Man. Net £2,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) 1911
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (1912) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates*, &c., 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.) ... 1911
Bishop Suffr. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (10 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E. 3) ... 1918
Bishop Suffr. of Kingston-on-Thames & Sub-Dean, Rt. Rev. S. M. Taylor, D.D. (37 Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.) 1914
Canons Residentiary.
Bishop of Kingston- on-Thames ..... 1905 | Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914
Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914 | Bishop of Woolwich 1918
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Kingston, *Southwark* 1904
Ven. C. F. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* 1906
Ven. W. W. Hough, M.A., *Kingston* 1916
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.

Southwell. £3,180.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bakewell) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., *Derby* ...1909
Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A., *Chesterfield* 1910
Ven. E. Hacking, M.A., *Newark* 1912
Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., *Nottingham* ...1916
Beneficed Clergy, 487; *Curates, &c.*, 240.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrars, John Borough; D'Oyley S. Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs Winfrid : O. : Truron :].....1912
Canons Residentiary.
A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887 | R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907
E. C. Corfe, M.A. ...1904 | (£300)
(Each of above £400.) | W. H. T. Ashton-Gwatkin
Archdeacons (each £200). [1915
Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A., *Cornwall* 1916
Ven. Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892
Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 238; *Curates*, 31; *other Clergy*, 31.
Chancellor, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888).
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield).....1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A., *Huddersfield* ...1914
Ven. H. W. Walsham How, M.A., *Halifax* ...1917
Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.
Beneficed Clergy, 179; *Curates, &c.*, 103.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. (Vacant)
cons. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster). [Signs Worcester] .....
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D....1908
Canons (each £800). [£1,450
J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905 | S. R. James, M.A. 1916
H. B. Southwell, M.A. 1912 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. 1918
Organist, Ivor Atkins, Mus.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. John H. Greig, M.A., *Worcester* 1911
Beneficed Clergy, 200.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, C. T. Clarke.
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
Regd. S. Copleston, *b.* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Charles J. Corfe, *b.* 1843	*Korea*	1889	1904
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
Alfred Earle, *b.* 1827	*Marlborough*	1888	1918
George Carnac Fisher, *b.* 1844	*Ipswich*	1896	1905
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
A. G. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1856	*Cape Town*	1894	1906
John Grisdale, *b.* 1845	*Qu'Appelle*	1897	1911
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Wm. T. Harrison, *b.* 1837	*Glasgow*	1888	1903
John E. Hine, *b.* 1857	*N. Rhodesia*	1896	1914
Ernest N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
George F. Hose, *b.* 1838	*Singapore*	1881	1909
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
Llewellyn Jones, *b.* 1840	*Newfoundland*	1878	1917
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
J. C. Leake, *b.* 18—	*Woolwich*	1905	1918
Herbert Mather, *b.* 1840	*Antigua*	1897	1904
John Edwd. Mercer, *b.* 1856	*Tasmania*	1902	1914
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
Samuel Morley, *b.* 1841	*Tinnevelly*	1896	1903
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1858	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
Louis Geo. Mylne, *b.* 1843	*Bombay*	1876	1897
M. R. Neligan, *b.* 1863	*Auckland*	1903	1910
G. Albert Ormsby, *b.* 1843	*Honduras*	1893	1907
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
Horace M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
James L. Randall, *b.* 1828	*Reading*	1889	1908
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
Herbt. E. Ryle, C.V.O., *b.* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Waite H. Stirling, *b.* 1829	*Falklands*	1869	1901
Fras. H. Thicknesse, *b.* 1829	*Leicester*	1888	1902
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Alfred Willis, *b.* 1836	*Honolulu*	1872	1902

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Coventry; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Chelmsford; St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich.
Apparitor-General (vacant).

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Ven. J. E. Stocks, D.D.
The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Actuary, K. J. Muir Mackenzie.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool; Manchester; Carlisle; Sodor and Man; Sheffield.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
PROVINCE OF CANADA.		
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Nova Scotia, C. Lamb Worrell, *b.* 1853, *Archbp. & Met.* (1915)	1904	140
Quebec, L. W. Williams	1915	84
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Mid-Japan, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	9
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		
Algoma, George Thornelos, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Met.*	1897	55
Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	65
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, *b.* 1851	1911	86
Ontario, E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	1917	78
Ottawa, J. C. Roper (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto { J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 / W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.*	1909 / 1907	237
PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.		
Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin, Joseph Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	1902	17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909. *cons.* 1903)	1905	110
Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852 (*cons.* 1893)	1903	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Caledonia, F. H. Du Vernet, *b.* 1860, *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1915	1904	21
Columbia, C. De Weber Schofield, D.D.	1916	44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1872	1915	41
Cariboo (vacant)		12
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Assam, H. Pakenham Walsh, *b.* 1870	1915	6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, G. A. Lefroy, *b.* 1854 (*c.* 1899), *Met.*	1913	120
Chota Nagpur, F. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1905	50
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	1903	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 18—	1913	—
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	1899	162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870	1915	86
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, *b.* 1861	1905	50
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	118
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847	1890	84
Dunedin, S. T. Nevill, *b.* 1837; *Primate*, 1904	1871	44
Melanesia, Cecil John Wood, *b.* 1873	1911	34
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	33
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	71
Wellington, Thomas Henry Sprott, *b.* 1856	1911	78
PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	37
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	53
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 18—	1915	55
Grafton, C. H. Druitt (*cons.* 1911)	1914	41
Newcastle, J. F. Stretch, *b.* 1855 (*cons.* 1895)	1906	66
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	1895	20
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1862; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1910	1909	261
PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.		
Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	84
Bendigo, J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	1907	29
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *elect.*, *b.* 1882	1917	36
Melbourne, Henry Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905	1902	226
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	37

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.		
Brisbane, St. Clair G. A. Donaldson, *b.* 1863, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905	1904	104
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*), 1915		
Carpentaria, Henry Newton, *b.* 18—	1915	11
New Guinea, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1863	1910	16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1856	1913	19
Rockhampton, George D. Halford, *b.* 1865	1909	21
PROVINCE OF WEST AUSTRALIA.		
Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859 (1894)	1917	26
Kalgoorlie, C. H. Golding-Bird	1914	14
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, *b.* 1854, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914	1894	58
INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	97
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1902)	1909	6
Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1865	1908	6
Tasmania, Reginald Stephen	1914	97
Willochra, Gilbert White (*cons.* 1900)	1915	15
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein, Arthur Chandler, *b.* 1860	1902	57
Asst., F. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1891	
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.*	1909	99
J. O. Nash, *b.* 1861, *coadj.*	1917	
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps	1915	96
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859	1912	27
Lebombo, Jno. L. Fuller, *b.* 1870	1913	23
S. Rhodesia, Fredc. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	1911	29
Natal, Fredk. Sami. Baines, *b.* 1858	1901	61
Assist., F. Roach	1913	
Pretoria, Michael B. Furse, *b.* 1872	1909	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's, J. W. Williams, *b.* 1857	1901	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873	1911	34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana, E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860, *Archbp. of W. Indies*	1900	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869	1917	—
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	1910	90
Nassau, G. H. Brown, (*desig.*) *b.* 1860	1918	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—
Windward Islands.—With *Barbados.*		
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Accra, M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1869	1913	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Chek Kiang, Herbert A. Molony, *b.* 1865	1908	42
China, North, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
West, W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858	1895	30
Falklands (vacant).		
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Gibraltar, Hy. J. C. Knight, *b.* 1861	1911	—
Hokkaido (vacant).		
Jerusalem, R. MacInnes	1914	61
Asst. (*Khartoum*), Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Korea, Mark N. Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister, *b.* 1855	1909	7
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Madagascar, G. Lanchester King, *b.* 1860	1899	45
Mauritius, Eras. A. Gregory, *b.* 1848	1904	29
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1866	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
N. Rhodesia, A. J. W. May	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Osaka, Hugh Jas. Foss, *b.* 1848	1899	31
Persia (vacant)		
Shantung, Geoffrey D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	1903	19
Sierra Leone, John Walmsley, *b.* 1867	1910	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
South Tokyo, C. H. Boutflower, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1908	27
Uganda, John J. Willis, *b.* 1872	1912	68
Victoria, Hong Kong, G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	1907	20
West. Equatorial Africa, H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	1894	84
Assist., I. Oluwole (1893).		
Zanzibar, Frank Weston, *b.* 1871	1908	31

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. J. B. Crozier, D.D., *b.* 1853 (*cons.* 1897)	1911 ...	55,359 ...	90 ...	19 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1911)	1915 ...	98,796 ...	147 ...	78 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D., *b.* 1849 ...	1897 ...	10,205 ...	68 ...	14 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D., *b.* 1843 ...	1900 ...	9,691 ...	55 ...	18 ...	1,462
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., *b.* 1843	1908 ...	37,183 ...	65 ...	10 ...	1,273
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912 ...	31,935 ...	100 ...	35 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872 ...	1916 ...	50,741 ...	105 ...	18 ...	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1911 ...	204,773 ...	165 ...	56 ...	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., *b.* 1854 ...	1913 ...	9,222 ...	58 ...	10 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915 ...	31,210 ...	97 ...	26 ...	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D., *b.* 1837	1907 ...	9,805 ...	53 ...	11 ...	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872	1915 ...	22,446 ...	101 ...	34 ...	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., *b.* 1870	1913 ...	9,723 ...	62 ...	10 ...	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. L. A. Pooler, D.D.; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D.; Capt. R. Wade Thompson; J. A. Maconchy.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec., 1917, was only £151,048, charged with annuities to 45 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,478,737, made up of *Commutation* £151,048, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,336,698, *Episcopal Sustentation* £563,685, *General Synod Funds* £575,638, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,851,668.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £8,274,599. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £320,000. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1917, was £97,749, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £340,835.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 12·0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.	Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	... 47	£*959	*Edinburgh*	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	... 74	£*1,136
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	...18	... 672	*Glasgow* ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	.. 88	... *986
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	...29	*1,107	*Moray*.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	...23	... *896
					St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D.	1908	...44	*1,010

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 416. Parsonages, 195. Clergy, 340. Communicants, 56,034.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1917 was 722,246. The sum of £543,260 was raised in 1917 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 490 chapels, at a cost of £1,815,200, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,473. There are in addition 232 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688 Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B.

MODERATOR, 1917, Rev. James Nicol Ogilvie, D.D., New Greyfriars, Edinburgh.

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.

Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D., Edinburgh.

Procurators, Sir C. N. Johnston, Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C., M.P.

Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1917, there were 1,504 congregations and 34 preaching stations. The total membership was 522,028, and there were 2,132 Sunday Schools, with 208,559 scholars and 21,868 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 358 European Mission Agents and 4,897 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,034,177.—*Moderator*, Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D., Edinburgh.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 657 ministers, 562 congregations, with 104,194 communicants, 87,506 families, 7,415 Sabbath-school teachers, and 101,041 scholars. During the year 1917-1918 this branch contributed by congregational effort £49,058 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £333,642. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 13 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 36 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. James McGranahan, D.D., Londonderry. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 354 congregations, 8 preaching stations, and 86,525 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 92 missionaries abroad, including 40 women. In 1917 the amount raised for all purposes was £271,090. *Moderator*, Rev. A. Ramsay, D.D.—*Church Offices*: 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. 3. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Welsh Calvinistic Church.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is Presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, *q.v.* In 1915 the body numbered—churches, 1,481; chapels and places of worship, 1,757; ministers and preachers, 1,230; deacons, 6,680; communicants, 185,278; on probation, 1,720; Sunday-school teachers, 26,269; scholars and teachers, 199,715; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants), 334,089. A sum amounting to £295,079 10*s.* 6*d.* was collected for various religious purposes in 1915. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 367 English chapels and preaching stations with 30,823 communicants; all the rest are Welsh.—*Moderator of General Assembly*, Rev. John Davies, F.S.A. *Secs.*, Revs. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and John Thickens, London. *Statistical Secs.*, Rev. John Morgan, Aberdare; Rev. John Jones, Brynrodyn. (No return since 1916.)

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 111 Episcopal Sees, with 51 Vicariates and 10 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES. *Archbishops.*		Cons.	Clergy.
Westminster	Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	525
	Bishop Auxiliary:— Joseph Butt	1911	
Cardiff	James Bilsborrow	1910	92
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1911†	321
	J. McIntyre, Abp. Aux.	1912†	
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1911	481
	Bishops.		
Brentwood	Bernard Ward	1917	85
Clifton	George A. Burton	1902	131
Hexham & Newcastle, Richd. Collins		1905	264
Leeds	J. R. Cowgill	1905	182
Menevia, Wales,	Francis Mostyn	1895	100
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacey	1879	102
Northampton	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	98
Nottingham	Thomas Dunn	1916	126
Plymouth	John Keily	1911	130
Portsmouth	Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	303*
Salford	Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903†	352
	John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1909†	
Shrewsbury	Hugh Singleton	1908	89
Southwark	Peter E. Amigo	1904	529*
SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*			
St. Andrews & Edinburgh	James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1906)	1890	98
	Hy. Graham, Bp. Aux.	1917†	
Glasgow	John Maguire	1894	296
	D. A. Mackintosh, Archbp. Coadj.	1912†	
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen	George Bennett	1918	70
Argyll & Isles	(vacant)		29
Dunkeld	John Toner	1914	50
Galloway	James McCarthy	1914	33
IRELAND.—*Archbishops.*			
Armagh	Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	188
Dublin	William J. Walsh	1885‡	614
	N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1883‡	
Cashel	John Harty	1914	134
Tuam	T. P. Gilmartin	1910	250
	Bishops.		
Achonry	Patrick Morrisroe	1911	52
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher	P. McKenna	1909	115
Clonfert	(vacant)		74
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	136
Cork	Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry	Charles MacHugh	1907	114
Down & Connor,	Joseph MacRory	1915	160
Dromore	Edward Mulhern	1916	55
Elphin	Bernard Coyne	1913	104
Ferns	William Codd	1918	133
Galway & Kilmacduagh	Thomas O'Dea	1903	82
Kerry	Charles O'Sullivan	1918	132
Kildare and Leighlin,	Patrick Foley	1896	151
Killala	James Naughton	1912	39
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Patrick Finegan	1910	104
Limerick	Denis Hallinan	1918	169
Meath	Laurence Gaughran	1906	167
Raphoe	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Ross	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80
Waterford & Lismore,	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Primate of Ireland	William Keatinge	1918	161

† Including many French exiles.

BRIT. DOMINIONS: EUROPE. *Bishops*:—		Cons.
Malta	Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.	1915
	A. Portelli, Bishop Aux.	1915
Gozo	John Camilleri	1889
Gibraltar	H. Gregory Thompson	1910
AMERICA.		
Delegate-Apostolic to Canada (vacant).		
Archbishops.		Cons.
Edmonton	Emile Joseph Légal	1897
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston	Michael J. Spratt	1911
Montreal	Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
	George Gauthier, Bp. Aux.	1912
Ottawa	Charles Gauthier	1898
Port of Spain	John Pius Dowling	1909
Quebec	Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card.	1888
	Paul Eugene Roy, Abp. Aux.	1908
Regina	Olivier Mathieu	1911
St. Boniface	Arthur Béliveau	1913
St. John's, Newfoundland,	E. P. Roche, Abp.	1915
Toronto	Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver, B.C.	Timothy Casey	1900
Winnipeg	Alfred Sinnot	1916
Bishops.		
Alexandria	William A. MacDonnell	1906
Antigonish	James Morrison	1912
Athabasca	Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
	Celestine Joussard, Coad.	1909
Calgary	John McNally	1913
Charlottetown	Henry O'Leary	1913
Chatham, N.B.	Thomas F. Barry	1900
	Louis O'Leary, Bp. Aux.	1914
Chicoutimi	Michael Labrecque	1892
Demerara	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence,	Pat. Chiasson, Vic. Ap.	1917
Haileybury	Elias A. Latulipe	1908
Hamilton	Thomas Joseph Dowling	1887
Harbour-Grace,	John March	1906
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899
Jamaica	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap.	1907
Joliette	John William Forbes	1913
Keewatin	Ovide Charlebois	1910
London	F. Fallon	1910
Mackenzie	Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902
Mont Laurier	Francis Xavier Brunet	1913
Nicolet	Joseph S. Brunault	1899
Pembroke	Patrick Ryan	1912
Peterboro'	Michael O'Brien	1913
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal	1891
Rimouski	Andrew Blais	1890
Roseau	Philip Schelfhaut	1902
St. George's, N.F.,	Michael P. Power	1911
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard	1906
St. John, N. Brunswick,	Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie,	David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
	Hubert Chalifoux, Bp. Aux.	1915
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard	1892
Victoria, B.C.	Alex. Macdonald	1908
Yukon and Prince Rupert	Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap. (Bp. for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg)	1917 1912
AFRICA. *Bishops*:—		
Bangweolo	Stephen Larue, V.A.	1913
Basutoland	Julius J. Cenez, V.A.	1909
Cape Colony	*East*...Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West...John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
Gold Coast	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906
Kenia	Philip Perlo, V.A.	1906
Khartum	Francis Geyer, V.A.	1903

AFRICA. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons.
Lagos	Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Natal	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Nyasa	Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange Free State,	Charles Cox, Adm. Ap.	1914
Orange River,	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis	John Murphy	1916
Port Victoria, Seychelles,	George Lachavane	1916
Shiré	Louis Anneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Togo	Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.	1914
Transvaal	Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1914
Upper Nile	John Biermans, Vic. Ap.	1912
Victoria Nyanza,	H. Streicher, Vic. Ap.	1897
Western Nigeria,	Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Zanzibar	John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913

ASIA.

Delegate-Apostolic to India,	Abp. Fumasoni-Biondi	
Archbishops.		
Agra	Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay	(vacant)	
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus	Paul Aouad	1911
Madras	John Aelen	1902
Simla	Anselm John Kenealy	1911
Verapoly	Bernard Arguinzonis Angelus M. Perez, Abp. Coadj.	1896 1915
Bishops.		
Ajmer	Henry Caumont	1913
Allahabad	Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden)	Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Burma, East	Victor Emnl. Segrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North	Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changanacherry,	Thos. Kurialacheril, V. A.	1911
Cochin	José Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore	Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca	Joseph Legrand	1916
Ernakulam	Aloysius Pareparambil, V.A Augustine Kandathil, Bp. Co.	1896 1911
Galle	Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hyderabad	Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna	Henry Joulain	1893
Kandy	Bede Beekmeyer	1912
Kottayam	Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnagur	Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam	Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore	Fabian A. Eestermans	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904

ASIA. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons.
Mangalore	P. Perini	1910
Meliapur	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
Mysore	Hippolytus Teissier	1916
Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1907
Poona	Henry Doering	1907
Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly	A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur	John Menacherry, Vic. Ap.	1896
Trincomalee	Gaston Robichez	1917
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1891

AUSTRALASIA.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia,	Abp. Cattaneo.	
Archbishops.		
Adelaide	Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane	James Duhig	1905
Hobart	Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne	Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth	Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney	Michael Kelly	1901
Wellington	Francis Redwood Thomas O'Shea, Abp.-Coadj	1874 1913
Bishops.		
Armidale	Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Auckland	Henry William Cleary	1910
Ballarat	Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst	John Dunne	1901
Caroline Islands,	Peter Walleser, Vic. Ap.	1912
Central Oceania,	Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
Christchurch	Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Cooktown	John Heavey	1914
Dunedin	Michael Verdon	1896
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. Charles Nicolas, Bp. Coadj.	1887 1918
Geraldton	William Kelly	1898
Gilbert Islands	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889
Goulburn	John Gallagher	1895
Kimberley	Adm. Joseph Creagh	
Lismore	John Carroll	1910
Maitland	Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigator's Islands	Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap.	1896
New Guinea	A. G. de Boismenu	1899
New Pomerania,	Louis Couppé	1889
Port Augusta	John Norton	1906
Rockhampton	Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale	Patrick Phelan	1913
Sandhurst	John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands;	John E. Bertreux, V.A.	1912
Wagga-Wagga	Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia	William Hayden	1918

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales,* 1918–19, Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, D.D.; 1919–20, Sir John D. McClure, LL.D., D.Mus. *Secretary,* Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Office and Publication Department,* 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion,* with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary,* F. Dolby Shelton. *Offices,* 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1916, 4,227 chapels and 2,070 pastors. The members numbered 408,029, Sunday-school teachers 56,603, and Sunday scholars 531,295. In the U.S. the "members" alone number 7,236,650. *President of the Baptist Union,* 1918–19, Rev. J. E. Roberts, M.A., B.D. *Secretary,* Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. *Office,* Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS re included all those religious bodies which owe heir existence, directly or indirectly, to the forts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. he most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body ounded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *onference*, consisting of six clergymen and four aymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth f Methodism has been great, its present ad- erents being given as 32,000,000. This figure, owever, is probably an over-estimate, and is herefore open to correction. The latest statistics re: Ministers, 54,475; local preachers, 98,733; embers and probationers, 10,110,677; Sunday hools, 95,566; officers and teachers, 961,728; holars, 9,209,301; churches and other preaching aces, 100,113. The conference is now composed its Representative Session of 300 ministers nd 300 laymen, with a ministerial president nd secretary at its head, elected year by year. he Wesleyans are governed primarily by the onference, secondarily by the Synods, which e semi-annual meetings of the ministers and lected laymen in each district, over which chairman is appointed by the Conference, and irdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and y officers of each circuit. The authority of both ese last meetings is subordinate to the Con- rence, which has the supreme legislative and dicial power in Methodism. The Wesleyan onference will be held at Newcastle in 1919.—*res.*, Rev. Samuel Chadwick; *Sec.*, Rev. John E. akerley.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in affordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of ugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to e excesses attending certain outdoor services lled "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Confer- ce prohibited the continuance of the practice. ourne and Clowes refused to comply with this cision, and were in consequence expelled. They d their sympathisers banded together in a new ody, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next the Wesleyans they are the most numerous d the most democratic of all the denomina- ons which have arisen out of the Methodist ovement.—*President*, Rev. W. A. Hammond.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed the Union in 1907 of three denominations of ethodists, which hitherto had been separate om and independent of each other. These re:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its igin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He manded that the members of the societies, d not the Conference, should be constituted the urce of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as minis- terial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new de- nomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denomina- tions into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by dis- tricts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Con- ference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the con- stitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*Presi- dent*, Rev. J. W. Walls; *Secretary*, T. Gill.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Con- gregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. —*President*, R. Henshall.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Con- gregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*Secretary*, Rev. E. Bromage, Sheffield.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1915–16 £283,577 to sustain their very extensive mission- ary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £39,383. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £11,261 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £20,577 for their missions.

he number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Pro- bation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
esleyan Methodists	2,850	19,455	497,280	21,759	8,522	863,538
imitive Methodists	1,165	14,832	205,695	...	4,529	427,013
ited Methodist Church	735	4,955	140,230	6,261	2,339	268,182
dependent Methodists	377	...	8,169	193	145	25,497
esleyan Reform Union	23	472	8,367	290	198	22,121

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses :—*Barking* (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Beverley* (*York*); *Birmingham* (*Birmingham*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Europe, N. & C.* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Islington* (*London*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Newcastle* (*Newcastle*); *Peterborough* (*Peterborough*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Albans* (*St. Albans*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Swansea* (*St. David's*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Warrington* (*Liverpool*); *Wells* (*B. & Wells*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. The **Society of Friends**, which consists of 20,059 members and about 9,000 other adherents in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,333 in Ireland, has 235 recorded ministers, including over 130 women; their places of worship, in 1917, numbered 441. *Central Offices for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. Ireland has a separate organisation, with *Office*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The Brethren, or **Plymouth Brethren**, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The **Reformed Episcopal Church**: *Presiding Bp. in England*, Rt. Rev. P. Xenophon Eldridge, D.D., St. Jude's Ch., Balham, S.W. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Presiding Bp.*, Rt. Rev. A. H. Mathew, Lees, Walmer, Kent. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 258,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office (*pro tem.*), Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at thirteen millions. The **Greeks** have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have churches in London and Manchester; the **French**, **Dutch**, **Swedes**, and **Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems**.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912), and is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Dec., 1916, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 23,665, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 9,859, *Local Officers*, 63,464. The number of countries occupied was 63, and of languages used 40. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 117 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 31 Maternity Homes and 53 Children's Homes, 159 Slum Posts, 20 Prison-Gate Homes, 282 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, 193 Workshops and Factories, 119 Labour Bureaux, 35 Farms, &c. 34,964 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. The total raised during "Self-Denial Week" in 1918 amounted to £117,503. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

THE senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. Many of the Battalions and Companies are now recognised as Cadet Units under the Rules governing the Cadet Force. The total strength throughout the world is 2,300 Companies with 120,000 officers and boys. Over 400,000 ex-members enlisted voluntarily, and more than 800,000 are now serving in the Naval or Military forces. *Sec. (acting)*, Chas. E. Ranken, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 500,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,316 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. 2. *Secretary*, Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A.

BOY SCOUTS.

A Movement, Incorporated by Royal Charter, initiated and organised by Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chief Scout. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

During the War the utility of the Movement has been demonstrated by the employment of some 100,000 Boy Scouts on war work; many thousands have joined the Colours, and a continuous service of coast-watching under the Admiralty has been maintained since the outbreak of war, in which some 35,000 scouts have taken their share. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, while all the Allies and neutral countries have adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

University Officers, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., *All Souls*..... Elect. 1907
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* 1896
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., President of *Trinity* 1917
Proctors, Rev. F. H. Hall, M.A., *Oriel*; R. R. Marett, M.A., D.Sc., *Exeter* 1918
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1910; R. E. Prothero, M.A., *All Souls* 1914
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1910
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of *All Souls*..... 1905
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magdalen* 1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter* 1899
Bodley's Librarian, Falconer Madan, M.A., *Brasenose*..... 1912
Sub-Librarians, A. E. Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen*, 1899; H. H. E. Craster, M.A., D.Litt., *All Souls* 1912
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1909
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen*..... 1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke* 1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.*..... 1907
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), *Queen's* 1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest and Board of Finance, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* ..... Elect. 1873
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, R. W. Macan, D.Litt., M.A., *Univ. Coll.* 1916
Acting Curator of Schools, Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., *Queen's* 1910
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*..... 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* 1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls* 1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Bedels, H. M. Lodge, *Divinity*; E. Parker, *Law*; two vacancies (*Medicine* and *Arts*)
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's* 1900
Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy..... 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, P. E. Matheson, M.A., *New Coll.*; A. W. Pickard Cambridge, M.A., *Balliol*.
Extension of Teaching, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., M.P., *New Coll.*
Local Exams., H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester*.
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magdalen*.
University Press, C. Cannan, M.A., *Trinity*.
Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., *Brasenose* 1911
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, N. Waterfield, M.A., *New Coll.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *Brasenose*.
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magdalen*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.
Association for Education of Women, Miss Rogers, Old Clarendon Building.

Fnded.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribn. to Univer. purposes.	Under-grad-uates.	Members of Con-vocation.
				£	£	*	*
1437	*All Souls*.....	F. W. Pember, M.A., *Warden*.....	1914	33,320	12,542	6	85
1262	*Balliol*.....	A. L. Smith, M.A., *Master*	1916	11,602	272	190	437
1509	*Brasenose* ...	C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., *Principal*	1889	20,353	1,682	136	283
1532	*Ch. Ch.*	T. B. Strong, D.D., *Dean*	1901	65,280	12,457	233	686
1516	*CorpusChristi*	Thomas Case, M.A., *President*.....	1904	19,356	2,388	62	244
1314	*Exeter*.....	L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector*	1913	9,495	198	145	423
1874	*Hertford*.....	H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	2,187	24	86	145
1571	*Jesus*	(Vacant).....	—	18,829	824	117	180
1427	*Lincoln*	(Vacant), *Rector*	1884	8,407	512	79	208
1456	*Magdalen* ...	Sir Herbt. Warren, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., *Pres*	1885	76,221	25,684	155	406
1270	*Merton*.....	T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden*	1903	36,194	3,761	97	289
1386	*New Coll.* ...	W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden*	1903	38,741	5,200	226	502
1326	*Oriel*.....	L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost*.....	1914	13,414	1,049	93	211
1624	*Pembroke* ...	Fredk. Homes Dudden, D.D., *Master*...	—	6,126	111	72	181
1340	*Queen's*	J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	37,626	3,137	146	264
1555	*St. John's* ...	H. A. James, D.D., *President*	1909	33,172	2,290	184	304
1554	*Trinity*	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *President* ...	1907	9,528	240	139	440
1249	*University* ...	R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Master*	1906	13,257	1,146	126	330
1613	*Wadham*.....	J. Wells, M.A., *Warden*.....	1913	8,120	137	61	186
1714	*Worcester* ...	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost*.....	1903	6,573	83	89	231
1269	*St. Edm. Hall*	H. H. Williams, M.A., *Principal*	1913	—	—	48	50
1869	*Keble*	W. Lock, D.D., *Warden*	1897	—	—	182	310
1868	*Non-Coll. Stu.*	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor*	1890	—	—	152	103
	Campion Hall	Rev. C. D. Plater, M.A.		—	—	7	10
	S. Benet's Hall	Rev. E. S. A. Parker, M.A.		—	—	7	5
		Total.....				2,838	6,522

* Numbers on the books at November, 1917.

Hebdomadal Council.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; one Pro-Vice-Chancellor (the Rector of *Exeter*); Proctors.

Heads of Houses, The President of *Magdalen*; Warden of *Wadham*; Warden of *All Souls*; President of *St. John's*; Principal of *St. Edmund Hall*.

Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Vinerian Professor of English Law; the Waynflete Professor of Physiology; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Reader in Indian Law.

Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; C. G. Robertson, M.A.; E. Barker, M.A.; T. B. Strong, D.D.; F. J. Lys, M.A.

Prizemen, &c., 1918.

(Practically all the University Prizes and Scholarships are at present suspended.)

Recognised Societies of Women Students.

Lady Margaret Hall.

Chairman of Council, Warden of Wadham Coll.
Principal, Miss H. Jex Blake.
Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge.
Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Argles, Spinney Piece, Bagley Wood, Oxford.
Resident Librarian, Miss E. Jamison.
Bursar, Miss Deneke.

Somerville College.

Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell.

St. Hugh's College.

Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain.
Vice-Principal, Miss Cecilia M. Ady.
Librarian, Miss Evans.
House Bursar, Miss B. A. Bullen.

St. Hilda's Hall.

Principal, Miss Burrows.
Vice-Princ. and History Tutor, Miss A. E. Levett.
English Tutor and Librarian, Miss L. F. Todd.
Classical Tutor, Miss Keith.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.

Society of Oxford Home-Students.

Chairman, Prof. W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L.
Prin. Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Rd., Oxford.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Chancellor, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.* ..... Elect. 1908
Vice-Chancellor, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., Master of *Christ's*..... 1918
High Steward, The Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.* 1891
Deputy High Steward, (vacant) 1915
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*, 1910; Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1911
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.* 1900
Public Orator, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., *St. John's* 1876
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.*..... 1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's* 1889
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.*
Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldis, M.A., *Pet.*
Counsel, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., *St. John's*, 1915; M. L. Romer, K.C., M.A., *Trin. H.* 1915
Esquire Bedells, A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*, 1900; R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.* 1913
Proctors, J. M. Dodds, M.A., *Pet.*; R. A. Herman, M.A., *Trin.* 1918
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) .....
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, M.A., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* .....

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS. • In residence Michaelmas Term, 1918.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll. 1917.	Contribn. to Univer. Purposes 1918.	Under-grads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
				£	£	*		
1473	*St. Catharine's*	Claude H. W. Johns, Litt.D., *Master*	1909	5,991	699	29	108	228
1505	*Christ's*	Arthur Everett Shipley, Sc.D., *Master*	1910	15,021	1,395	65	414	812
1326	*Clare*	Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master*	1915	15,926	1,159	26	318	601
1352	*Corpus Christi.*	Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D., *Mast.*	1914	11,635	1,081	6	217	325
1800	*Downing*.....	Albert Charles Seward, M.A., *Master*	1915	8,279	642	30	111	280
1584	*Emmanuel* ...	Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master*	1911	20,950	1,755	49	358	817
1348	*Gonville & Caius*	Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D., *Master*	1912	27,300	2,604	55	455	1,052
1496	*Jesus*	Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master*	1912	9,739	1,149	22	211	403
1441	*King's*	Walter Durnford, M.A., *Provost*	1905	35,600	2,927	14	517	911
1519	*Magdalene*.....	Arthur C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., *Mast.*	1915	7,620	381	12	96	270
1347	*Pembroke*	William Sheldon Hadley, M.A., *Master*	1912	11,088	1,164	32	441	967
1257	*Peterhouse*.....	Sir Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., *Mast.*	1900	8,532	860	22	219	394
1448	*Queens'*	Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., *Pres.*...	1906	7,514	537	27	162	398
1505	*Sidney-Sussex.*	George Arthur Weekes, M.A., *Master*	1918	15,774	1,473	20	151	356
1511	*St. John's*	Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master*	1908	43,542	4,031	50	868	1,360
1546	*Trinity*	Sir Jos. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., *Mast.*	1918	82,822	7,954	32	1,981	3,251
1350	*Trinity Hall* ...	(Vacant)	19	7,258	575	18	219	456
	HOSTELS.							
1882	*Selwyn College*	J. O. Farquhar Murray, D.D., *Master*	1909	...	...	12	58	207
1869	*Non-Coll. Stds.*	W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *Censor*	1907	...	...	62	33	184
		Not on College Boards	...	...	...	...	134	131
		Total (1917).....	...	...	...	583	7,071	13,406

Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch; Hon. M.A.

Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*

Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. F. Gowland Hopkins, M.A., M.B., F.R.S., *Trin.*

Director of the Psychological Laboratory, C. S. Myers, M.D., Sc.D., *Caius.*

Director of Military Studies, Lt.-Col. W. K. Shirley, C.M.G.

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.

Heads of Colleges, The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Clare*; The Master of *Emmanuel*; The President of *Queens'*.

Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Hobson; Professor Sorley; Professor Seward.

Other Members of the Senate, Dr. Parry (*Trin.*); Dr. F. H. A. Marshall (*Christ's*); Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; Dr. Tanner (*St. John's*); W. Durnford, M.A. (*King's*); J. H. Gray, M.A. (*Qu.*); H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); Col. H. J. Edwards, M.A. (*Pet.*), C.B., C.B.E.

MATRICULATIONS.

1903-1904	936	1908-1909	1,163	1913-1914	1,178
1904-1905	933	1909-1910	1,218	1914-1915	727
1905-1906	1,067	1910-1911	1,191	1915-1916	344
1906-1907	1,083	1911-1912	1,156	1916-1917	235
1907-1908	1,164	1912-1913	1,200	1917-1918	281

PRIZEMEN, ETC., 1918.

(Practically all the University Prizes and Scholarships are at present suspended.)

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1917, £39,821 15 11

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1917.

Total payments	£35,102	17	4
Balance due to Chest	4,718	18	7
	£39,821	15	11

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss K. Jex-Blake.

Vice-Mistress and Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.

Directors of Studies.—Classics, Miss K. Jex-Blake. *Mathematics*, Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave. *Moral Sciences*, Miss M. Fletcher. *Natural Sciences*, Miss M. B. Thomas. *English and Historical and Comparative Philology*, Miss H. M. R. Murray. *Modern and Mediæval Languages*, Miss K. T. B. Butler. *History and Economics*, Miss E. E. Power.

Resident Lecturers.—Classics, Miss J. R. Bacon. *Mathematics*, Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave. *Modern and Mediæval Languages*, (vacant). *Ass. Lect. in French*, Mlle. Sedeyn.

Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.

Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.

Secretary, Miss M. Clover, Colehy, Grange Road, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Katharine Stephen.

Tutors, Miss B. A. Clough; Miss A. B. Collier; Miss M. Fletcher; Miss J. P. Strachey.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. Sidgwick.

Staff Lecturers.—Mathematics, Miss A. B. Collier. *Classics*, Mrs. Adam; Miss J. E. Harrison; Mrs. Wedd. *Natl. Sciences*, Misses E. R. Saunders; J. L. Elles; J. M. W. Slater. *History*, Miss C. B. Frith. *Mod. Lang.*, Misses M. Steele Smith; A. C. Paues; J. P. Strachey. *Economics*, Miss L. Grier.

Librarian (vacant).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A.

Principal Officer (vacant).

Registrars: (*Academic Council*) P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., M.A.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.

Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.

Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., B.A., B.Sc.

Public Orator (vacant).

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, F. D. Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation—(Divinity)*, Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Prof. S. L. Loney, Lord Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), Dr. T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Prof. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir Seymour J. Sharkey, Sir Frederick Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, C. J. Symonds. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. R. M. Burrows. *By King's College (Theological Department)*, T. B. Saunders. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*, The Master of the Rolls (Sir Charles Swinfen Eady). *By Middle Temple*, R. A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Mr. Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, R. B. Phillpotts. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Sir Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, R. C. Palmer. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), J. S. Green; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Prof. F. W. Andrewes, Sir Cooper Perry, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. G. A. Buckmaster, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir Herbert Jackson, Prof. W. W. Watts; (*Engineering*), Prof. W. E. Dalby; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz.: (*a*) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (*b*) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College

remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, and the Ratan Tata Department of Social Science and Administration of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 0 and 19; *Arts*, 45 and 167; *Laws*, 3 and 14; *Music*, 1 and 22; *Medicine*, 15 and 335; *Science*, 45 and 209; *Engineering*, 12 and 70; *Economics*, 13 and 12.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1916–18.

Theology, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A., D.D.
Arts, Prof. Sir Sidney Lee, LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.
Laws, Prof. H. J. H. Mackay, LL.D.
Music, Prof. Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.
Medicine, Sir Bertrand E. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Science, Prof. A. N. Whitehead, Sc.D., M.A., F.R.S.
Engineering, H. C. H. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.I.M.M.
Economics, Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, R. M. Burrows, D.Litt.
Administrative Officer and Senior Tutor, Irene C. Major-Stevenson.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Department,
Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Miss Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden (acting), T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, D.D.

King's College (Theological Department),
Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, M.A., B.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science, Medical, and Engineering:—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Principal (acting), Miss A. W. Richardson.

Arts—in Pedagogy only:—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C.
Principal, Prof. J. Adams, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* p. 262).

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology.
(*See* p. 266.)

Science:—

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., LL.D.

Engineering:—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.

Science—in Agriculture only:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, O.B.E., M.A.

Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science,
Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, J. S. G. Pemberton, M.A., D.C.L.
Proctors, A. Robinson, D.C.L.; J. A. Menzies, M.A., M.D.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Col. E. H. Hills, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Observer, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A., F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, John S. G. Pemberton, D.C.L. *(acting)*.

HATFIELD HALL, Durham.
Principal, F. B. Jevons, M.A., D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S HALL, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, M.A., B.D.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Durham.
Principal, Rev. D. Walker.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. J. H. How.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Mrs. E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, Prof. D. Drummond, M.A., M.D., D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, Sir W. H. Hadow, D.Mus.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Treasurer, A. E. Steinthal, M.A., B.Sc.
Registrar, and Senior Tutor (Men), Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Senior Tutor (Women), Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Clerk of Convocation, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, J. W. Graham, M.A.
,, —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.
,, —Lister House, *Warden* (vacant).
,, —St. Anselms, *Warden*, Rev. T. E. Cleworth, M.A.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. M. E. Hogg, M.A.
,, —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss R. Berwick.
,, —Summerville Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Guthkelth.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Col. Gilbert Barling, C.B., F.R.C.S.
Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal, Sir William Ashley, M.Com.
Registrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Head Mistress (Women), Miss M. S. Lilley, M.A.
Head Master (Men) (vacant).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, M.A., D.Litt.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.
Warden. Kenneth Forbes, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, Arthur G. Lupton, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Michael E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D.
Accountant, G. R. Brench.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Secretary, A. E. Wheeler.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., LL.D.; A. J. Hobson.
Vice-Chancellor, W. Ripper, C.H., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.
Treasurer, D. Vickers.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Education, J. A. Green, M.A.
Master of Method, C. Birchenough, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
Treasurer, George A. Wills, LL.D.
Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.

Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Teachers' Training Department.

Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

Hall of Residence for Women.

Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

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The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds organise courses of University Extension Lectures, followed by examinations, in all parts of the kingdom. Full particulars may be obtained from the following:—

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Cambridge.

Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London.

John Lea, M.A., the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Manchester.

The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Manchester.

Liverpool.

The Secretary, University Extension Board, The University, Liverpool.

Leeds.

The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Leeds.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

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Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.

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Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Manchester.

Principal, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
Vice-Princ., E. Murray Wrong, M.A.
Registrar, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

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NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar (*acting*), J. E. Shimeld.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Head of Department, Prof. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£5,800.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL.

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Registrar, D. Kiddle.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893.

(£5,500.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Chancellor, H.M. The King.
Senior Deputy do., The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Prof. Sir J. Morris Jones, M.A.
Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., G.C.B.
Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Treas., Guild of Graduates, J. Ballinger, M.A.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872). (£10,125.)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.
Warden, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.
Warden, H. H. Paine, M.A., B.Sc., M.C.

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Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A., Litt.D.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Warden, Prof. R. L. Archer, M.A.
Women—Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

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Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

ABERDARE HALL.
Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).
Principal, Rev. G. C. Joyce, D.D.
[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411. (£16,800.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir John Herkless, D.D.
Rector, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Principal, Sir John Herkless, D.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, J. M. Anderson, LL.D. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.
Principal, Sir John Herkless, D.D. £1,500

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.
Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).
Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £850

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450. (£20,880.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, M. Raymond Poincaré (French President).
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. £2,000
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor William Stewart, D.D., LL.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).
Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494. (£23,400.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1917
Rector, Viscount Cowdray 1914
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D. £1,500
Represent. in Parlt., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.
Librarian, Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., O.M., D.C.L.
Rector, Admiral Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Representative in Parliament, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D., F.R.S.
Sec. of University, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie.
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, Thomas F. Harley.

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected.
Chancellor, The Viscount Iveagh, K.P.	1909
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hn. D. H. Madden, LL.D.	1885
Provost, Rev. Sir J. P. Mahaffy, C.B.E., D.D., Mus.D.	
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D.	1892
Arthur W. Samuels, K.C.	1916

SENIOR FELLOWS.

Vice-Provost, Thomas T. Gray, M.A.
Senior Dean & Catechist, Francis A. Tarleton, Sc.D.
Senior Lecturer, W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
Senior Proctor, John J. Beare, M.A.
Bursar, Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.
Registrar, Edward P. Culverwell, M.A.
Auditor, G. L. Cathcart, M.A., Litt.D.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Law, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.	1917
Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Indian & Civil Service, R. H. Alton, M.A....	1907
Music, H. S. Macran, M.A.	1900
Agriculture, W. G. Hodson, M.A.	1910
Army School, G. R. Webb, M.A.	1909
Education, J. M. Henry, M.A.	1917
Lady Registrar, Miss Alice Purser, M.A. ...	1918

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.
Secretary, W. G. Hodson, M.A.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908.

Chancellor, His Grace the Most Revd. William J. Walsh, D.D. (Archbishop of Dublin).
Vice-Chancellor, Dennis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.
President, Sir Bertram Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.
President, Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Rev. J. Hynes, B.D.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.
President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary and Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, James J. O'Neill.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D., LL.D.
Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.Sc.

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

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BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
BEAMINSTER (Agric. Training Centre).—*Headmaster*, L. Skyrm, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CHELMSFORD (East Anglian Institute of Agriculture).—*Principal*, R. M. Wilson, B.Sc.
DAUNTSEY AGRIC. SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
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GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric. Coll.).—*Princ.*, William G. R. Paterson, B.Sc.
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Salop).—*Principal*, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
HOLMES CHAPEL, Cheshire (Coll. of Agric.).—*Principal*, Miss P. de B. Bowen-Colthurst.
IPSWICH (Eastern Counties Dairy Institute).—*Principal*, J. A. Smith.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
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NEWTON ABBOT, Devon (Seale-Hayne Coll.).—*Principal*, B. N. Wale, B.Sc.
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal*, William T. Lawrence.
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READING UNIVERSITY COLL. (*q.v.*).
ROTHAMSTED, Harpenden, Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric. Trust).—*Director*, E. J. Russell, D.Sc., F.R.S.
S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).
SWANLEY, Kent (School of Horticulture for Women).—*Principal*, Miss G. J. Sanders.
TAMWORTH (Agric. Coll.).—*Sec.*, William Sillito.
TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. Borlase.
UCKFIELD (Agric. and Hortic. College and Training Farm).—*Principal*, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc.
USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, John Clark Newsham.
WISLEY SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey).—*Principal*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London and at various Provincial centres. The diplomas granted are A.R.I.B.A. and F.R.I.B.A.

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BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. G. Greysmith.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
" Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
DERBY, Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
DOVER, School of Art.—*Art Director*, W. H. East, A.R.C.A.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster* (*actg.*), George Atkinson, A.R.C.A.; *Registrar*, B. I. Tilly.
EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Director*, F. Morley Fletcher. *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland. *Professors*, R. Burns, A.R.S.A.; P. Portsmouth, A.R.S.A.; G. W. Browne, R.S.A.; W. S. Black. *Supt. of Evening Classes*, J. C. Mitchell, A.R.S.A.
GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.*, Patrick S. Dunn. *Director*, John Henderson. *Professors*, Maurice Greiffenhagen, A.R.A.; R. Anning Bell, A.R.A.; F. Caley Robinson, R.W.S.; A. McGibbon, F.R.I.B.A.
GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).
HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).
LEEDS, Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.—*Sec.*, Arthur Tait.
LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.—*Keeper and Librarian*, A. C. Gow, R.A.; *Sec.*, W. R. M. Lamb, M.A.; *Regr.*, E. F. Dixon.
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LONDON.—University College (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—King's College (*q.v.*).
MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, Henry Cadness.
NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Professor of Fine Art*, R. G. Hatton, A.R.C.A.
NOTTINGHAM, University College (*q.v.*).

DENTAL.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.—*Dean*, W. H. Dolamore, L.R.C.P., L.D.S.
(See also under Hospitals, p. 296.)

DRAMA.

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62–64 Gower St., W.C.—*President*, Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, C. M. Lowne.

LEGAL.

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Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.
Secretary, Harold Hardy.
Clerk, Charles H. Worthy.

BAR LIBRARY.
(Royal Courts of Justice.)
Secretary and Librarian, R. A. Riches.

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(100–113 Chancery Lane, W.C.)
[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession. Number of members, 8,561.]
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Vice-President, William Arthur Sharp.
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(Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.)

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Chairman of the Board of Studies, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
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Common Law, Sir Hugh Fraser, LL.D.
Assistant, J. Gerald Pease, B.A.
Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.
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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.—*President*, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A. *Hon. Sec., Education Committee*, E. A. Baker, M.A., D.Lit.

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GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St., W. 1.—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrars: England*, Norman C. King; *Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54 George Sq., Edinburgh; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.—*Chairman*, Sir F. H. Champneys, Bart., M.D.; *Secretary*, G. W. Duncan.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 687 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. *Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The largest general hospital in England: 933 beds; in-patients 1917. 16,053; out-patients, 102,130; 141 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry board and residence. 34 prizes and scholarships awarded annually.—*Dean*, Prof. William Wright, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, E. J. Burdon.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 644. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually.—*Hon. Dean*, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.; *Sub-Dean*, M. S. Pembrey, M.D.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—460 civilian, 530 military beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over 30 house appointments open to qualified students; clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London.—*Medical Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean (acting)*, R. R. James, F.R.C.S.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 450. Three entrance scholarships, value £100, £50, and £25, also one of £50 for University students, awarded annually.—*Dean*, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 305. In-patients 1917, 2,861. Out-patients 1917, 30,306. Five entrance scholarships, value £100 to £25, awarded annually in Sept.—*Dean*, Sir John Broadbent, Bart.; *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. J. Fenton, M.D.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 213.—*Dean*, S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St., W.C. 1.—Number of beds, 507.—*Dean*, G. F. Blacker, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.—Number of beds, 350.—Four Entrance Scholarships, each £50; also two Burney Yeo Scholarships, each £80, for Oxford and Cambridge students, awarded annually.—*Dean*, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D.; *Sec.*, S. C. Ranner, M.A.

LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Director*, Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of £20, £25, £30, £50, £60, and £75 awarded. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and St. Mary's Hospitals. Many appointments open to qualified students. Students' chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School. Courses and bursaries for dental students.—*Dean*, Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D., M.S.; *Warden and Sec.*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E.—Three sessions annually, commencing 15 January, 1 May, and 1 October. Fee, £16 16s.—*Dean*, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.; *Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.—*Commdt.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., F.R.S., A.M.S.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For qualified men only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 6 guineas; one month, 3 guineas; or £30 perpetual.—*Dean*, Donald Armour.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL DENTAL SCHOOL, National Dental Hospital, Gt. Portland St., W.—*Dean*, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
Cambridge University.
Durham University.
Dublin University.
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Queen's University, Belfast.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
University Colleges of the National University of Ireland (Cork, Galway, and Dublin).
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.] (Closed on Mobilisation.)

STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

Commandant (vacant).

CAVALRY SCHOOL, Netheravon.

Commandant, Maj. Hon. R. Bruce.
Adjutant, Capt. W. Johnson.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, Shoeburyness.

Commandant (vacant).

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR ROYAL HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY, Shoeburyness.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. W. D. Sclater Booth, D.S.O., R.A.

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[Officers who pass through the advanced class of the college have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.*, after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Col. R. E. Home, D.S.O., R.A., *p.a.c.*
Adjutant, Maj. W. H. R. Prewer, R.A.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, Chatham.

Commandant, Br.-Gen. A. L. Schreiber, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Brigade Major and Sec., Maj. J. A. McQueen, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Bisley Camp.

Commandant, Col. T. G. Dalby, D.S.O., 60th Rifles.

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Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. J. Carter, D.S.O.

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Westland Row, Dublin.
Secretary, C. E. Grahame-Harvey.

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[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]
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Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Major G. Wilson, D.S.O.
Senior Director of Music, Lt.-Col. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
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VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
158 Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, W. 11.
Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.D.
Director of Music, Churchill Sibley, Mus.D.
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ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.
President, Adm. Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., F.R.S.
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Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

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Supt., Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O., R.N.
Headmaster, J. E. Evans, B.A.

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Mechanical Training Establishment, R.N.,
Chatham.
Commander, R. R. Harrison, R.N.R.
Engineer Comm., A. Brown.
Do., Lt.-Comm., F. E. Bridgwater.
Shipwright Lieut., G. E. Segrue.
Warrant Schoolmaster, Ernest Nodder.
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FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers), *Ganges*, *Impregnable* (2 ships), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers); and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* (see Societies).

Exmouth, moored off Grays, Essex (and seagoing tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.* Capt. Charles E. W. Pyddoke, R.N.; *Sec.*, Walter Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C. 2.

TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.

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SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES
(Incorporated),
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Chairman of Governing Body, Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Director, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., PH.D.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham*, *Bristol*, *Cambridge*, *Durham*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *London*, *Manchester*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*: *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *National University of Ireland*, and the Queen's University of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the London County Council are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. 11.—*Principal (acting)*, A. E. Bailey.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton.

CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N.—*Principal (acting)*, W. G. Thomas.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W.—*Principal*, T. McKeggie, A.R.C.A. (*hon.*).

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.E.
(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass's branch*, Cassland Road, N.E.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A. *Sec.*, E. H. Pratt.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (L.C.C. Hammersmith), Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. *Headmaster*, School of Art, A. H. Christie (*acting*).

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

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BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, George Senter, D.Sc.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.Mech.E.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, Clerkenwell, E.C.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, Major Robert Mitchell.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albury Street, Deptford.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss R. Mason.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, Fitzroy Street, W.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Martin.

DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden (actg.)*, T. Raymont, M.A.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (*Branch of the Borough Polytechnic*).—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.Mech.E.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennand.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder, R.N.R.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Hon. Principal*, A. R. Gridley, M.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W. 1.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Terrace, Blackheath.—*Principal*, J. H. Hale.

ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.

Visitor: H.M. THE KING.

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Chairman of Executive Committee, Right Hon. Arthur H. D. Acland.

Chairman of Delegacy, Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are :—

Royal College of Science.

Mathematics: A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S. (*Applied*); *Physics:* H. L. Callender, F.R.S., R. J. Strutt, F.R.S., W. Watson, F.R.S., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, F. J. Cheshire; A. E. Conrady, *Optical design*; *Chemistry:* H. B. Baker, F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials:* W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology:* J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*) (vacant) (*Comparative Pathology*), P. Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); *Geology:* W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining: W. Frecheville; *Metallurgy:* H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology:* W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering:* S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering:* T. Mather, F.R.S.

Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C. 2.

(1). *City Guilds Engineering College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2). *Technical College*, Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors:* A. J. Margetson, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., *Civil and Mech. Engineering*; G. T. Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Applied Chemistry*; W. H. Eccles, D.Sc., *Applied Physics and Electr. Engineering.*

(3). *Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

(4). *Department of Technology*, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.

CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 42, Bethnal Green Road, E. 1.—*Principal*, F. Y. Golding.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Southampton Row, W.C.).—*Princ.*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Motor, Aero, and Mechanical), 307–311 Regent Street, W.—Henry J. Spooner, M.I.Mech.E.

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St., W.).—*Headmaster*, Ernest Bailey.

SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY (186 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9).—*Principal*, H. Lucas, Ph.D., F.C.S.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. Morris, B.Sc.

BANBURY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, S. H. Beale.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, David Hardman, M.Sc.

BATH (City Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, A. G. Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.

BATLEY (Techn. and Art Sch.).—*Organising Master*, P. I. Kitchen, B.Sc.

BELFAST (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, F. C. Forth, F.R.C.Sc.I.

BIRKENHEAD (Holt Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.

BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.). — *Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.
„ (Tech. Sch., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, W. E. Harrison, A.R.C.S.
„ (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.B.E., B.Sc.
„ (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, A. J. Gaskin.

BLACKBURN (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

BOLTON (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Munic. Techn. Sch.). — *Principal*, Laurence Small, B.Sc.

BRADFORD CITY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—

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BRIGHTON (Munic. Techn. Coll.). —*Princ.*, W. Beckit Burnie, D.Sc.

BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers' Technical Coll.). —*Princ.*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, G. H. Pope, B.C.L.

BURNLEY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. Crossland, B.Sc.

BURY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, T. Knowles, B.Sc.

CARDIFF (City Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.

CHELTENHAM (Techn. Sch.).—*Dir.*, S. E. Peach, M.com.

CHORLEY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, G. B. Alcock, B.A.

COVENTRY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Belcher, B.Sc.

CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Princ.*, R. W. Bailey.

CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, T. C. Baillie, D.Sc.

DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, C. E. Handy.

DARWEN (Munic. Techn. Sch.)—*Principal*, R. Roberts, B.Sc.

DERBY (Tec. Coll.).—*Princ.*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

DEVONPORT (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.

DEWSBURY (Techn. Sch. and Sch. of Art).—*Organising Master*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.

DONCASTER (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.

DOVER (Sch. of Sci. and Tech., Ladywell).—*Director*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.

DUBLIN (Royal College of Science).—*Dean of Faculty*, H. H. Jeffcott, M.I.Mech.E.

EAST HAM (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc.

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,, §(County Sch.).—H. E. Piggott, M.A., Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—W. C. Brown, M.A.
Horsham (1532).—W. R. E. Major, B.A., B.Sc.
§Houghton-le-Spring.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
Howden (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
§Huddersfield (Almondbury Gr. Sch.)—T. Dyson, M.A.
,, §(College Sch.).—H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
Hull.—*§(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, §(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, (Boulevard).—F. W. de Velling, B.A.
,, §(Craven Street, Secondary).—J. W. Smith.
§Huntingdon.—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
Hurstpierpoint (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
Hutton (Lancs).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
§Hyde (Cheshire County Sch.).—R. E. Jones, M.A.
§Ilford (County High Sch.).—A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
Ilkeston (County Sec. Sch.).—F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
§Ilkley (Yorks).—N. L. Frazer, M.A.
§Ilminster.—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
*§Ipswich (1477).—Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
,, §(Munl. S. Sch.).—P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.
§Isleworth (County Sch.)—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
*§Islington, (Owen's, Brewers' Co.).—R. F. Cholmeley, M.A.
,, §(Northern Polyt. Sch.)—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
§Jarrow-on-Tyne (Sec. Sch.)—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
§Keighley (Gr. Sch.).—T. P. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
§Kendal.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
,, §(Stramongate Sch.).—F. H. Knight, M.A.
§Keswick (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
§Kettering (Gr. Sch.).—J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
Kibworth (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A.
§Kidderminster (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby, M.A.
§Kilburn (Gr. Sch.).—W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
§Kimbolton.—W. Ingram, B.Sc.
§Kingsbridge.—P. H. Wykes, M.A.
*King's College School, Wimbledon Common.—H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
§King's Lynn (King Edward VII.).—Rev. Walter Boyce, M.V.O., M.A.
§Kingston-on-Thames.—C. A. Howse, B.A.
,, §(Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
§Kington (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
§Kirkby Lonsdale (Dual).—J. L. Johnson, M.A.
Kirkby Ravensworth.—Rev. S. J. Lee, M.A.
Kirkham.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
Kirton (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
§Knaresborough (Rural Sec., Dual).—C. W. H. Greaves, B.Sc.
*§Lancaster (Royal).—Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, B.D.
*§Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—Rev. H. T. Bowlby, M.A.
Langport.—S. G. Day, M.A.
Launceston (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
,, (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—H. E. Richardson, B.A.
§Leamington (Sec. Sch.).—A. Thornton, B.Sc.
*Leatherhead (St. John's).—Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
Ledbury (Russell Endowed).—F. W. Wade, M.A.
*§Leeds.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
§Leeds (Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
§Leeds (Armley, West Leeds High School).—C. Darling, B.A.
,, (Central High).—W. Parsons.
,, §(Cockburn High).—F. G. Harmer.
,, (Cath. Day Coll.).—Rev. H. Garnan, S.J.
§Leek (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
*§Leicester (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
,, §(Newton's Found.).—J. W. Muston, M.A.
,, (Newarke Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Ryder, B.A.
§Leigh (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
,, (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. J. Moran.
§Leighton Park (Reading: Friends').—C. I. Evans, M.A.
§Leiston (Sec. Sch.).—J. Turnstall, B.Sc.
Leominster (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Brennan, M.Sc.
§Lewisham (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
§Leyland (Lancs).—F. Jackson, M.A.
§Leytonstone (Leyton County High Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A. [M.A.
§Lichfield (Edward VI.).—Rev. Reg. W. Clarke,
§Lincoln.—Rev. R. S. Moxon, B.D.
,, §(Sec. School).—A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
Liskeard (County Sch.).—H. Dewdney, B.A.
*§Liverpool (Coll.).—Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.
,, §(Collegiate Sch.).—S. E. Brown, B.Sc.
,, §(Institute).—Hy. V. Whitehouse, B.A.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. F. Parry, S.J.
,, (Catholic Inst.).—Rev. Bro. W. D. Forde, B.A.
,, §(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
,, §(Holt Sec. Sch.).—C. W. Bailey, M.A.
§Long Eaton (County Sec. Sch.).—S. Clegg.
Longwood (Huddersfield).—J. E. Bottom.
§Loughborough.—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
Loughton (School).—W. Vincent.
§Louth.—E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
§Lowestoft (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
§Lucton (Herefordsh.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
§Ludlow.—R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
Luton (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
§Lutterworth.—S. M. Douglas, M.A.
Lydney (Sec. Sch.).—F. Dixon, B.Sc.
§Lymm (Cheshire).—W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
§Lytham (King Edward VII.).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
Macclesfield.—F. D. Evans, M.A.
§Maidenhead (County Sch.).—A. E. Brooks, M.A.
§Maidstone (Gr. Sch.).—W. E. Cross, M.A.
§Maldon (Gram. Sch.).—S. G. Deed, M.A.
Malmesbury (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
§Malton—Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
*§Malvern College (1865).—F. S. Preston, M.A.
,, (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
§Manchester (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
,, §(The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. A. Parker-Mason, M.A.
,, §(Central High Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
,, (Cath. Coll. Inst., *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Bernardine, B.A.

§Mansfield (Notts).—J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
,, §(Brunt's).—C. E. Stacey, B.A., B.Sc.
§March (Gr. Sch.).—W. H. Clay Poole, B.A.
§Market Bosworth.—J. Ford Smith, M.A.
§Market Drayton (County Gr.).—J. Elliott, M.A.
§Market Harborough.—F. Hammond, M.A.
§Market Rasen.—P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
*§Marlborough College, Wilts (1843).—C. Norwood, D.Litt.
,, §(Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
§Marlow (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
Masham (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
Mayfield (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Br. Wilfrid.
§Melton-Mowbray.—R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
§Mercers' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
*§Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. (1561).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
§Merton (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, M.A.
§Mexborough (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, M.A.
§Middlesbrough (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll.).—Rev. J. A. Moran, B.A.
§Middleton (Qn. Eliz.).—H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
§Midhurst (Sussex).—Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
*§Mill Hill School, N.W.—Sir John David McClure, LL.D.
Millom (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
§Mirfield (Yorks).—William Todd, M.A.
*Monkton Combe (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
*Monmouth.—L. James, M.A.
§Morley (Sec. Sch.).—H. B. Browne, M.A.
§Morpeth (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
Moulton (Lincs).—A. S. Hatt.
§Nantwich & Acton (Mixed).—E. F. Partridge, B.Sc. (*actg.*).
§Nelson (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—A. C. Patrick, M.A.
§Newark.—Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
§Newbury.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A. [M.A.
*§Newcastle High Sch. (Staff.).—F. Harrison,
,, §(The Orme Sch.).—T. F. Rutter, B.Sc., Ph.D.
*§Newcastle-on-Tyne (Royal).—J. Talbot, M.A.
,, §(Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
§New Cross (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Rd., S.E.).—A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
New Mills (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols, M.A.
Newport (Essex).—Rev. F. J. S. Wyeth, B.D., M.C.
,, §(Mon.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
,, §(Salop).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
,, (Isle of Wight, Mixed).—F. J. Monk, B.A.
,, (Gram. Sch.).—Leslie R. Brown.
§Newquay (County Sch.).—H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
Newton Abbot.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, §(Newton Coll.).—Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
,, (Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
§Normanton.—C. E. Brittain, B.A., M.Sc.
§Northallerton (Mixed).—J. W. Bearder, Ph.D.
§Northampton.—E. Reynolds, M.A.
North Walsham (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
Northwich.—Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
*§Norwich.—Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
*§Nottingham High School.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
,, (Mundella).—J. Jones.
,, (High Pavement).—C. W. Edkins, M.A., LL.D.
§Nuneaton (Edward VI.).—A. B. Holman, M.A.
Oakamoor (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hymers.
*§Oakham (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
§Odiham (Hants, 1664).—C. H. S. Willson, M.A.
§Oldbury (Sec. Sch.).—G. H. Crisp, M.A., B.Sc.
§Oldham (Hulme School).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. M. Handley, B.A.
§Ormskirk.—James R. Bate, B.A., B.Sc.
*Osborne (R. N. Coll.).—C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.
§Ossett (Mixed).—G. Clark, M.A., B.Sc.
§Oswestry (Sch., 1407).—G. S. Farnfield, M.A.
,, §(High Sch.).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
§Ottery St. Mary (Co-educ.).—F. Wyatt, B.A.
*§Oundle School (N'thants).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
*Oxford (St. Edward's).—Rev. W. H. Ferguson,
,, *§(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A. [M.A.
,, *§(Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
Parkstone (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
§Penistone (Yorks, 1392).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
Penketh, Warrington (Friends').—W. E. Brown, B.A.
§Penrith (Qn. Eliz., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
§Penzance (County Sch.).—G. L. Bradley, M.A.
§Peterborough (King's Sch.).—Rev. H. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
,, §(Deacon's School).—J. H. Davis, Ph.D., B.Sc.
§Petersfield (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond, M.A.
Pickering.—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
§Pinner (Comm. Trav.).—F. Adshead, M.A.
*§Plymouth (Coll.).—Rev. Canon H. J. Chaytor,
,, (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—C. W. Bracken, B.A. [M.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. Dominic.
§Pocklington (Yorks).—P. C. Sands, M.A.
§Pontefract (King's School).—E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
Poole (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
§Poplar (George Green's: Dual).—T. R. Burnett, Ph.D., M.A.
*§Portsmouth.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
§Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
§Prescot.—C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
§Preston.—Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (Day Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Bridge, S.J., M.A.
§Pudsey (Secondary School).—S. Sawyer, B.A.
§Purley, Surrey (Russell Hill Sch.).—G. A. Roberts, M.A.
,, §(County S. Sch.).—R. B. Wight, M.A.
§Quorn (Gr. School).—G. Keith Thomson, M.A., M.Litt.
*Radley College, Abingdon (1847).—Rev. Adam Fox, M.A.
§Raine's (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).—R. S. Taylor.
§Ramsey (Hunts).—F. T. Allen, M.A., M.Sc.
*§Ramsgate (St. Lawrence Coll.).—(vacant).
,, (County Sec. Sch.).—H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Right Rev. T. E. Abbot Egan, O.S.B.
Ratcliffe (Leicester, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Cremonini.
Rawdon, Leeds (Friends').—J. S. Lidbetter, M.A.
*Reading.—G. H. Keeton, M.A.
,, Woolhampton (*R.C.*).—Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
Redditch (Secondary School).—W. Rigby.
§Redhill (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
§Redruth (County School).—T. Shopland, B.A.
Regent Street Polytechnic, Secondary Schools.—C. Mitchell, D. Woodhall.
§Reigate.—Francis S. Orme, M.A.
*§Repton School, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev. G. F.
§Retford.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc. [Fisher, M.A.
§Richmond (Surrey, County).—T. W. Beasley, M.A.
§Richmond (Yorks, 1567).—H. Sharpley, M.A.
§Ripon.—C. C. S. Bland, M.A.
§Rishworth (Yorks).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
§Rivington and Blackrod (Lancs).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
§Rochdale (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
*Rochester (King's).—Rev. W. Parker, B.D.

ROCHESTER (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, M.A.
§ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
*ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
§ROTHERHAM.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
*§RUGBY (1567).—Rev. A. A. David, D.D.
,, §(Lower School).—Rev. S. R. Hart, M.A.
§RUGELEY.—A. Du Pré Deming.
,, Hawkesyard Coll. (*R.C.*).—Rev. H. P. Reader, M.A.
RUNCORN (County Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
RYE (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
§RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
§SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—H. Parrack,
,, (Friends').—J. E. Walker. [M.A.
*§ST. ALBANS.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
§ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
*§ST. BEES (Cumb.).—C. W. Kaye, M.A.
§ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
§ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W.)—C. I. Houseman, B.A.
*§ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1571).—W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
*§ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
§SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, (The Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
§SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
SANDOWN (County School).—J. H. Parkinson, Ph.D.
§SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—D. W. Bevan (*acting*).
SCORTON (Yorks).—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
*§SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—W. N. Weech, M.A.
§SEDGEBROOK (Lincs).—F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS.—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
§SHAFTESBURY.—C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
§SHEBBEAR (Devon).—J. Rounsefell, M.A.
§SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichens,
,, §(Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A. [M.A.
§SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—W. B. Welch, M.A.
*§SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
,, §(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
§SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
*§SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
,, §(Priory County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
§SKIPTON.—Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
§SLEAFORD (Carre's).—E. C. Watson; B.A.
SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Smith, B.A.
§SOHAM (Cambs).—J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
§SOLIHULL.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
§SOUTHALL.—S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
§SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—Rev. C. F. Russell,
,, §(Taunton's).—S. J. Gubb, B.A. [M.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—J. Hitchcock.
§SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
§SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—G. E. Kirwan, M.A.
,, §(Westoe S. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.,
§SOUTHWELL.—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A. [B.Sc.
SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Long, M.A.
§SPALDING (Lincs).—E. C. Chappell, LL.D.
SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
§STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. O. Powell, B.A.
§STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. Charles Nicholson. [M.A.
§STAND (Whitefield, Manchester).—G. T. Locke.
§STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
§STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
§STEVENAGE.—H. P. Thorne, M.A.
§STEYNING.—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
§STOCKPORT.—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown. M.Sc.
§STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, B.A.
,, §(Muni. S. Sch.).—J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
STOKESLEY (Preston Gr.).—T. J. Cozens.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley Munic. Sch.).—W. M. Wilson, M.A., LL.B.
,, §(Longton High School, Mixed).—Walter Harris, M.A., Ph.D.
§STONE.—H. M. Fraser, B.A.
*STONYHURST (Blackburn, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.
§STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
§STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
§STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton).—R. B. Henderson, M.A.
§STRATFORD-on-AVON (Edward VI.).—Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
§STROUD (Marling Endowed).—(vacant).
§SUDBURY.—R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
§SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
§SUTTON (County School).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
§SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
*§SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—Rev. W. W. Holdsworth.—W. Nash. [gate, M.A.
§SWINDON (S. Sch.).—G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
§TADCASTER (mixed).—A. W. Mason, B.A., B.Sc.
§TAMWORTH.—T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
§TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. F. H. George, M.A.
,, §(Huish Gr. Sch.).—A. Goodliffe, M.A.
,, §(Queen's Coll.).—A. S. Haslam, M.A.
,, *§(Taunton Sch.).—C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
§TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—H. V. Plum, M.A.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
§TETTENHALL COLL. (Staffs.).—A. H. Angus, B.Sc.
§TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—O. H. Lace, M.A.
§THAME (Lord Williams's).—Rev. A. E. Shaw, D.Lit.
THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
§THORNE (Doncaster).—Rev. G. O. Morgan-Smith, M.A.
§TIDESWELL (Buxton).—J. F. Judson, B.A.
*TIVERTON, (Blundell's).—A. E. Wynne, M.A.
,, §(Middle School).—C. Parsons, B.A.
TODMORDEN (Secondary Sch.).—(vacant).
*§TONBRIDGE SCH.—C. Lowry, M.A.
,, §(Judd Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
§TOTNES (Edward VI.).—F. G. Hanks, B.A., B.Sc.
§TOTTENHAM.—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
,, §County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A.
,, §(St. Ignatius Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. C. C. Nicholson, S.J.
TOWCESTER.—J. Wetherell, M.A.
*§TRENT COL., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
§TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
,, §(College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
§TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
§TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.).—E. W. Heaton,
§UCKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A. [B.Sc.
UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
§ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
*§UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Hampstead, N.W.—G. Kendall, M.A.
§UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
*§UPPINGHAM.—Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
USHAW (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
§UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
§UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
§VICTORIA PK. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.

WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
*§WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
,, §(Silcoates Sch.).—Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
§WALLASEY (Cheshire).—H. E. Vipan, B.A., B.Sc.
WALLINGFORD (Dual).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.).—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Qn. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
§WALSINGHAM.—H. Vaughan Hayler.
§WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—G. A. Millward, M.A.
,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
§WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
§WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
§WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—W. A. Barron, M.A.
WARE (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. H. Burton,
WARMINSTER.—W. F. Blaxter, M.A. [D.D.
,, (County School).—E. E. Dent.
§WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
§WARRINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
*WARWICK (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, M.A., B.Sc.
§WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch. mixed).—J. H. Thomas, B.A., B.Sc.
§WATFORD.—H. Nicholson, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Lond. Orphan).—Rev. E. Hartley Parker,
§WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
*§WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*Master*, W. W. Vaughan, M.A.
§WELLINGTON (Somerset).—G. Corner, M.A.
§WELLINGTON (Salop, High Sc.).—H. W. Male, M.A.
WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis,
,, §(Blue Sch.).—Edward B. Smith, M.A. [M.A.
§WEM (Salop).—G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
WEST BROMWICH (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Menzies, M.A., B.Sc.
§WEST BUCKLAND.—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
§WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
,, (Gram. Sch., *R.C.*).—A. W. P. Harrison, B.A.
§WEST HARTLEPOOL.—J. Archyll Jones, B.Sc.
§WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. Hollowell, M.A.
*§WESTMINSTER SCH., S.W. (1560).—Rev. J. Gow,
,, §CITY (1633).—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D. [Litt.D.
,, (Abbey Choir Sch.).—Rev. W. E. Morgan, M.A.
,, (Cathedral Choir School, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. F. Hall. [bridge, B.A.
,, W.C. (Abp. Tenison's, 1685).—C. B. Rus-
WEYBRIDGE (St. George's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. McMurdie.
*WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—R. R. Conway, M.A.
,, (Secondary Sch.).—F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
WHITBY (Secondary Sch.).—W. E. Bradley, B.Sc.,
WHITCHURCH (Salop).—J. H. Crofts, M.A. [Ph.D.
§WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—L. T. Dimes, B.A.
§WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. H. Walker, M.A.
§WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—H. B. Widdows, M.A.
§WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
§WIGAN.—Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
WIGTON (Nelson).—W. Dazeley, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
§WILLASTON, Nantwich.—H. L. Jones, M.A.
WIMBLEDON (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Chichester, S.J.
§WIMBORNE.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
*§WINCHESTER COLL. (1387).—M. J. Rendall, M.A.
§WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
§WINDSOR (County School).—G. H. Wade, M.A.
,, §(Imperial Service Coll.).—E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A. [D.Sc.
§WINSCOMBE (Sidcot Sch.).—Bevan Lean, B.A.,
§WIRKSWORTH (1576).—Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
§WISBECH.—A. W. Poyser, M.A.
§WITNEY (Oxon.).—W. Haines, B.A.
§WOKING (County Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A.
§WOLSINGHAM (Co. Durham).—Joseph Backhouse, B.Sc.
*§WOLVERHAMPTON (1515).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
§WOLVERLEY (Worcestershire).—R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
§WOLVERTON (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
WONERSH (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Rev. Mgr. A. Double-
§WOODBRIDGE.—R. K. Davis, M.A. [day, B.A.
§WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
§WOOD GREEN (Cty. Sch.).—A. A. Brayley, B.A.
§WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—A. F. Hogg, M.A.
*§WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—F. A. Hillard, M.A.
,, *§(Cathedral, King's).—Rev. Canon W. H. Chappel, M.A.
,, (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A.
§WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. B. Coles, M.A.
§WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
§WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—C. F. Morton, M.A., B.Sc.
§WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
§YALDING (Cleave's Endowed Sch.).—S. Williams.
§YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
§YARMOUTH, GREAT.—W. G. Williams, M.A.
§YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—J. E. Dalton, B.A., B.Sc.
YEOVIL (County School).—F. C. Rudd, M.A.
*§YORK (St. Peter's).—S. M. Toyne, M.A.
,, §(Abp. Holgate's).—P. J. Vinter, M.A.
,, *§(Bootham, Friends').—A. Rowntree, B.A.
,, §(Elmfield Coll.).—S. R. Slack, B.A.
,, §(Haughton Sch.).—G. H. Golledge.

WALES.

ABERAYRON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
§ABERGELE (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—D. Samuel, M.A.
AMMAN (Ammanford County Sch.).—G. O. Williams, M.A.
BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
§BARRY (County School).—Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
*BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
,, (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
§CARDIFF (High Sch.).—J. R. Roberts, M.A.
,, (Munl. Secondary School).—W. Dyche, B.A.
,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—W. Brockington, B.A.
CARDIGAN (County School).—D. Rees, M.A., Ph.D.
CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
§COLWYN BAY (Rydal Mt. S.).—Rev. A. J. Costain,
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A. [M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DEYTHEUR.—Rev. W. E. D. Lee, M.A.
DOLGELLEY (County School).—J. Griffith, B.Sc.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
FERNDALE (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINIOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—O. Gledhill, B.Sc.
§GOWERTON (County Sch.).—D. E. Williams, M.A.
§HAVERFORDWEST.—P. R. Hooper, M.A.
§HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon, M.A.
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—E. D. Evans, M.A.
HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.,
LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
§LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
LLANDAFF (Cathed. Sch.).—G. L. Robathan, M.A.,
,, and R. B. Smith, M.A. (Joint).
LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A. [M.A.
*LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes,

§LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co.S.).—W. Saunders, B.A.
LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, B.Sc.
LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
§LLANELLY (County Sch.).—G. J. Thomas, M.A.
LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—R. E. Jones, B.A., B.Sc.
LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E. T. Griffiths, M.A.
LLANGEFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—H. R. Olley, B.A.
LLANDILOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
LLANRWST (County Sch.).—Rev. J. I. Farr, M.A.
MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cty. Sch.).—A. J. Perman, M.A.
,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—G. Fleming, M.A.
MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
§MOLD (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
MOUNTAIN ASH (County).—W. U. Williams, M.A.
NARBERTH (County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A.
§NEATH (County School).—J. W. Jones, B.A.
§NEWPORT (Interm. Sch.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
NEWTOWN (County School).—W. Ranger, B.Sc.
PEMBROKE DOCK (Cty. Sch.).—T. H. Jones, M.A.
§PENARTH (County School).—Griffith Jones, M.A.
§PENGAM (Lewis' County).—R. W. Jones, B.A.
PENYGROES (County Sch.).—D. R. O. Prytherch, M.A.
§PONTYPOOL W. (Hon. Sch.).—R. Ivor Jones, M.A.
§PONTYPRIDD (Interm. Sch.).—Rhys Morgan, M.A.
PONTYWAUN.—Rev. T. H. Williams, M.A.
PORTH (Rhondda County Sch.).—Dr. R. D. Chalke.
§PORTMADOC (County Sch.).—J. Rhys Evans, M.A.
PORT TALBOT (County School).—W. Barry, B.A.
PRESTEIGN (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
PWLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
RHYL (County Sch.).—W. A. Lewis, M.A.
RUABON (County Gram. Sch.).—Rev. D. J. Bowen, RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A. [M.Sc.
ST. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
§SWANSEA.—J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
,, §(Mun. Sec. Sch.).—W. Arthur Beanland, B.A.
TENBY (County School).—J. T. Griffith, B.Sc.
TOWYN (County School).—T. Jones, B.Sc.
TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.Sc.
TREGARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
§WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—R. E. Owen, M.A.
WHITLAND (County School).—E. Jones, M.A.
WREXHAM.—F. P. Dodd, M.A.
§YSTALYFERA (County School).—Hy. Rees, B.A.
YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec. Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc,
YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—H. F. Morland Simpson, M.A., LL.D.
DOLLAR.—C. S. Dougall, M.A.
*EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*Rector*, Reginald H. Ferard, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch).—J. Strong, LL.D., C.B.E.
EDINBURGH (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
,, (George Heriot's School).—J. B. Clark, M.A.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A.
Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, M.A.
*FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870).—Rev. William Augustus Heard, LL.D.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc.
,, (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M.A., D.Litt.
,, (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. G. Schulze, M.A.
*GLENALMOND, Perthshire, Trinity Coll. (1841).—*Warden*, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A.
INVERNESS (Coll.).—Allen Upward, M.A.
KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
*LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830).—A. R. Smith, M.A.
*MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—Cecil Stagg, M.A.
PERTH ACADEMY.—E. Smart, B.A., B.Sc.

IRELAND.

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,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—F. C. Ormsby, M.A.
BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.
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,, *(Campbell Coll.).—R. A. H. MacFarland, M.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—E. J. Lewis, M.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—R. A. H. Mayers, B.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. N. J. Tomkin, S.J.
CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
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DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
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DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B.A.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A.
GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A.
LISBURN (Ireland) (Friends').—John Ridges, M.A.
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A.
MIDLETON.—Robert D. Parker, M.A.
*RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—Rev. W. Blackburn, M.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

THE following is a list of those to whom the Royal Society has this year awarded medals. The awards of the Royal medals have received the King's approval:—The Copley medal to Prof. H. A. Lorentz, For.Mem.R.S., for his distinguished researches in mathematical physics. The Rumford medal to Prof. Charles Fabry and Dr. Alfred Pérot (jointly) for their contributions to optics. A Royal medal to Prof. Alfred Fowler, F.R.S., for his distinguished researches on physical astronomy and spectroscopy. A Royal medal to Prof. F. G. Hopkins, F.R.S., for his researches in chemical physiology. The Davy medal to Prof. F. S. Kipping, F.R.S., for his studies in the camphor group and among the organic derivatives of nitrogen and silicon. The Darwin medal to Dr. H. F. Osborn for his valuable researches on vertebrate morphology and palæontology. The Hughes medal to Mr. Irving Langmuir for his researches in molecular physics.

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

§ABBOTS BROMLEY, Rugeley (St. Anne's).—Miss M. A. Rice, M.A.
§ABERDEEN (High).—Miss Ward, B.A.
§ALNWICK (Duchess's).—Miss Silburn, M.A.
§ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.
§ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—Miss C. M. Hopkirk.
§ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—Miss A. H. Jones.
,, Kent §(County).—Miss Rosa Davey.
§BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
§BARNET (Qu. Eliz. Gram.).—Miss Abbott.
§BARNSLEY (High).—Miss Nuttall, M.A.
§BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—Miss Jenkin, M.A.
§BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—Miss E. Fordham, B.A.
§BARRY (County School).—Miss C. F. Lee, M.A.
§BASINGSTOKE (High).—Miss H. Costello, M.A.
§BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—Miss E. Steel, M.A.
,, §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Nicol, M.A.
§BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Miss Bellman.
§BEDFORD (High).—Miss Collie.
,, §(Modern).—Miss E. E. Dolby.
§BERKHAMSTED.—Miss Sowels.
§BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—Miss D. L. Tasker.
§BEVERLEY (High).—Miss Rossiter, B.A.
§BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—Miss Johnson, B.A.
§BINGLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. T. Scott, B.A.
§BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—Miss Edith M. L. Lees.
,, §(Sec. Sch.).—Miss A. F. Edwards.
,, §(Higher Tranmere).—Miss Minna Jones.
§BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—Miss G. Tarleton-Young, M.A.
,, §(Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—Miss Godfrey.
,, §(Handsworth, King Edward's).—Miss Brew, M.A.
,, §(Camp Hill, King Edward's).—Miss E. M. Keen. [M.A.
,, §(High Sch., New St.).—Miss E. H. Major,
,, (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—Miss Fisher, M.A.
§BLACKBURN (High).—Miss Gardner, M.A.
§BLACKHEATH (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Wemyss Road).—Miss F. Gadesden, M.A.
§BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—Miss Randall.
§BOLTON.—Miss O. Dymond, B.A.
BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.
§BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—Miss M. A. Broad.
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§BRADFORD (Gr.).—Miss M. E. Roberts.
,, (Hanson Secondary).—Miss Hart, B.Sc.
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,, (Carlton Street Secondary).—Miss E. Greene.
,, (Grange Rd. Secdy.).—Miss E. E. Richardson.
§BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—Mrs. Russell Baker.
BRECON (County Sch.).—Miss Margaret Davies.
§BRENTWOOD (County).—Miss Tew.
§BRIDGNORTH (High Sch.).—Miss Neild, M.A.
§BRIDLINGTON (High School).—Miss Drummond.
§BRIGHOUSE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss Fleming.
BRIGHTON (Boedean).—The Misses Lawrence.
,, §(St. Mary's Hall, Clergy Daughters').—Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.
,, §(Mun.).—Miss Ellis, M.A.
§BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road).—Miss Barratt.
§BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's)—Miss A. H. Palmer.
,, §(Colston's).—Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.
§BRISTOL (Redland High).—Miss Shekleton, M.A.
,, §(Red Maids).—Miss Webb.
§BROMLEY, KENT (County).—Miss L. G. Sak, M.A.
§BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Hodge, M.A.
§BRONDESBURY & KILBURN.—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
§BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—Miss E. J. Radford.
§BURNLEY (High School).—Miss Wood, M.A.
§BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—Miss E. H. Linnell.
BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—Miss Kitchener.
§BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.
§BUXTON (Cavendish High).—Miss Evans, B.A.
§CALNE (St. Mary's).—Miss Matthews.
§CAMBORNE (County School).—Miss Pratt, M.A.
§CAMBRIDGE (County).—Miss Bingham, M.A.
,, §(Perse High).—Miss Kennett, M.A.
§CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—Miss Proudfoot.
§CARDIFF (City High School).—Miss Collin, B.A.
,, §(Munic. Sec. School).—Miss Hugon, M.A.
,, (The College Sch.).—Miss Gauntlett B.A.
,, (Canton Munic.).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
§CARLISLE (County High School, Lismore Place).—Miss F. E. Bevan.
§CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss Holme, M.A.
,, §(High School).—Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.
§CASTERTON (Clergy Daughters' Sch.), Kirkby Lonsdale.—Miss Williams, M.A.
§CAVERSHAM (Qu. Anne's).—Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.
§CHATHAM (County).—Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.
§CHELMSFORD (County High).—Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.
§CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.
,, §(Pate's Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.
§CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.
§CHESTER (Queen's).—Miss Beatrice Clay, B.A.
,, §(City & County).—Miss Footman.
§CHESTERFIELD (High).—Miss Munro.
§CHICHESTER (High School).—Miss Lane, B.A.
§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—Miss M. E. Robertson.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss W. W. Callis.
§CLIFTON (High School).—Miss E. Addison Phillips.
§COALBROOKDALE (Cty. High).—Miss A. Hurst, B.A.
§COLCHESTER (County High School).—Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
§COLWYN BAY (Denbighshire).—Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
CORK (High).—Miss A. P. Dobbin, B.A.
§COVENTRY (Barr's Hill).—Miss Howell, M.A.
COWBRIDGE (High).—Mrs. E. E. Forrester, B.A.
§CREDITON (High).—Miss Belcher, B.A.
§CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wellesley Road).—Miss Leahy, M.A.
,, §(Borough High)—Miss Wellman, B.A.
,, (Convent Sch.)—Miss Everett.
,, (Old Palace)—Miss Arnold.
§DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—Miss Flood, M.A.
§DARLINGTON (High).—Miss Eleanor Trotter, M.A.
§DARTFORD (Cty. Sch.).—Mrs. J. Acworth, L.L.A.
DARTMOUTH—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
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§EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—Miss Trenerry, M.A.
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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Tottenham Court Road, and 13 Russell Sq., W.C.—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir A.K. Yapp, K.B.E. There are 8,584 branches in over 40 countries; total membership, 1,100,530. *London Central Assoc.*, Tottenham Court Road; *Sec.*, J. J. Virgo. *Birmingham*, Dale End; *Sec.*, F. W. Coffey. *Manchester*, Peter Street; *Sec.*, C. E. Derham. *American Headq.*, 124 East 28th Street, New York.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Head Offices*, 25 and 26 George St., Hanover Sq., W.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MED. MISSION (1852), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. E. S. Carr; Rev. Dr. Carter; Miss Liesching.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8. — *Sec.*, P. Chalmers Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S.

The New Parliamentary Register.

THE four-year-old register, which was in process of compilation on the outbreak of war, was replaced in the autumn of 1918 by a new list of voters, based on the greatly extended franchise set up by the Representation of the People Act. The modern "Reform Act," it was estimated, more than doubled the electorate of the United Kingdom, increasing the number by approximately 8,000,000, of whom 6,000,000 were women, all women entitled to the municipal vote and all wives of male voters becoming Parliamentary electors on attaining the age of thirty years. In addition, Service men were enfranchised at the age of nineteen, being registered for the constituencies for which they would have had the necessary qualification but for the war, the vote being exercised by post or proxy, according to the distance of each man from home. The exceptions were conscientious objectors to military service, who were disfranchised until five years after the end of the war.

The great task of preparing the roll was commenced in the spring, the qualifying period of residence of six months ending on April 15, though subsequently the operating dates will be January 15 and July 15 of each year. Every householder or occupier was supplied with a form upon which particulars of persons entitled to the franchise were entered, in order to assist the registration officers. Every man over twenty-one had the right to a vote if he were, on the date mentioned, and had been during the whole of the preceding six months, residing in premises or occupying business premises in a constituency. He was also qualified if, though he had resided in or occupied premises in the constituency for a part only of the previous six months, he had throughout the remainder of the period resided in premises or occupied business premises in another constituency within the same Parliamentary borough or county or within a borough or county contiguous to it.

A woman not under thirty qualified for a vote if either she or her husband were occupying on April 15 and had occupied during the whole of the previous six months, as owner or tenant, land or premises (other than a dwelling-house) of a yearly value of not less than £5, or a dwelling-house. The lodger franchise disappeared for Parliamentary purposes, being superseded by the residence qualification. For the Local Government franchise, however, lodgers were recognised as tenants where they occupied rooms let to them in an unfurnished state. The old disqualification arising from the receipt of Poor Law relief or other alms was removed.

The age at which naval and military voters were registered was nineteen instead of twenty-one, so that every sailor or soldier born before April 15, 1899, had a claim to be placed on the new roll of voters. An "Absent Voters' List" was compiled, and on this were placed the names of all Service voters, as well as those of electors who, by reason of the migratory nature of their occupations, such as seamen, would be unlikely to be in the constituency at the time of an election. To obtain this list, postcards were sent to sailors and soldiers upon which they could state their qualifications as to registration. These cards reached the Army in France at the very moment at which an important offensive was taking place, and they were held over for a time, steps being taken subsequently to prevent the delay interfering with the right to the vote. To soldiers serving in the British Isles or in France and Belgium, and to sailors in home waters, ballot papers are to be posted upon the dissolution in time for their votes to be recorded before the count takes place. In the case of men at sea or serving in the more distant theatres of war—Mesopotamia, Salonika, Palestine, Egypt, and Russia—a different plan has been adopted. Each of these voters is entitled to appoint a proxy to exercise the franchise on his behalf at a Parliamentary election. The person selected must be either wife, husband, parent, or brother or sister over twenty-one years, or a voter in the constituency. Forms have been sent to all who come under this heading, and on receipt of instructions from voters the registration officer issues to the persons nominated papers entitling him or her to vote.

Another important feature of the new Act is the provision under which polling in every constituency takes place upon the same day. The votes will not be immediately counted, owing to the impossibility of collecting all the postal votes upon the same day, but a date will be fixed upon which counting is to take place, time being allowed for the Service voters to forward their papers to the registration officers. Thus the results will be announced simultaneously after the necessary interval.

☞ *** For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and Th., at 1.30; throat, M. and Th., at 1.30; women, M., at 9, Th., at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. at 1.30; eye, M. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, A. Watkins. *Matron*, Miss McIntosh.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In- and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock; accidents and urgent cases at all times: ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M. and W.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., W. and F., 2; physical exercise, M., W. and F., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, M., W. and Th., at 5. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, Viscount Goschen. *Supt.*, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1.30. Medical: Men, Tu., Th., and Sat.; women, M., Wed., and F., at 1.30; children, Mon., 9.30; Wed. and Sat., 1.30. Throat, Tu. and F., 1.30; eye, Mon. and Th., 1.30; ear, Mon. and Th., 1.30; skin, Tu. and F. 1.30; dental, Tu. and Th. 9. *Sec.*, Richard J. Coles. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox. (Arrangements modified during war.)

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily, 2; ear, throat and nose, W. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9; ophthalmic, Tu. and Sat., 9; electrical, Tu., Th. and Sat., 9; orthopædic, F., 10; phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9; M. and F., 2; diseases of women, Sat., 1.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 8.30 a.m. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris. *Matron*, Miss E. C. E. Lückes.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1: diseases of women, Mon. 1.30, Th. 9.30; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 1.30; eye, Mon. and Wed., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th., 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, F. at 1.30. Inoculation Dept., W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, W. and Sat. at 9; skin, Th. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 2; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, dermatological, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; vaccination, Tu. at 11. Special Departments for electro-therapeutic treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, Paddington. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 2 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear and nose, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; throat, F. at 2; orthopædic, Tu. and F. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. and F. at 9.15; mental diseases, F. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. at 2. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*, to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.)*. Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., and Gravesend. The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; Th., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Sidney M. Quennell. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., W., 5; Tu., 2; F., 2.30; surgical, M., W., 3.30; ear, throat, nose, F., 2; eye, M., 1.45; dental, Tu., 4.45; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, W., 5.30, Sat., 3.15; dressings, daily, 9.30 to 11. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treat-

ment. Visiting-days: Tu., Sat., F. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, G. W. F. Robbins, B.A. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency, with Home Hospital attached), Wandsworth Common. In-patients, 824; out-patients, 25,091. Paying patients received. *Resident Med. Officer*, E. S. Curtis, M.B.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (87 beds, of which 48 are reserved for wounded, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 95 beds, 60 reserved for wounded. *Hon. Sec.*, Christian Pierret. *Sec.*, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, W. F. Cochrane.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, 1 daily: medical, M., Tu., W., Th., and F.; surgical, M., Tu., Th., and F.; dental, Wed.; ear and throat, Tu. and F.; skin, W.; eye, M. and Th. Visiting-days: Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird, R.R.C.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 124 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 13 beds up to 84s. weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. *Secretary and Controller*, F. Hornyik.

KENSINGTON AND FULHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL, Earl's Court, S.W. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec. (acting)*, B. Ellis.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 175 beds (founded 1849), Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., and W., at 1; surgical, M. and Th., 1; eye, M., 1 2.30, Th., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 5; dental, M. at 12; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, R. T. Lawlor.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road, N.E. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 403 beds (302 mil., 101 civ.). Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., Sat., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Governor*, J. Courtney Buchanan. *Matron*, Miss I. C. Bennett, R.R.C.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, P. J. M. Rogers, B.A.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 182 beds. In-patients, 1917, 2,026; out-patients, 122,336. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. *Secretary*, A. W. Scrivener.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. For medical and surgical cases. 151 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6., 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.45 and 2; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 2; eyes, M., and Th. at 2; orthopædic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.45. Electric cases, Tu. and F. at 10. *Sec.*, A. Betteridge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Brompton. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Visiting-days, Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Fred. W. Howell. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. For inoperable cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Super.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, Queen Sq., W.C. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Road, S.W. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Wed., and Fri. at 9.30 a.m.; dental, Th., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND INCURABLE CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 4s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Free and for the poor only. 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, 82 beds, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E., and AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, 66 beds, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. *Senior Medical Officer*, Robert Milne, M.D.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Lower Sydenham, S.E. *Matron*, Miss Scott. *Hon. Sec.*, E. M. Stone.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily. *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, C. Clark; E. Brown.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, THE, Gt. Ormond St., Bloomsbury, and Convalescent Branch,

Cromwell House, Highgate (270 beds). *Matron*, Miss G. Payne.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 61 Moorgate St., E.C. 2.).—*Chairman*, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bart. *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, F. Stanley Cheer. *Matron*, Miss M. C. Tisdale. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron* (*acting*), Miss E. A. Anderson.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E., and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Tu. and W. 12.30, Fri. and Sat. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30; eye, Th. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 200 beds (116 for children). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 8s. to 12s., without letter 35s. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea: Victoria Home, Broadstairs, and Biggin Hill, Kent. Out-patients, Med., Surg., Eye, Tu., 1.30; Skin, W. at 1.30; Dental, Th., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, H. G. Evered.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.*, D. D. K. Willis, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, T. Gwynne Maitland, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION (Hastings); Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 2; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T. Mays.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. Free. For extraction under gas or stopping a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. Francis Pink.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. *Secretary*, Major W. Christie.

The following fever hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.
Park, Hither Green, S.E. 13.
Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, Tu., Th. and F., at 2. *Sec.*, Carl St. Amory, M.A.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and S., 5 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30.; open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, H. Coope.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 42 beds. Out-patients, M. and F., 12; Tu., W. and Th., 2. *Chairman and Hon. Sec.*, Sir James Harrison, C.V.O.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, 14 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 5, Country cases until 4; Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 11 and 5.30 to 7, Fr., 2 to 3. There are facilities for daily douchings for *women and children*: daily, 8.30 to 8.30 p.m., at 283 Harrow Road, W. 9; M., Tu. and W., 11 to 12.15; Th., 10 to 1; F., 1 to 6.30; S., 6 to 8 p.m., at 91 Dean Street, W. 1. *Males*, 91 Dean Street, W. 9: M., 1 to 6 p.m.; Tu. and W., 6.30 p.m.; S., 1 p.m. There are a few private wards. All communications to the *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Med. Sup.*, W. Rawes, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

The following are for *pauper* lunatics from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, L.R.C.P. (*acting*).
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.* (*acting*), G. F. Barham, M.D.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.
Ewell Colony, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, M.D.
Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.* (*actg.*), A. W. Daniel, M.D.
Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.
Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, W. I. Donaldson, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. (*Private patients received at reasonable rates.*

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth.—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.
Netherne, Merstham.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.

The following asylums for unimprovable imbeciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis:—

Leavesden, Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D., C.M.
Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, P. E. Campbell, M.B., C.M.
Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Fountain, Tooting, S.W.—*Acting Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D., Ch.B.

And the following is for improvable imbeciles and the feeble-minded:—

Darenth Industrial Colony, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients on W. at 10; out-patients, W. and F., at 11. *Secretary*, E. Lionel Brown.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, A. W. Lacey.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 10 and 11, except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Watkins.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Epps.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes, and Training School for Midwives. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. *Sec.*, F. J. Lee-Smith.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. Branch at Golders Green with 120 beds for flying officers suffering from nervous disorders. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 170 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branches at Clapham Park and Maidenhead (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 80 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 31*s.* 6*d.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, D. D. Kirkaldy Willis, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., Judd St., St. Pancras (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. (until the limit is reached). Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Secretary Superintendent*, Robt. J. Bland.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy. Johnson.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m. *Hon. Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Secs.*, Miss Hayward and U. P. Giles.

[*Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.*]

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1. Free and paying patients received. *Sec.*, Fredk. Hayter.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 5.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, James K. Hole.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester sq., W.C. 2. (1863). Out-patients daily 2 to 3.30, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received at 262 Uxbridge Rd. (40 beds). *Secy.-Supt.*, G. A. Arnaudin.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free): Men, M., Tu., Th., 2 to 3 and 6.30 to 8; W., 6.30 to 8; F., 2 to 3; Sat., 2 to 3.30. Women and children, W., 2 to 3; F., 6.30 to 8. In-patients, by arrangement. *Hon. Sec.*, A. W. Johnston.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44–46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, 49–57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. For free and paying cases. *Sec.*, E. R. Woodman.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday and Sat., 9 a.m. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.), 2 to 3 and 6 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except W. and Sat.). *Hon. Treas.*, S. H. Goldsmid. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W. Under Medical women. *Matron*, Miss L. Howell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Ritchie.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6*d.* or 1*s.* is made on entrance, and monthly, and 4*d.* a week for medicine. *Secretary*, Imogen H. Murphy.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat. *Matron*, Miss H. G. Palin. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hawkins. *Matron*, Miss Tice.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1917), 604; out-patients, 5,397. *Matron*, Miss Kate L. Ray. *Sec.*, A. Ernest Wilkes.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86–90 Newington Causeway, S.E. General, Women daily, 1.30. Children, Tu., F. and Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, Tu., 1.30; F., 9 a.m. Evening clinic, Tu. and F., 6.30. *Hon. Treas.*, E. L. Somers Cocks. *Sec.*, Miss M. E. Ridler.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

Banks and Banking.

A List of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks with an asterisk are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Governor, Sir Brien Cokayne, K.B.E.—*Deputy Governor*, Montagu C. Norman, D.S.O.

From March, 1919.—*Governor*, Sir Charles Stuart Addis; *Dep.-Gov.*, Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Charles George Arbuthnot.	Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.	Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, K.B.E.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.	George William Henderson.	Cecil Lubbock.
George Macaulay Booth.	William Douro Hoare.	Robert Lydston Newman.
Herbert Brooks.	The Right Hon. Lord Hollenden.	The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
William Middleton Campbell.	Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.	Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Alfred Clayton Cole.	Reginald Eden Johnston.	Henry Alexander Trotter.
Lord Cunliffe, G.B.E.		Vincent Cartwright Vickers.
Edward Charles Grenfell.		
Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.		

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£	BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£	£
Notes issued		89,228,480	Govt. Debt		11,015,100
			Other Securities		7,434,900
			Gold Coin and Bullion		70,778,480
	£	£89,228,480		£	£89,228,480
			Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	
			Rest	3,542,082	
			Public Deposits	31,942,198	
			Other Deposits	133,987,785	
			Seven-day and other Bills	9,518	
				£184,034,583	£184,034,583

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.	*Chief Cashier*, E. M. Harvey, C.B.E.	*Assistant Cashier*, C. P. Mahon.
Deputy do., F. S. Arnold.	*Deputy do.*, C. T. Paice, C.B.E.	*Discount Office*, Catesby Paget.
Assistant do., A. M. Walker.		*Secretary*, H. Tilden.
Branch Banks, W. H. Clegg.		*Deputy do.*, R. C. G. Dale.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.		*Law Courts Branch.*
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.		*Agent*, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.	*Leeds*, J. H. Brand.	*Newcastle*, H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.	*Liverpool*, John Lea.	*Plymouth*, H. K. N. Thurston.
Hull, G. T. Charleton.	*Manchester*, F. W. Peel.	

*** Banks in the London area now close for business at 3 p.m. Saturdays, 1 p.m.

1A African Banking Corporation, Ltd., 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

1B Agricultural Bank of Egypt, *Cairo;* 57½, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

3 Alexanders and Company, Ltd., 24, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

3A Allahabad Bank, Ltd., *Allahabad* (175).

4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

4A Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., *Simla* (135).

5 American Express Co., 65, Broadway, *New York;* 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4, and 6, Haymarket, S.W.

9 Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

10 Anglo-Palestine Co., Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (122A).

11B Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, Ltd., 10, Walbrook, E.C. 4.

11C Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C. 2. Armstrong & Co., 109, Victoria St., S.W. 1.

12 Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd., George and King Streets, *Sydney, N.S.W.;* 37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.

12B Banca Commerciale Italiana, *Milan;* 1, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2; 12, Waterloo Place, S.W.

12C Banco de Chile, *Santiago* and *Valparaiso;* 94, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.

13 Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, *Buenos Aires;* 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

13A Bank of Adelaide, *Adelaide;* 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

14 Bank of Athens, *Athens;* 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

15 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

15A Bank of Bengal, *Calcutta* (21, 75, 132).

15B Bank of Bombay, *Bombay* (75).

16 Bank of British North America, 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

17 Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3; 25, Water Street, *Liverpool;* 106 and 108, Portland Street, *Manchester;* and *New York.*

21 Bank of England, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Law Courts, W.C.; Burlington Gardens, W.

20 Bank of Hamilton, *Hamilton, Ont.* (175).

21A Bank of Ireland, College Green, *Dublin* (21, 75).

21B Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., *Liverpool* (30, 75, 100, 175, 223).

21C Bank of Madras, *Madras* (21, 175).

22 Bank of Montreal, *Montreal;* 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2; 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 24, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.

22A Bank of Morocco, Ltd., Suffolk House, E.C.

23 Bank of New South Wales, *Sydney, N.S.W.;* 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

24 Bank of New Zealand, *Wellington, N.Z.;* 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

24A Bank of Queensland, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

24B Bank of Nova Scotia, *Halifax, N.S.*, and *Toronto, Ont.* (136, 193).

24C Bank of Ottawa, *Ottawa* (135).

25 Bank of Roumania, Ltd., 27, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.

26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., *Edinburgh*; 30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

27 Bank of Spain, *Madrid*; Egypt House, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.

27A Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., *Taipeh, Formosa*; 58, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

28 Bank of Toronto, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).

29 Bank of Victoria, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 69, King William Street, E.C. 4.

29B Banque D'Hochelaga, *Montreal* (60).

29C Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, *Brussels*; 2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

29D Banque Nationale, *Quebec* (173).

30* Barclays Bank Ltd., 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 3, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 168 & 173, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Colonial and Foreign Branches, 168, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, and 4, George Yard, E.C. 3; 33, Barbican, E.C.; 356, Battersea Park Road, S.W.; Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Road, S.W.; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Road, W.; Bermondsey, 56, Old Kent Road, S.E.; 248, New Kent Road, S.E.; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C.; 234, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W.C.; Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E.; 90 & 92, Bow Road, E.; Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S.W.; Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Road, S.W.; 98, Brompton Road, S.W.; Brondesbury, 318 High Road, N.W.; 368, Caledonian Road, N.W.; Camberwell Green, S.E.; Camden Town, 58 & 69, Park Street, N.W.; Canning Town, 101 & 103, Barking Road, E.; 48, Cannon St., E.C.; Cavendish Square, 4, Vere St., W.; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.; 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C.; Chelsea, 140, King's Road, S.W.; Chiswick, 153, High Road, W.; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W.; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W.; Clerkenwell, 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.; 18, Coleman St., E.C.; 16, Conduit St., W.; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C.; Dalston, 2, High St., Kingsland, E.; Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Road, S.W.; Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Road, E.; 388, Edgware Road, W.; 344 & 346, Essex Road, N.; Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Road, N.; 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 19, Fleet St., E.C.; 132 & 134, Fleet St., E.C.; 1A, Fore St., E.C.; 56, Great Portland St., W.; 3, Great Tower St., E.C.; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Road, S.E.; Hackney, 300, Mare St., E.; Hackney, The Triangle, E.; Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W.; Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W.; Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W.; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Road, N.W.; Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Road, N.W.; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W.; 478, Harrow Road, 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S.E.; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N.; High Holborn, 2-3, First Avenue Hotel Buildings, W.C.; 20-23, Holborn, E.C.; 148, Holborn, E.C.; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W.; 403, Holloway Road, N.; Holloway, Upper, 7, Highgate Hill, N.; Islington, 138, Upper Street, N.; 412-4, Kennington Road, S.E.; 230, Kentish Town Road, N.W.; 315, Kentish Town Road, N.W.; Kilburn, 42, High Road, N.W.; Kings Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W.; 1, Kingsland High St., E.; Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Road, S.W.; 117, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 239, Lewisham High Road, S.E.; 53-55, Maida Vale, W.; Marylebone, 5A, High St., W.; Mile End, 234-6, Whitechapel Road, E.; 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.; 1, Minories, E.; Munster Park, 841, Fulham Road, S.W.; 180, New Cross Road, S.E.; 197, New Cross Road, S.E.; Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N.; Notting Hill, 137, Ladbrooke Grove, W.; 258, Old Broad St., E.C.; Old St., 84-88, Great Eastern St., E.C.; Oxford Circus, 15, Great Portland St., W.; 5, Oxford Street, W.; 451, Oxford St., W.; Paddington, 127-9, Edgware Road, W.; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E.; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Road, E.; 27, Regent St., S.W.; 39, Roman Road, Bow, E.; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E.; St. John's Wood, Wellington Road, N.W.; Shoreditch, 113 & 114, High St., E.; Soho, 42, Frith St., W.; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E.; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E.; 40, Stamford Hill, N.; 220, Stamford Hill, N.; Stepney, 368, Commercial Road, E.; Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E.C.; Stockwell, 256, Clapham Road, S.W.; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N.; 366, Strand, W.C.; 28, Stratford Broadway, E.; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E.; Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Road, N.; 262, Tottenham Court Road, W.; Tufnell Park, 155, Fortess Road, N.W.; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Road, S.W.; Walham Green, Bank Buildings, S.W., and The Broadway, S.W.; 260, Walworth Road, S.E.; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Road, S.W.; West Kensington, 137, North End Road, W.; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., and 95, Victoria St., S.W.; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C.; 120, Wood St., E.C.

31 Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

31B Beckett & Co., *Leeds* (100).

31C Beckett & Co., *York* (100).

32 Belfast Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (136).
Benson (Fredk. J.), 3, London Wall Bldgs., Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C. 2.

34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market, E.C.
Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, *Dublin* (223).

37A Bradford District Bank, Ltd., *Bradford* (175).
Brandt's (Wm.) Sons & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

38 British Bank for Foreign Trade, Ltd., 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

38A British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43, 45 and 47, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

39 British Bank of South America, Ltd., 4, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.
39A British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh;* Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.
41 British Mutual Banking Company, Ltd., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.
42 British Oriental Bank, Ltd., *Smyrna;* 25, Bucklersbury, E.C. 4.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2; and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
46 Buitenlandsche Bankvereeniging, *Amsterdam;* 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
46A Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
47 Canadian Bank of Commerce, *Toronto;* 2, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
57 Child & Company, 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar, E.C. 4.
Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
60 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow;* 30, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
61 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
65 Colonial Bank, 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
65A Colonial Bank of Australasia, Ltd., *Melbourne;* 23, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
66 Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne;* 2A Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
67 Commercial Bank of London, 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
68 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., George Street, *Edinburgh;* 62, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
68A Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
69 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd., George Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.;* 18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.
69A Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Hobart* (23).
70 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, *Sydney;* 36-41, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.; Australia House, Strand, W.C.
71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 14 Rue Bergère, *Paris;* 8-13, King William St., E.C. 4.
73‡ Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.
75* Coutts & Co., 15, Lombard Street, E.C. 3; 440, Strand, W.C.
76‡ Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
76B Cox & Co. (*France*), Ltd. (76).
76A Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris;* 126, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
77 Crédit Lyonnais, Palais du Commerce, *Lyons;* 40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
77A Credito Italiano, *Genoa* and *Milan;* 22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
81 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.
82B Dingley & Co., *Launceston* (175).
82C Dingley, Pearse & Co., *Okehampton* (136).
82E Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 7, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.
82F Dominion Bank, King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto;* 73, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
89 Duff (Wm.) & Son, Ltd., 113, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
90 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
93 English, Scottish, & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
93A Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37, Wall Street, *New York;* 95 Gresham St., E.C. 2.
93B Equitable Bank, Ltd., *Halifax* (135).
94 Erlangers, 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
94A Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Ltd., 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.; 16, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
95 Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
97 Fox, Fowler & Co., *Wellington, Somerset* (30, 132).
99 Gillett & Co., *Banbury* (100).
99A Gillett & Co., *Oxford* (100).
99B Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
100F Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
105‡ Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1.
105A Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140, Broadway, *New York;* 32, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
105B Guernsey Banking Company, Ltd., High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (135).
105C Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Guernsey* (135).
105D Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, *Dublin.*
106 Gunner & Co., *Bishop's Waltham* (30).
108 Halifax Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Halifax* (223).
113 Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
114A Heydt & Co., E. von der, 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
115 Hibernian Bank, Ltd., College Green, *Dublin* (132).
Higginson & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
115A Hoare (Charles) & Co. 37, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
‡ Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place 1, & 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
115C Home Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173).
115D Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *Hong Kong;* 9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
115E Huth (Fredk.) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
115F Imperial Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (132).
116 Imperial Bank of Persia, *Tehran;* 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
117 Imperial Ottoman Bank, *Constantinople;* 26, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
118 International Banking Corporation, 55, Wall St., *New York;* 36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
119 Ionian Bank, Ltd., Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.
120 Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
121 Isle of Man Banking Company, Ltd., *Douglas* (135).
Japhet (S.) & Co., 20, Copthall Avenue 8, and 1, Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.
122A Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 41, Whitechapel Road, E.C.
122B Keizer (N.) & Co., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.
122C Keyser (A.) & Co., 31, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
123‡ King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

126 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and 4, Old Hall Street, *Liverpool.* König Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.

129 Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (135).

131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

132* Lloyds Bank Ltd., Head Office, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Colonial and Foreign Department, 17, Cornhill, E.C. 3; City Offices, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 (Country Clearing Department); 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C.; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W.; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C.; 30, Cheapside, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; Covent Garden, 35, King St., W.C.; Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St., E.; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C.; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C.; 164, Finchley Road, N.W.; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 115, Fore St., E.C.; 8, Golders Green Road, N.W.; 134, Great Portland St., W.; Hampstead, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; 296, High Holborn, W.C.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; Islington, 50, Upper St., N.; Islington Cattle Market; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W.; King's Cross, 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; and 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C.; and Kingsway House, W.C.; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Road, S.W.; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; Monument, 31-32, King William St., E.C.; Newington, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.; 399 & 401, Oxford St., W.; 125, Oxford St., W.; Paddington, 81, Edgware Road, W.; and 195, Edgware Road, W.; 35, Piccadilly, W.; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Shoreditch, 145, High St., E.; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St., E.C.; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Road, W.; 38A, Victoria St., S.W.; Westbourne Grove, W.; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Road, W.; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.; 66, West Smithfield, E.C.; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W.; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E.

132A Lloyds Bank (France) and National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd., 60, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

133 London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

135* London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; F. J. Barthorpe, J. W. Buckhurst and J. C. Robertson. *Joint General Managers;* J. J. Brown, *Manager;* F. Lees, *Assistant Manager;* W. H. Tee, *Principal*, Colonies and Agencies Dept.; G. Paget, *Manager*, Trustee Dept.; *Secretary*, A. A. Kempe; Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C. 3, D. N. Youle, *Manager;* A. P. Milsted, *Asst. Manager;* West End Office, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., N. H. Lubbock, *Manager;* G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager;* Foreign Branch, 82, Cornhill, E.C., E. F. Davies, *Manager;* D. Withers, *Assistant Manager;* Bartholomew Lane Office, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2; A. G. Pearce, *Manager;* G. E. W. Huckle and C. J. Proud, *Joint Assistant Managers;* 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Acton, 139, High St.; 134, Aldersgate St.; Baker Street, 22, York Place, W.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; Battersea, 341, Queen's Road; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St.; Blackheath, Lee Road; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn; Borough, 34, Borough High St.; 161, Bow Road; Bow St., 30, Bow St., Covent Garden; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Road; 1, Brompton Square; Brondesbury, 333, High Road; Camberwell Green; Camden Town, 164, High St.; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Road; 7, Cannon St.; Catford, 159, Rushey Green; 1, Cavendish Square; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Charing Cross, 10, St. Martin's Place; Chelsea, 224, King's Road; 300, King's Road; 14, Sloane Sq.; Chiswick, 23, High Road; 324, High Road; Clapham, 149, High St.; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill; 84, Clerkenwell Road; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, Broadway; Ealing, The Mall; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Road; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Road; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel; Euston Road, 2, Hampstead Road; Finchley Road, Heath Drive; 280, Finchley Road; Finsbury, 77, Finsbury Pavement; 1, Finsbury Square; 87, Fleet Street; 12, Fore St.; Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Road; Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Road; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Road; Gray's Inn, 1, John Street, Bedford Row; Greenwich, 2, Church St.; Hackney, 20, Amhurst Road; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd.; 21, Hanover Square; 332 & 334, Harrow Road; Haverstock Hill, 11, Belsize Parade; 140, Herne Hill; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N.; 329, High Holborn & Southampton Buildings; Highgate, 349, Archway Road; 8, Holborn Circus; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green; 490 & 492, Holloway Road; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St.; Kensington, 1, Kensington High St., 88, Kensington High Street; 94 & 96, High St.; Kilburn, 74, High Road; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Road; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St.; 54, Knightsbridge; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Road; Law Courts, 263, Strand; Lewisham, 1, Lewisham Bridge; Leyton, 340, High Road; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd.; Lower Sloane St., 34 & 35, Sloane Square; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Place, Oxford St.; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Road, Poplar; 4, Mincing Lane; 16 & 18, Newington Butts; Norbury; Norwood, Westow Hill; Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St.; Old St., 98 & 100, City Road; Oxford Street, 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd.; Palmer's Green; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 5, Glasshouse St.; Putney, 2, Putney Hill; Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd.; 239, Regent St.; St. James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W.; St. John's Wood, 102,

High St., N.W.; 27, St. Mary Axe; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; Seven Kings, Ilford: 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Road; Southwark, 8, Borough High St.; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade; Stratford, 49, Broadway; Streatham, 268, High Rd.; 324, High Road; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Road; Temple Bar, 217, Strand; Tottenham, 530, High Road; Tower Bridge, Tooley St.; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road; Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road; Victoria, 173, Victoria St.; 62, Victoria St.; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.; Wanstead, 53, High St.; Wembley, 118, High Rd.; 133, Westbourne Grove; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Road; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane; 235, Westminster Bridge Road; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road; Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade; Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Road; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St.; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Road: Woodford, George Lane; 90, Wood St.; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.

136* London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., *Joint Gen. Managers*, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde, E. W. Woolley, R. Richards; *Secretary*, F. O. Free; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Overseas Branch, 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 199, High St., Acton; 172, Aldersgate Street; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St.; Balham, 10, Station Parade; 117 & 119, Balham High Rd.; Barbican, 62, Redcross St.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 108, Bishopsgate; 171, Bishopsgate; Bishop's House; Blackfriars Rd.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; 51, Bread St.; 38, Brompton Rd.; Buckhurst Hill; Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Road; Cambridge Circus, 136, Shaftesbury Avenue; 113, Cannon St.; 6, Chancery Lane; 123, Chancery Lane; 28, Catford Hill, S.E.; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 89, Charterhouse St.; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea; 281, High Rd., Chiswick; Cheshunt; Chigwell; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 58, High St., Croydon; 139, North End, Croydon, and 13, Royal Parade, West Croydon; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; 118, High St., East Ham; 20, Eastcheap; Enfield Highway; 44, Fenchurch St.; 129, Fenchurch St.; 305, Finchley Rd.; Electra House, Finsbury Pavement; 117, Finsbury Pavement; 100 & 101, Fore St.; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; 315, Fulham Rd.; 20, The Parade, Golders Green; 153 & 155, Goswell Road; 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; 23, Great Portland Street; 159, Great Portland St.; 94, Great Tower St.; Mare Street, Hackney; 157, Hackney Road; 22, King St., Hammersmith; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Road; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay; 25 Haymarket; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; 120, High Holborn; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingsway; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 144, Leadenhall St.; Leicester Square, 8, New Coventry St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 324, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road, East; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 15, Wigmore St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Rd.; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C.; Muswell Hill, 129, New Bond St.; 65 & 66, New Broad St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 50, Old Broad St.; 280, Old Kent Road; 672 Old Kent Rd.; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; 76, Oxford St.; 196, Oxford St.; 431 & 433, Oxford St.; 2, Craven Road, Paddington; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; 69, High St., Peckham; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 255, Upper Richmond Road, Putney; 71A, Queen Victoria St.; 114, Queen Victoria St.; 133, Regent St.; 66 & 67, George St., Richmond; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Road; 196, Lower Road, and 93, Union Road, Rotherhithe; Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; St. James's St., S.W.; Sanderstead; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Road; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E.; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 150 & 152, High St., Stoke Newington; 81, Strand; 384, High St., Stratford; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane; 103, Streatham Hill; Thames Ditton; 90, Tooley St.; Tooting, The Broadway; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; Upper Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Road; 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., Walham Green; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; 1, Malvern Road, West Kilburn; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; 22, Victoria St., Westminster; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Road, Willesden Green; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden; Winchmore Hill; 108, Wood St; 113, Wood St.; Woodford Station; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich; York Rd. (Waterloo), 16, York Rd.

137 London Merchant Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

138 London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 34, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

140 London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., 7, Princes St., E.C. 2.

147 London Bank of Australia, Ltd., 72, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

149 London Metal Banking Company, Ltd., 18 & 19, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.

152‡ McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 39, Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1.

152A Manchester and County Bank, Ltd., 55, King St., *Manchester* (175).

153 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester*; 75, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

154* Martin's Bank, Ltd., 68, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.

155 Mercantile Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 53, West Regent Street, *Glasgow* (60).

160 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. [193).

161A Merchants Bank of Canada, *Montreal* (136,

164 Middlesex Banking Company, Ltd., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

164A Miller Bros. & Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

164B Molsons Bank, *Montreal* (135).

164C Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2 (Merchants).

165 Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., South Mall, *Cork* (175).

168* National Bank, Ltd., 13–17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; Notting Hill, 156 & 158, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3 Regent St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.

169 National Bank of Australasia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

170A National Bank of Egypt, *Cairo*; 6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4.

171 National Bank of India, Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

172 National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., 17, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

173 National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

173A National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., *Pretoria*; Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

173C National Bank of Turkey, *Constantinople*; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

174 National Discount Company, Ltd., 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

175* National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 2, Princes St., E.C. 2; 2, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Acton, 143, High St.; 185, Aldersgate St.; 53, Baker St.; Bayswater, 67, Bishop's Road; 24, Bedford Row; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 95, Chancery Lane; 66, Charing Cross; Chiswick, 56, High Rd.; Cripplegate, 116, Fore St.; East Finchley, 67, High Road; 116, Fenchurch St.; 123, Fenchurch St.; 128 Finchley Road; Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall; 50, Finsbury Pavement; Golders Green, 6, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Road, N.W.; Goswell Road, 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 55, High St.; Hendon, 55, Church Road; 114, High Holborn; Holborn Circus; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper Street; Kensington, 55 & 57, High Street; Kensington, 138 High St.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey Street; Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate; 1, Long Acre; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 12 Mount St.; Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange; Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St.; 291B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; 250, Regent Street; St. James St., 162, Piccadilly; 25, St. Mary Axe; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 88, Cromwell Road; South Norwood, 75, High St.; 12, Southwark St.; Strand, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand; Swiss Cottage, 1, College St., South Hampstead; 97, Tottenham Court Road; Westminster, 61, Victoria St.; 117, Victoria St.

175A Netherlands Bank of South Africa, *Amsterdam*; 2, Gt. Winchester St., E.C. 2.
Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

176 North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Ltd., *Aberdeen* (30, 136, 175).

176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, Ltd., *Northampton* (223).

178 Northern Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (100, 30).

178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company, Ltd., *Nottingham* (135).

178C Palatine Bank, Ltd., *Manchester* (135).

179 Parry, Murray & Co., 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

180 Peddie, Harker & Martin, Ltd., 144 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

177 Pinto Leite & Nephews, 23, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

181 Provincial Bank of Canada, Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (132).

183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.

184 Queensland National Bank, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 8, Princes St., E.C. 2.

185 Quin (Gerald), Cope & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

187A Reliance Bank, Ltd., 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.

187B Richards & Co., *Llangollen* (175).

188‡ Richardson & Co., 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.
Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

189C Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

189D Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd., *Melbourne* (68); 18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

190 Royal Bank of Canada, *Montreal*; Princes St., E.C. 2.

191 Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., Foster Place, *Dublin* (135).

193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

194 Rüffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

195 Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, *Petrograd*; 61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

196 Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank, *Petrograd*; 24–28, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

197 Russo-Asiatic Bank, *Petrograd*; 64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

197B Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Schröder (J. Henry) & Co., 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Seligman Brothers, 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

Seyd and Co., Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

198 Sheffield Banking Co., Ltd., *Sheffield* (275).

198C Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (75).

200 S. W. Silver & Co. and Benjamin Edrington, Ltd., King William House, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

201B Société Belge de Crédit Industriel, *Brussels;* 124, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

202 Société Générale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris;* 53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and 65, Regent St., W.

Speyer Bros., 7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

202A Standard Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173).

203 Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4.

203A Sterling Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173, 68).

204 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

204A John Stuart and Co., Ltd., *Manchester* (175).

204B Swiss Bank Corporation, *Basle;* 43, Lothbury, E.C. 2; West End Branch, 110, Regent St., S.W.

204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (135).

206 Ulster Bank, Ltd., *Belfast* (135).

208 Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

208A Union Bank of Canada, *Winnipeg;* 6, Princes Street, E.C. 2, and 26, Haymarket, S.W. (21, 135).

210 Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd., York St., *Manchester* (100).

211 Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 191, Ingram Street, *Glasgow;* 64, George Street, *Edinburgh;* 62, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

212 U.D.B., Ltd., 17, King William St., W.C. 2.

213 Union Discount Company of London, Ltd., 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

219 West Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., *Halifax* (136).

220 Western Australian Bank, *Perth, W. Aus.;* 11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

221A White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

222 William Whiteley, Ltd., Queen's Road, W. 2.

223* Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., Mosley St., *Manchester;* 20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3; Colebherne Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; 127, Cheapside; Marylebone Rd.; 22, St. Mary Axe; and 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W.

225 Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., *Yokohama;* 7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 2, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (100 & 21); 26, King Street, E.C. 2.

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the British Empire, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1916 (1st January—30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

Name of Bank.	When established	Capital. Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1916.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
African Banking Corp. ....L.	1896	1,200,000	600,000	220,000	10	5	$6\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Alexanders & Co .....L.	1891	900,000	500,000	170,000	10	10 & 5	..	P. 6, O. 10, B. 2/
Allahabad Bank	1865	200,000	200,000	300,000	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	18
Alliance Bank of Simla ....L.	—	133,333	133,333	190,000	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	14
Anglo-Egyptian Bank .....L.	1864	1,800,000	500,000	710,000	£5	5	..	15 & B. 2/6 per share.
Anglo-South American ....L.	1888	4,500,000	2,250,000	1,600,000	10	5	..	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Australian Bk. of Commerce L.	1909	1,198,679	1,198,679	130,000	1	1	25/10	5
Bank of Adelaide.....	1865	625,000	500,000	550,000	5	4	$5\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{8}$	10
Bank of Australasia.....	1835	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,945,000	40	40	..	14 & B. 3
Bank of Bengal.....	1809	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,456,000	Rs 500	Rs 500	Rs. 1665–1432½	16
Bank of Bombay	—	666,666	666,600	733,333	Rs 500	Rs 500	.. ..	15
Bank of British North America	1836	2,000,000	2,000,000	620,000	50	50	61–54	7
Bank of British West Africa L.	1894	1,450,000	580,000	237,500	10	4	$6\frac{7}{8}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$	8
Bank of England	1694	14,553,000	14,553,000	3,542,082	100	100	..	10
Bank of Hamilton, Ontario ..	1872	600,000	600,000	721,141	$100	$100	192–189	12
Bank of Ireland.....	1783	2,769,230	2,769,230	600,000	100	100	195–179	10
Bank of Liverpool .....L.	1831	13,871,120	1,733,890	900,000	20	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	15
Bank of Madras	1843	500,000	500,000	333,333	Rs 500	Rs 500	..	12
Bank of Montreal.....	1817	3,287,671	3,287,671	3,287,671	$100	$100	..	10 & B. 2
Bank of New South Wales	1817	3,904,860	3,904,860	2,950,000	20	20	..	10
Bank of New Zealand	1861	529,988	529,988	..	100	100	102–99¾	4
		£750,000	750,000	..	6 13/4	6 13/4	..	A. P. 10
		£500,000	500,000	..	6 13/4	6 13/4	12⅞–10⅜	B. P. 12 & B. 3
		£1,000,000	500,000	2,345,702	6 13/4	3 6/8	..	O. 12 & B. 3
Bank of Queensland .....L.	1888	450,000	450,000	..	..	..	..	6
Bank of Nova Scotia ..... L.	1832	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	$200	$200	$261	14
Bank of Ottawa	1874	800,000	800,000	950,000	$100	$100	$207–$203	12
Bank of Roumania ..... L.	1903	300,000	300,000	300,359	6	6	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,987,500	1,325,000	750,000	Stock	2/3	..	16
Bank of Spain	1856	6,000,000	6,000,000	800,000	Ps 500	Ps 500	..	19
Bank of Toronto	1855	2,097,400	1,027,400	1,232,900	$100	$100	..	11
Bank of Victoria (Australia). L.	1852	2,826,760	1,478,210	450,000	10 & 10	10 & 5	..	P. 6, O. 6
Banque D'Hochelaga	1874	800,000	800,000	740,000	$150	$150	..	9
Banque Nationale (Quebec) ..	1860	400,000	400,000	420,000	$20	$20	27–26	9
Barclays Bank .....L.	1896	12,679,444	7,289,444	6,000,000	4	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$–7	10
					2	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{8}$	—
Belfast Banking Company ..L.	1827	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	124–12;	20& B. 10/-
Bradford District Bank ....L.	1862	880,400	344,000	350,000	10	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$–4⅞	B & B 4/-
British Bank of S. America .L.	1863	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	10	$9\frac{1}{4}$–$8\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$

Name of Bank.	When estab-lished	Capital. Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1918.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£		Per cent.
British Linen Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,150,000	Stock	Stock	312–279½	16
British Mutual Banking Co. L.	1857	200,000	70,603	47,000	5	1 10/-	1¾–1⅜	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	1867	3,082,192	3,082,192	2,773,972	$100	$100	..	10 & B. 2
†Capital & Counties Bank ..L.	1834	8,750,000	1,750,000	800,000	50	10	..	..
Chartered Bk. of India, &c. ..	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	20	20	..	14 & B.20
Clydesdale Bank, The ..... L.	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,070,000	50	10	..	16
Colonial Bank of Australasia L.	1856	439,280	439,280	300,000	10 & 2	9¾&1¾	..	7
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1836	2,000,000	600,000	200,000	20	6	..	7
Commercl. B. of Australia ..L.	1893	3,750,000	2,213,009	*nil.*	10/-&10	10/-&10	{ Pref. 6 3/16–5½ Ord. 17/3–16	Pref. 4
Commercial B. of London ..L.	1913	500,000	500,000	41,815	{ P. 1 D. 1/-	{ P. 1 D. 1/-	..	P. 7
Commercl. B. of Scotland ..L.	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	100	20	63½–52½	16
Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney ..L.	1834	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,040,000	$5	12½	..	10
Commercial B. of Tasmania ..L.	1832	800,000	200,000	280,000	10	2½	..	14
Comptoir Nat. d'Escp. de Paris	1889	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,742,526	20	20	fr. 1,073–550	6
°Credito Italiano	1870	150000000	150000000	24,000,000	L500	L 500	L. 890–590	7
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	10,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000	20	20	..	..
Dominion Bank	1871	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	$100	$100	$227–202	12
Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1852	1,078,875	539,438	500,000	25	12½	..	8
Equitable Bank	1900	34,800	13,200	14,200	1 & 4	1	..	15
Farrow's Bank ..... L.	1904	700,000	362,112	930,500	¼	10/-	..	6
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1756)	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock	..	..
Guaranty Trust Co. of N. York	1864	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20	20	..	32½
Guernsey Banking Co. ..... L.	1827	250,000	50,000	60,000	50	10	27½–25	15
Guernsey Com. Banking Co. L.	1835	200,000	40,000	29,000	25	5	16–15	15
Halifax Commil. Bkg. Co. ..L.	1810	400,000	200,000	105,000	20	10	13½–11¼	9
Hibernian Bank ..... L.	1825	2,000,000	500,000	130,000	20	5	..	7
Home Bank of Canada	1854	400,000	389,073	60,000	$100	$100	..	5
Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp.	1865	$15000000	$15000000	$33500000	$125	$125	..	{ 86/- pr. sh. & 10/- B.
Imperial Bank of Canada	1875	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	$100	$100	200–190	12
Imperial Bank of Persia	1889	650,000	650,000	160,000	6 10/-	6 10/-	..	6/- pr. sh.
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,250,000	20	10	..	10
Ionian Bank ..... L.	1839	485,580	485,580	85,000	5	5	..	7
Isle of Man Banking Co. ..... L.	1865	150,000	30,000	30,000	10	2	5½–5⅜	25
Jewish Colonial Trust	1899	261 642	261,642	6,209	1	1	..	5
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	1,725,320	862,660	580,000	20	10	34½–28	17½
†Lloyds Bank ..... L.	1865	31,304,200	5,008,672	3,600,000	50	8	25⅜–21⅜	18⅛
London and Brazilian Bank L.	1862	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	20	10	..	16
London & River Plate ..... L.	1862	3,000,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	25	15	49	15
London Bank of Australia ..L.	1893	1,276,747	669,670	355,000	22 10/-	10	..	7
London County Westminster & Parr's ..... L.	1836	27,314,260	6,828,565	6,828,565	20	5	..	19
London Merchant Bank ..... L.	1873	1,500,000	750,000	350,000	20	10	..	5
Lond. Joint City and Midl'nd L.	1836	34,428,948	7,172,000	7,172,000	12	2½	9–7⅜	18
Manchester & County Bank, L.	1862	5,460,200	1,092,040	850,000	20	4	9⅛–8 1/16	11.4 p.sh.
Mnchstr.& Lpool.Dist.B. Co., L.	1829	9,480,000	1,896,000	1,250,000	15	3	9¼–8 11/32	17½
†Martin's Bank (1570) ..... L.	1891	1,000,000	500,000	185,000	20	10	16½–15	6
Mercantile Bank of India ..L.	1892	1,125,000	562,500	650,000	25	12½	{ A 38⅛–28 3/16 B 38¼–28 3/16	14
Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland, L.	1889	28,140	14,070	5,000	¼	10/-	..	..
Merchants Bank of Canada ..	1864	1,438,356	1,438,356	1,438,356	$100	$100	180–174	10
Molsons Bank	1855	800,000	800,000	960,000	$100	$100	..	11
Munster and Leinster Bank, L.	1885	500,000	200,000	360,000	£5	2	7 12/16–7⅞	16
National Bank ..... L.	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	625,000	50	10	20–16	11
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,407,904	1,498,220	700,000	8 & 10	5 & 10	..	O7, P7
National Bank of Egypt	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,663,278	10	10	..	8
National Bank of India	1863	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,350,000	£5	12½	..	20
National Bk. of New Zealand, L.	1872	2,250,000	750,000	730,000	7½	2½	6½–5 3/32	12 & B. 1
National Bank of Scotland ..L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	£100	£100	355½–270	16
National Bank of S. Africa ..L.	1891	2,865,000	2,865,000	850,000	10	10	..	6
Natl. Prov. & Union B. of Eng., L.	1833	28,284,420	5,476,884	4,000,000	75 & 60	10½, 12	..	16
Northamptonshire Union ..L.	1836	1,080,000	396,000	459,000	30	11	25–24	30/- pr. sh.
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank ..... L.	1836	3,260,000	652,000	452,500	20	4	12–8¼	12½ & B. 1
Northern Banking Co. ....L.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	485,000	10	2	{ 5½–4⅜ 2¾–2⅜ }	14½ & 7 1/2
Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., L.	1834	1,440,000	360,000	202,000	20	5	..	11
Palatine Bank ..... L.	1899	500,000	125,000	2,500	20	5	5⅛–4¼	4/6 pr. sh.
Provincial Bank of Canada ..	1900	200,000	200,000	130,000	$100	$100	..	7
Provincial Bank of Ireland ..L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	400,000	100,20	12½, 10	..	13
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	800,000	480,000	222,000	5	3	120/–102/6	..
Royal Bank of Australia ..L.	1888	1,200,000	300,000	300,000	4	1	..	8
Royal Bank of Canada	1869	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	$100	$100	212–210	12
Royal Bank of Ireland ..... L.	1836	1,500,000	300,000	135,000	50	10	..	10
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	914,968	Stock	Stock	204	20
‡Russian Bk. for Foreign Trade	1871	60,000,000	60,000,000	22,388,597	R. 250	R. 250	..	14

° Amounts in lire. ‡ Amounts in roubles.

† The Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd., has now amalgamated with Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and an agreement has been entered into for the amalgamation of the Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., with Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank.	When established	Capital. Sub-scribed.	Paid-up	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1918.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Russian Commer. & Industrial	1890	3,703,704	3,703,704	1,228,422	..	..	..	..
Sheffield Banking Company L.	1831	1,151,500	404,075	305,925	50	17½	45⅛–42	16
Société Générale	1864	20,001,000	10.000 000	2,028,194	20	10	619—520	5
Standard Bank of Canada	1873	691,000	691,000	890,000	$100	$100	230—217	13
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L.	1862	6,191,100	1,548,525	2,000,000	20	5	12 13/16—10 5/8	15½
Sterling Bank of Canada	1906	251,320	242,742	70,000	$100	$100	..	1½
Ulster Bank ..... L.	1836	3,001,000	500,000	700,000	15	2½	.. ..	21½
Union Bank of Australia .. L.	1837	6,001,000	2,000,000	2,025,000	75	25	.. ..	10 & B. 4
Union Bank of Canada	1865	1,001,000	1,000,000	680,000	$100	$100	167—140	8 & B. 1
Union Bank of Manchester .. L.	1836	1,251,000	625,000	400,000	5	2½	10—7 2/3	20
Union Bank of Scotland .... L.	1830	5,001,000	1,000,000	900,000	50	10	28¾—22 2/10	15
Western Australian Bank .. L.	1841	251,000	250,000	700,000	10	10	25 ..	20
West Yorkshire Bank ..... L.	1829	1,001,000	400,000	380,000	25	10	22½—20¾	13½
Williams Deacon's Bank .... L.	1836	7,811,500	1,250,000	750,000	50	8	21¼—18	14
Yokohama Specie Bank .. L.	1880	4,801,000	4,200,000	2,430,000	Y.100	Y.100 / 75	..	12
Yorkshire Penny Bank .... L.	1911	1,251,000	750,000	750,000	£	£ / 3	.. ..	..

English and Welsh Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 299–305. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—136 (*W.*).
Abbots Langley 30 (*Th.*).
Aberavon—30, 132.
Aberayron—136, 139, 175.
Aberbargoed 175.
Aberbeeg—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Abercarn—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Abercave—30, 136 (*W.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 136.
Aberdovey—136, 175.
Aberdyn 30 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abergavenny—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abergele—136, 175.
Abergwilgwyn—175 (*alt. S.*).
Abergwynfi—132 (*W.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Abergwynfi—132 (*Th.*), 136, 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—136 (*F., July & Aug. Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 136.
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abertridwr—30 (*W. & S.*), 132 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abingdon—30, 99A, 135.
Accrington—129, 152A, 153, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Acocks Green—132, 136.
Acomb 136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Addingham—211 (*Tu. & F.*), 219 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 135.
Adlington—153, 223.
Adswicke-Street —136 (*F.*).
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—211, 136, 175.
Alcester—132, 136.
Aldbrough—136 (*F.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30.
Aldeley Edge—153, 210.
Alderley—105B, 132.
Aldershot—132, 135, 136, 175.
Alford (Line.)—30, 132, 136.
Alfreton—135, 136.
Alfristun—30 (*F.*).
Allendale Town—132, 136.
Allendale—136 (*W.*).
Allonby—136 (*Tu.*).
Almondsbury—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Alnmouth—211.
Alnwick—211, 30, 132, 136.
Alresford—132, 175.
Alsager—135 (*Tu. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Alston—211, 136.
Alton (Hants)—132, 175.
Altrincham—129, 132, 135, 152A, 153, 210, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Alvertoke—132.
Ambl—211, 135.
Ambleside—30.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Amesbury—132, 136
Anderton—132, 136.
Andover—132, 135, 136.
Annfield Plain—211, 132.
Antrim—129, 136, 152A, 153, 210.
Anstruther—198 (*F.*).
Appleby—135 (*S.*), 176A (*S.*).
Appleby—211, 136.
Appledore 97 (*F.*).
Apply Bridge, 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Arbroath—136, 152A, 210.
Argoed—30 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armly—136.
Arnol—136.
Arnside—211 (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arnwell—132, 135.
Ashby (Linc.)—175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la Zouch—132, 135, 136
Ashford—132, 135.
Ashford Market—135 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (Middlesex)—30.
Ashington—211, 132, 136.
Ashover—135 (*M.*).
Ashtead—135 (*M., W. & S.*).
Ashton-u-Makerfield—135, 210
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 135, 152A, 153, 210.
Askam-i-Furness—211B (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu.*).
Askern—211 (*Tu.*), 136 (*M., Tu. & F.*), 178A (*F.*).
Askrigg—136 (*Th.*).
Aspatria—136, 153.
Astley—211 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152A, 223
Aston—15.
Aston Cross—30, 136.
Aston Moor—175
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherston—132, 136.
Atherton—135, 152A, 223.
Attercliffe—136, 198, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30.
Audenshaw—136.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 210 (*Th.*).
Audley—175 (*M., Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—153 (*Tu.*).
Avonmouth—132, 135, 175.
Axbridge—132, 135.
Axminster—132, 136.
Aylesbury—132, 135, 175.
Aylsham—30.
Baldwin—132, 136.
Babworth Park Camp—136 (*F.*).
Bacup—129, 152A, 210.
Badminton—175 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30.
Bakewell—125, 223.
Bala—136, 175.
Balby—136, 178A.
Balcombe—132.
Baldock—132.
Balsall Heath—136.
Bamber Bridge—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—135 (*Th.*).
Bampton (Devon)—135 (*F.*), 175 (*F.**).
Bampton (Oxon)—99A (*F.**), 136.
Bandon—99, 132, 135, 136.
Bangor—132, 136, 175.
Banks (Southport), 136 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 153 (*M., W. & S.*).
Banstead—30.
Banwell—97 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 132 (*S.*), 135 (*Tu. & S.*).
Bardon Mill—136 (*F.*).
Bargoed—30, 132, 175.
Barmouth—136, 175.
Barnard Castle—211B, 30, 136, 175, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Barnes—30, 136.
Barnet—30, 135.
Barnsley—175 (*Tu.*).
Barnham—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Barnham Market—135 (*M. & F.*).
Barnoldswick—211, 136, 227 (*M., W. & F.*).
Barnsley—30, 136, 175, 198, 227.
Barnstaple 97, 132, 136, 175, 198.
Barrow-in-Furness—211B, 30, 136, 153.
Barrow-on-Humber—136 (*F.*).
Barrowford—211B (*M. & F.*), 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Barry—30, 175.
Barry Docks—30, 132, 136, 175.
Barton—153 (*S.*).
Barton-on-Humber—30, 136, 175.
Barwell—135, 136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Baschurch—132 (*F. & alt. M.*).

Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 135, 136.
Baslow—223 (W.).
Bath—132, 135, 136, 175.
Batley—129, 136, 175, 219, 227.
Battle—30, 135.
Bawtry—318 (Th.), 136 (Th.).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 135 (Tu. & S.).
Beaminster—132.
Bearwood—30, 132.
Beaulieu—132 (Tu. & F.).
Beaumaris—132, 175.
Beccles—30, 132.
Beckenham—30, 135, 136.
Beckley—135 (F.).
Bedale—30, 136.
Bedford—132, 135, 136, 176A.
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Bedlington—218, 136.
Bedminster (Glos.)—132, 135, 175
Bedwas—30, 132 (F.), 175.
Bedworth—30, 136.
Beer—132 (Tu. & F.).
Beeston—30, 136, 178A.
Beighton—175 (Tu. & S.).
Belford—218.
Belgrave—30.
Bellingham—218, 132.
Belmont—30.
Belper—135, 136.
Belsay—132 (S.).
Beltisfield Camp—175.
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Liscarroll—165 (*M.*°).
Lisdoonvarna—168 (*Th. July, Aug., Sept.*).
Lisnaskea—212 (*S.*°), 206.
Listowel—212, 168, 183.
Londonderry—212, 32, 115, 178, 183, 206.
Longford—212, 168, 206.
Longwood—212 (°), 206 (°).
Loughford—178 (*Th.*).
Loughglynn—168 (°).
Loughrea—115, 168.
Louisburgh—212 (*M.*°), 206 (*M.*°).
Louth—32 (°).
Lucan—191.
Lurgan—32, 178, 206.
Macroom—165, 168.
Maghera—178, 206.
Magherafelt—32, 178.
Malahide—178 (*W.*).
Mallow—212, 168, 183.
Manorhamilton—168, 206.
Markethill—32 (*Tu. & F.*), 206 (*F.*).
Marlborough—212, 165.
Maynooth—165 (*Tu.*°).
Midleton—212, 165, 168.
Milford—32 (*M.*), 178, 206 (*M.*°).
Millstreet—165, 168.
Miltown—212 (°), 168 (*alt. W.*°).
Miltown Malbay—168.
Mitchelstown—212, 165, 168.
Moate—168.
Mohill—115, 178.
Moira—32 (*F.*), 178 (*F.*°), 206 (*F.*°).
Monaghan—32, 115, 183, 206.
Monasterevan—115.
Moneymore—32 (*F.*°).
Monkstown—191 (*M., W. & S.*).
Mountbellew—212, 168 (°).
Mountcharles—206 (°).
Mountmellick—212, 168.
Mountnugent—178 (*Th.*°).
Mountrath—165.
Mowille—32.
Moy—32 (°), 32 (°), 206 (*F.*).
Moylough—212 (°).
Mullagh—115 (*F.*), 168 (°), 178 (*F.*).
Mullaghboy—178 (*Th.*).
Mullinahone—165 (*M.*°).
Mullingar—212, 115, 168, 206.
Mullinavat—168 (*May to December*).
Naas—115, 165, 206.
Navan—212, 32, 115.
Nenagh—165, 168, 183.
Newbliss—32 (*W.*), 178 (*W.*).
Newbridge—115, 168, 183 (*M., W. & F.*).
Newcastle West—165, 168, 183.
Newcastle (co. Down)—178, 183 (*Tu. & F.*).
Newmarket—165.
Newport—212 (*Tu.*°), 206 (*Tu.*°).
Newport (co. Tipperary)—165 (*Tu.*°).
New Ross—212, 165, 168.
Newry—212, 32, 165, 178, 183.
Newtownards—212, 32, 206.
Newtown Barry—165, 168.
Newtownbutler—178 (*M.*).
Newtownhamilton—206.
Newtownmount-Kennedy—168 (*F.*).
Newtown-Stewart—212 (*M.*°), 178, 183 (*M.*°).
Nobber—115 (°), 178 (°).
O'Brien's Bridge—183 (°).
Oldcastle—115, 178.
Omagh—212, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Park—178 (°).
Pettigo—32.
Philipstown—115 (°).
Piltown—183 (*W.*).
Plumbridge—115 (°), 206 (°).
Pomeroy—32 (*Tu.*), 178 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu.*).
Portadown—212, 32, 183, 206.
Portaferry—32, 178.
Portarlington—168.
Portavogie—32 (*F.*), 178 (*S.*), 206 (*M.*).
Portglenone—178 (*Tu. & F.*).
Portrush—32, 178 (*M. & Th.*).
Poristewart—32 (*Tu. & F.*), 178 (*Tu. & F.*).
Portumna—115.
Poyntzpass—32 (*W.*°), 178 (°).
Queenstown—212, 165.
Rameton—178, 206 (*Tu.*°).
Randalstown—178, 206 (*W.*).
Ranelagh—206.
Raphoe—32, 115 (*S.*), 178.
Rathangan—115 (*M.*), 206 (*M.*).
Rathdowney—165.
Rathdrum—115, 168 (*Th.*°).
Rathfriland—32, 115, 206.
Rathkeale—165, 168.
Rathmines—32, 168, 191.
Rathmolyon—206 (°).
Rathmore—165 (*Tu.*), 168 (*Tu.*).
Rathmullen—32 (*Tu. & Th.*), 178 (*Tu.*).
Ratoath—206 (°).
Rear Cross—165 (1*st & 3rd W.*).
Riverstown—206 (°).
Rochfort Bridge—115 (°).
Rock—115 (°).
Rookery—115 (*W.*), 178 (*W.*°).
Rosconmon—212, 168.
Roscrea—212, 165, 168.
Rosnakill—32 (°), 178 (1*st & 3rd M.*).
Rosscarbery—212 (*W.*°), 165 (*W.*°).
Rostrevor—32 (*Tu. & F.*), 183 (*Tu.*).
Roundstone—115 (°).
Rush—178 (*W. & F.*).
St. Johnston—178 (*F.*).
Saintfield—32, 178 (*M.*°), 206 (*M.*°).
Schull—183.
Shanagolden—165 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*).
Shercock—115 (*W.*), 178.
Shillelagh—168 (*Th.*°).
Shrule—168 (°).
Six Mile Bridge—168 (°), 206 (*F.*).
Sixmilecross—178 (*M. & Th.*°), 206 (*M.*°).
Skerries—178.
Skibbereen—212, 165, 183.
Skryne—32 (° *Oct.*).
Slane—212, 115 (°).
Sligo—212, 32, 115, 168, 183, 206.
Stewartstown—32 (*W.*°), 115 (*W.*), 206 (*W. & F.*).
Strabane—32, 115, 178 (*Tu. & W.*°), 183, 206.
Stradbally—165 (*W. & S.*°).
Stranford—178 (*W.*).
Stranocum—178 (*F.*), 206 (*W.*).
Stranorlar—32 (°), 115 (°), 178 (°).
Streete—206 (*F.*).
Strokestown—168, 178.
Summerhill—212 (°), 206 (*last F., excp. April, June, Sept., & Nov.*°).
Swanlinbar—206 (*S.*°).
Swatragh—206 (*W.*).
Swinford—115, 183.
Swords—178 (*W.*°).
Taghmon—168 (°), 183 (°), 206 (°).
Tallow—165.
Tandragee—32.
Tarbert—165.
Templemore—168, 183.
Tempo—178 (*W.*°), 206 (°).
Terenure—191.
Thomastown—115, 206 (°).
Thurles—212, 165, 168.
Timoleague—165 (*Th.*°), 168 (°).
Tipperary—212, 165, 168, 183.
Tobermore—178 (*M.*), 206 (1*st, 3rd & 4th F.*°).
Toome Bridge—178 (*Tu.*).
Tralee—212, 165, 168, 183.
Trim—212, 115 (*S.*), 206.
Tuam—212, 163, 206.
Tubbercurry—32 (*M.*°), 115.
Tulla—168.
Tullamore—212, 115, 206.
Tullinadaly—206 (°).
Tullow—165, 168.
Urlingford—165 (*F.*°), 168 (*F.*°).
Virginia—178.
Warrenpoint—32, 183 (*Tu. & F.*).
Waterford—212, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Westport—212, 206.
Wexford—212, 168, 183, 206.
Wicklow—115, 168.
Williamstown—206 (°).
Woodford—115 (*M.*).
Youghal—212, 165, 183.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable or the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financia year ended 31 December, 1917.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies or reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. Owing to the unprecedentedly high rate of income-tax now leviable, a reduction in the net yield may be anticipated in nearly every case in the immediate future.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^m(5)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Recent increases in income-tax have added to its attractions, for policyholders can claim relief from assessment to this duty in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, in most cases.

The selection by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits and attractions of the various companies. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of a policy, which may be life-long, though the precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but as policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character, this method is not to be generally recommended.

On receipt of an inquiry containing full particulars of requirements, accompanied by a remittance of a fee of 5s., addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4, and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results. Selection is of special importance from the investment point of view in case of endowment assurances.

(2) To similarly advise any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity. Some annuity rates as given hereafter may have been altered at date of an inquiry, as certain companies were reconsidering the same at date of publication.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1918.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	PIFS	Abstainers & General	1,016,629	126,649	17½	3 9 4	O^m & H^m	3 & 3½
1824	P^mSF	Alliance*	17,946,532	1,104,989	10½	3 15 0	O^m	3 0 0
1808	P SF	Atlas	2,474,868	225,785	10½	3 16 9	$O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	36,402,180	3,038,859	10½	4 15 6	H^m	3 & 3½
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	1,859,129	287,864	15½	4 2 11	H^m	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,503,195	105,081	22½	3 11 11	O^m	3 0 0
1833*	P FS	Caledonian	3,476,939	313,094	12½	4 6 0	O^m	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	12,387,227	1,218,390	25½	5 8 6	H^m	3 & 3½
1898*	P SF^m	Century	1,062,582	132,639	10½	3 16 4	O^m	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual (*c*)	4,346,829	260,127	6½	3 16 8	$O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.*	6,312,720	476,311	12½	3 16 4	$O^m(^5)$	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	4,351,937	495,695	22½	4 12 0	O^m	3 10 0
1861	PF^mS	Commercial Union*	6,957,270	709,463	12½	4 0 3	O^m	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	4,453,714	637,160	28½	4 17 2	O^m and American Tropical	3, 3½ & 4
1807	PF^mS	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	10,064,859	928,493	15½	3 15 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2½ & 3½
1823	P	Edinburgh	4,371,746	278,946	15½	4 6 11	O^m	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,866,845	206,129	17½	4 1 2	O^m	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (*e*)*	4,825,435	221,310	6½	3 17 5	O^m	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	116,014,395	12,438,457	18½	4 16 8	American, &c.	3, 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law	5,059,927	337,100	10½	4 15 6*	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,232,149	197,485	12½	3 16 5	O^m & H^m	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,195,020	161,496	21½	3 12 11	O^m	3 0 0
1885*	PFS	General Accident	239,626	38,426	17½	3 14 0	O^m	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	9,617,720	817,575	20½	4 2 11	H^m	3 10 0
1821	P FS^m	Guardian*	3,784,034	304,676	12½	4 3 3	O^m	3 0 0
1825	P FS	Law Union & Rock	8,355,596	579,892	14½	4 7 3	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	11,073,955	1,024,230	11½	4 15 0*	O^m	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,552,130	363,859	16½	3 19 2	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P SF^m	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	4,974,471	315,118	10½	3 18 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2 15 0
1862	P SF	Lon. & Lanc. Life & Gen.*	3,989,758	405,223	19½	4 0 2	H^m & O^m	3 & 3½
1869	P I	Lon. & Man. (Ordinary)	445,293	96,255	12½	4 7 10	H^m	3 0 0
1720	PF^mS	London Assurance	2,754,367	228,156	17½	4 4 0	O^m	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (*c*)	5,464,324	483,820	9½	4 0 1	$O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	4,843,611	754,626	7·5	6 5 3	H^m and American Tropical	3 [illegible]
1852	M	Marine & General	2,319,512	167,039*	8·3	3 12 5	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (*c*)	2,287,093	172,103	7·1	3 18 3	O^m	3 0 0
1886	M S	Mu. & Citizens' (C) (Ord.)	9,044,557	790,891	10·4	4 17 2	H^m	3 0 0
1843	M	Mutual, New York (A)	127,619,656	12,460,107	10·4	4 19 0	American, &c.	3 & 3½
1830	M	National Mutual	2,741,369	188,190	14·0	4 5 10*	O^m	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	10,945,899	1,237,977	14·0	5 0 6	H^m	3 [illegible] 0
1835	M	National Provident	7,127,314	537,085	9·9	3 17 0	O^m	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life (A)	187,342,580	21,001,184	16·9	4 15 9	American, &c.	3 0 0
1809	P SF^m	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	17,426,694	1,213,029	14·0	4 0 0	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P SF^m	Northern	5,007,695	288,834	10·0	3 16 11	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2½ & 3
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	14,290,838	1,633,321	13·3	4 3 3	O^m	2 10 0
1864	P I S^m	Pearl (Ordinary)	4,987,830	852,448	14·5	4 1 3	H^m	3 0 0
1797*	PF^mS	Phœnix	10,916,222	734,378	13·3	3 14 6	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	2,808,257	231,107	15·5	4 0 10	O^m	3 0 0
1848	P IS	Prudential (Ordinary)	53,249,826	5,495,205	8·6	4 4 9	H^m	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1918. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	10,921,455	1,409,360	10·0	3 9 0	H^m	3 0 0
1845	PSF^m	Royal	1,217,548	872,470	11·9	3 18 9	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1720	PFS^m	Royal Exchange	4,721,638	397,705	14·3	3 12 7	O^m	3 0 0
1861	M I	Royal London (Ord.)	307,250	34,853	6·7	3 11 0	Special	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	6,273,551	433,912	11·8	4 0 9	$O^m(^5)$*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	5,875,613	458,932	13·0	3 19 0	O^m	3 0 0
1896*	P F S	Scottish Insurance	393,134	51,293	15·8	3 19 6	$O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	2,466,880	244,568	14·6	4 2 6	O^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	16,129,002	750,051	12·4	3 14 0	O^m	3* & 3‡
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance	2,566,289	268,127	14·4	4 0 7	O^m	3 0 0
1824*	P SF^m	Scottish Union & Nat.	8,159,718	521,600	13·9	3 16 7	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	22,390,757	1,427,020	9·6	3 16 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,522,648	872,508	16·4	4 11 2	O^m	3 0 0
1810	P	Sun Life	11,488,908	1,051,674	14·0	4 1 2	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	18,074,408	2,844,178	25·5	5 17 3	$O^m(^5)$	3 & 3‡
1840	M	United Kingdom T. & G.	10,312,389	807,626	10·8	3 16 6	O^m & $O^m(^5)$*	3 0 0
1825	P	University	886,027	66,886	10·8	3 16 8	$O^m(^5)$ ◦	2 15 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	1,547,282	241,523	12·1	4 0 0	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P FS^m	Yorkshire	2,921,828	219,190	12·6	3 14 5	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	2,297,602	1,178,283	39·5	4 3 1	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	1,300,593	794,250	40·8	4 9 8	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	6,689,001	3,100,178	38·8	3 16 3	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	48,761,486	9,376,858	37·6	4 0 0	Eng. No. 3 and Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	3,546,657	2,474,102	41·5	3 17 10	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver	4,794,786	1,340,560	38·5	4 4 7	Special, O^m and Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1861	P	Royal London	4,363,201	1,619,778	40·4	4 2 8	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	1,326,413	808,740	44·0	3 19 6	$O^m(^5)$ & Eng. No. 6	3 0 0

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
F Transacts Fire Business also.
S Transacts Accident Business also.
I = Transacts Industrial Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transacts Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1905.
* Century. Accident business commenced 1885.
◦ Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.
* Commercial Union. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.
* Equitable. Additional reserves beyond valuation liability, £300,000.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.
* Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.
* London and Lancashire Life and General. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.
* National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
◦ Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782.
* Scottish Amicable. The premiums valued are the O^m 3 per cent. net premiums, adjusted to increase to 10 per cent. the difference between the office premium and net premium in the case of without profit policies and of policies effected under the minimum premium system.
* Scottish Insurance. Accident business commenced 1877.
◦ Scottish Provident. 3 per cent. for all except a small and diminishing section of old policies. Additional reserves, £304,204. Specially low premiums.
◦ Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* United Kingdom. Net O^m premiums in combination with O^m and $O^m(^5)$ mortality tables and special additional reserves.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
α Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
**Century	2	2	5	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	7	4	11	0	5	10	5	6	16	6
Clergy Mutual	1	16	0	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	7	1	6
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	2	0	0	2	3	8	2	8	7	2	16	4	3	6	6	3	18	5	4	15	6	5	18	10	7	9	8
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
*Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	7	9	2	14	9	3	3	6	3	14	7	4	9	8	5	10	3	6	16	5
Edinburgh	1	17	8	2	1	8	2	7	11	2	15	5	3	4	2	3	15	3	4	10	2	5	10	10	6	17	11
English & Scot. Law	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	1	2	13	11	3	2	8	3	13	7	4	7	9	5	6	2	6	12	4
Equitable	2	4	5	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	10	4	10	7	5	8	0	6	12	3
Equitable, U.S.	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
**Friends' Provident	1	17	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	2	4	9	7	5	8	7	6	13	11
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
Legal and General	1	2	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	11	6	6	19	5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	0	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Lanc. Life	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	2	2	9	2	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
†London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
‡Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
National Mutual	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2	
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	10	6
Provident Association of London	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	5	9	10	6	18	0
Provident Mutual	1	16	10	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	13	5	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	5	17	4	7	11	7
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	10	0	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
aScot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	1	19	6	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	9	3	4	6	3	15	6	4	9	6	5	10	6	7	0	0
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
§Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
Sun Life of Canada	1	18	8	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	1	5	15	10	7	5	3
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	2	2	9	6	2	16	2	3	5	0	3	16	8	4	11	10	5	11	1	6	17	4
University	2	2	0	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	11	10	5	11	1	6	17	4
Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	1	9
Post Office (without profits)	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	15	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

* Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."

† London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.

a Abstainers' Rates.

‡ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.

** Century and Friends' Provident—These rates were under revision at time of going to press.

§ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100 WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Abstainers&GenrlAB	2	19 5	3	1 4	3	14 5	4	6 6	5	9 17 5	2	11 2	3	2 1	3	13 17	4	0 4	19	0 6
Alliance I	3	3 9	3	18 7	4	5 1	4	15 1	5	0 6 18	2	15 7	3	6 4	4	1 6	4	5 4	5	7 3
Atlas I	3	3 7	3	4 0	4	5 5	4	11 7	5	0 8	2	17 5	3	8 3	4	3 4	4	5 5	5	6 4
Australian Mutual .I	3	3 4	3	17 9	4	4 18	4	11 6	5	0 14	3	10 3	3	9 2	4	15 10	3	6 4	4	1 2
Britannic I	3	5 9	4	0 7	5	4 3	7	1 6	10	0 14 6		...	3	7 9	4	3 1	5	7 2	7	4 11
British Equitable ...B	3	4 4	3	19 3	5	1 6	6	18 5	10	0 11 9	2	16 0	3	7 0	4	2 3	5	5 0	7	2 7
Caledonian I	3	3 1	3	17 7	4	10 4	5	19 8	6	15 7		...	2	14 7	3	5 5	6	4 0	6	5 2
Canada Life I	3	3 11	3	19 0	5	1 11	7	0 4	10	16 6		...	3	6 4	4	2 0	5	5 9	7	5 0
**Century.....I	3	5 11	3	19 6	5	0 3	6	15 1	10	4 6	2	17 9	3	7 7	4	1 9	5	3 2	6	18 9
Clergy Mutual .....B	3	3 11	3	18 7	5	0 5	6	16 4		...	2	14 4	3	5 1	4	0 2	5	2 6	6	19 3
Clerical, Med.&Gen.B	3	5 2	4	1 11	5	7 7	7	0 10	1	12 1	5	2 15	3	7 3	4	8 4	5	15 10	8	17 14 7
Colonial Mutual.....I	3	3 3	3	17 7	4	18 9	6	15 7		...	2	15 8	3	6 3	4	1 0	5	2 10	6	18 8
Commercial Union...I	3	6 1	4	2 4	5	7 2	7	8 10		...		...	3	8 9	4	5 5	5	10 8	7	13 1
Confederation.....I	3	4 5	3	19 11	5	1 16	6	19 4	10	16 2		...	3	7 0	4	2 10	5	4 6	7	3 8
*Eagle,Star&B.D'm.I	3	5 0	3	19 9	5	1 3	6	16 8		...		...	3	7 0	4	2 2	5	4 3	7	0 0
Edinburgh I	3	4 2	3	19 8	5	0 9	6	14 11	10	3 9	2	15 8	3	6 10	4	1 11	5	3 8	6	18 7
English&Scot. Law .B	3	3 3	3	17 6	4	18 11	6	14 5		...	2	14 11	3	5 5	4	0 0	5	1 10	6	17 9
Equitable I	3	4 7	3	19 2	5	1 7	6	19 6	10	15 6	2	16 1	3	6 10	4	1 8	5	4 6	7	3 3
Equitable (U.S.) I	3	5 4	4	0 7	5	3 10	7	3 11	1	2 1		...	3	7 10	4	3 0	5	10 5	8	1 7 9 0
Equity and Law.....I	3	5 3	4	0 4	5	3 1	7	0 10		...	2	16 8	3	7 9	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5 2
**Friends'ProvidentI	3	4 4	3	18 9	4	19 10	6	14 3		...	2	16 1	3	6 11	4	1 8	5	3 2	6	18 2
General I	3	5 7	4	1 10	5	6 4	7	7 2		...	2	18 4	3	10 0	4	5 9	5	9 6	7	11 0
General Accident ...I	3	4 5	3	19 0	5	1 3	6	18 9		...	2	16 0	3	6 6	4	1 6	5	4 3	7	3 6
Gresham .....B	3	2 4	3	16 6	4	18 3	6	14 9		...		...	3	4 4	3	19 0	5	1 2	6	18 3
Guardian .....B	3	4 5	3	17 10	5	1 7	7	1 0		...	2	17 0	3	6 9	4	0 10	5	0 7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .I	3	5 0	4	0 0	5	2 8	6	19 1		...	2	16 6	3	7 6	4	3 0	5	5 6	7	3 6
Legal and General...I	3	5 3	4	0 4	5	3 1	7	0 10		...	2	16 8	3	7 9	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5 2
LifeAssoc.of ScotlndB	3	4 7	3	19 1	5	0 9	6	16 10	10	9 2	2	15 6	3	7 4	4	2 1	5	4 2	7	1 4
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7 1	4	1 9	5	3 7	7	0 7	10	14 10	2	18 5	3	9 2	4	2 5	7	0 7	4	11
London & Lanc.....I	3	6 3	4	1 1	5	3 2	6	19 9	10	12 1	2	17 3	3	8 4	4	3 6	5	6 2	7	3 2
London Assurance...I	3	4 11	3	19 6	5	1 2	6	16 7	10	6 0	2	16 1	3	7 2	4	2 2	5	4 5	7	0 2
†London Life I	3	2 6	3	17 2	4	18 8	6	13 6	10	1 8	2	14 6	3	4 5	3	19 6	5	1 5	6	16 8
Manufacturers I	3	4 5	3	19 11	5	1 8	6	19 4	10	16 2		...	3	7 0	4	2 10	5	4 6	7	3 8
Marine and General I	3	5 4	3	19 11	5	2 1	6	19 2	10	13 7	2	16 9	3	7 5	4	2 4	5	5 0	7	2 7
Metropolitan I	3	7 4	4	3 5	5	6 11	7	4 5		...	2	17 11	3	9 11	4	6 4	5	10 3	7	8 7
Mutual & Citizens'.B	3	1 11	3	16 8	4	18 9	6	15 9	10	9 11	2	13 8	3	4 4	3	19 3	5	1 1	6	16 8
‡Mut. of New York.I		...	4	0 2	5	2 11	7	1 0	10	16 10		...		...	4	3 3	5	7 0	7	6 5
National Mutual ...I	3	4 9	3	18 8	5	0 1	6	16 6	5	...	2	16 4	3	6 4	4	0 10	5	3 1	7	0 1
Nat. Mutual of Aust.I	3	0 10	3	15 11	4	18 3	6	15 0	10	5 8	2	12 6	3	3 6	3	18 9	5	1 4	6	18 4
National Provident B	3	6 4	4	1 2	5	3 2	6	19 1		...	2	18 8	3	9 11	4	5 4	5	7 10	7	4 3
New York I	3	5 4	4	0 7	5	3 10	7	3 11	1	2 1	2	16 9	3	7 10	4	3 10	5	8 1	7	9 0
NorthBrit&Mercan.I	3	6 2	4	1 1	5	3 0	6	18 10		...	2	17 6	3	8 8	4	3 9	5	6 1	7	2 11
Northern I	3	5 8	3	19 8	5	1 1	6	16 11	10	9 8	2	17 2	3	7 4	4	2 11	5	4 1	7	0 8
Norwich Union I	3	4 4	3	17 5	5	4 19	6	15 6		...		...	3	6 7	4	1 3	5	3 0	7	0 6
Pearl I	3	6 1	4	1 9	5	5 5	7	5 0		...	2	17 4	3	8 10	4	5 1	5	9 5	7	9 9
Phœnix... .....B	3	6 4	4	0 5	5	1 9	6	18 1	10	12 3	2	17 9	3	8 0	4	2 8	5	4 8	7	1 8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3	5 6	4	0 3	5	2 6	6	19 5		...	2	16 10	3	7 7	4	2 10	5	5 6	7	2 11
Provident Mutual...B	3	4 6	3	19 7	5	2	3	7 0	3	10 18 4	2	15 11	3	7 0	4	2 4	5	5 6	7	4 7
Prudential I	3	7 9	4	4 3	5	7 10	7	9 5		...	2	18 1	3	10 5	4	7 8	5	10 10	7	12 9
Refuge I	3	4 3	4	0 0	5	5 2	7	6 2		...	2	14 10	3	6 9	4	4 0	5	8 6	7	10 4
Royal I	3	5 8	4	0 0	5	1 8	6	17 4	10	12 0	2	17 0	3	7 8	4	2 8	5	4 8	7	0 8

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if previous.									
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Royal Exchange	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10
Scottish Amicable	3	6	9	4	1	5	5	3	0	7	2	4		...		2	18	3	3	9	1	4	4	1	5	6	0	7	6	5
Scottish Equitable	3	5	5	3	19	8	5	1	16	16	6			...		2	16	11	3	7	5	4	2	1	5	3	11	6	19	10
Scottish Insurance	3	3	10	3	18	8	5	1	2	6	18	7	10	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1	1	5	4	0	7	2	0
Scottish Life	3	7	3	4	1	10	5	3	2	7	1	2		...		2	18	4	3	9	2	4	4	1	5	5	10	7	4	2
Scottish Provident	3	9	0	4	3	2	5	4	5	6	19	8		...		3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5	5	5	7	2	7	2	11
Scottish Temp. ...*a*	B	3	2	5	3	17	1	4	19	4	6	16	10	10	14	6	2	14	1	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	5	7	1	0
Scottish Un. & Nat.	B	3	5	6	4	0	5	1	0	6	15	6	10	4	0	2	17	0	3	7	6	4	2	0	5	3	6	6	19	0
Scottish Widows'		3	6	6	4	1	1	5	2	10	7	0	0		...		2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	8	5	5	8	7	3	1
Standard		3	6	4	4	1	4	5	3	7	7	0	0		...		2	17	8	3	8	9	4	3	11	5	6	2	7	2	10
§Sun Life		3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	4	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	6	4	7	3	11
Sun of Canada		3	5	9	4	0	5	5	2	0	7	0	7	10	19	7	2	16	9	3	8	1	4	3	2	5	5	6	7	5	0
United King. Temp.		3	8	1	4	2	10	5	5	0	7	2	6		...		2	19	0	3	10	0	4	5	3	5	7	10	7	5	10
University	B	3	6	6	4	0	7	5	2	7	6	19	7	10	13	7	2	18	0	3	8	6	4	3	9	5	6	7	7	4	9
Wesleyan & General	I	3	5	3	4	1	4	5	5	8	7	7	1	11	6	5	2	16	3	3	7	10	4	4	3	5	9	0	7	11	1
Yorkshire	B	3	5	6	4	0	2	5	2	7	7	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	8	3	7	3	4	2	5	5	5	6	7	3	10
Post Office (without profits)		2	17	6	3	11	0	4	10	6	6	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	6	3	13	6	4	13	6	6	6	6

° Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life, see note to preceding table. *a* Abstainers' Rates.
‡ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. § Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
** Century and Friends' Provident—These rates were under revision at time of going to press.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table :—

	Ordinary Life Companies. Blue Book issued in		Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in	
	1882.	July, 1918.	1882.	July, 1918.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£33,065,002	£1,941,994	£19,572,728
Consideration for Annuities	599,911	931,464	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	14,646,816	45,716	2,265,848
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	...	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	...	141	...
Miscellaneous	44,571	383,405	1,832	391,744
Total Income	17,907,538	49,026,687	1,989,683	22,230,320
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	29,442,991	697,778	9,232,476
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,096,453	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,436,603	2,533	191,794
Annuities	512,214	2,600,461	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	4,134,988	935,180	8,050,245
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	147,746	2,661	462,426
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	4,442,451	422	683,342
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	...
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	4,724,994	350,749	3,610,037
Total	17,907,538	49,026,687	1,989,683	22,230,320
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	395,194,281	1,529,965	64,992,299

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645

Immediate Annuities.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Alliance	7 18 6		9 1 8		10 13 0		12 15 9		6 8 5		7 2 5		8 1 0		9 7 8		11 4 4	
Atlas	8 3 8		9 8 6		11 2 6		13 9 4		6 14 8		7 8 4		8 7 10		9 16 6		11 18 10	
*Australian Mutual	7 9 8		8 13 4		10 5 5		12 9 8		5 19 10		6 12 9		7 11 1		8 17 10		10 16 11	
Britannic	7 14 4		8 17 8		10 9 9		12 12 8		6 7 8		7 0 8		7 19 0		9 6 0		11 5 8	
Caledonian	These rates were under revision at time of going to press.																	
Canada Life	8 6 6		9 10 10		11 2 11		13 7 4		6 18 11		7 12 3		8 11 4		9 19 7		12 0 1	
Century	8 5 6		9 9 10		11 2 10		13 8 6		6 18 2		7 11 6		8 10 6		9 18 6		11 19 10	
Clergy Mutual	7 14 11		8 19 8		10 13 5		13 0 1		6 6 10		7 0 8		8 0 3		9 9 0		11 11 1	
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7 11 10		8 16 2		10 9 2		12 14 10		6 4 4		6 17 10		7 17 2		9 5 2		11 6 6	
*Colonial Mutual	7 16 8		9 0 4		10 12 8		12 17 0		6 10 0		7 3 0		8 1 8		9 9 0		11 9 4	
Commercial Union	7 8 2		8 11 6		10 4 2		12 9 2		6 0 4		6 14 8		7 15 6		9 5 8		11 8 2	
Confederation	8 5 2		9 10 1		11 3 4		13 7 9		6 15 9		7 9 9		8 11 4		10 0 4		12 0 7	
Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	8 8 6		9 13 0		11 6 8		13 11 10		7 0 10		7 14 4		8 13 6		10 2 0		12 2 10	
Edinburgh	7 11 6		8 15 2		10 7 6		12 11 10		6 1 0		6 15 2		7 14 8		9 1 6		10 19 4	
Eng. and Scottish Law	7 13 2		8 17 8		10 11 0		12 17 0		6 5 8		6 19 2		7 18 6		9 6 8		11 8 4	
Equitable	8 0 8		9 5 2		10 18 8		13 4 0		6 12 10		7 6 6		8 5 10		9 14 2		11 15 0	
Equitable (U.S.)	7 6 0		8 8 10		9 19 6		12 1 6		6 2 4		6 15 8		7 14 6		9 2 2		11 1 0	
Friends' Provident	8 5 6		9 9 10		11 2 10		13 8 6		6 18 2		7 11 6		8 10 6		9 18 6		11 19 10	
General	7 7 6		8 11 1		10 3 4		12 7 8		6 0 10		6 14 0		7 12 8		9 0 0		11 0 0	
General Accident	7 7 6		8 11 0		10 3 4		12 7 8		6 0 10		6 14 0		7 12 8		9 0 0		11 0 0	
Gresham	7 19 0		9 3 4		10 16 7		13 2 4		6 11 8		7 5 0		8 4 1		9 12 4		11 13 9	
Guardian	7 19 0		9 3 4		10 16 6		12 19 0		6 11 6		7 5 0		8 4 2		9 12 4		11 11 8	
Law Union and Rock	7 19 2		9 3 6		10 16 8		13 2 8		6 11 8		7 5 2		8 4 4		9 12 6		11 14 0	
Legal and General	8 2 8		9 6 4		10 11 0		...		6 11 4		7 7 0		8 8 0		9 10 4		...	
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7 18 6		9 3 4		10 17 2		13 3 10		6 10 6		7 4 4		8 3 10		9 12 6		11 11 2	
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	7 8 10		8 15 2		10 8 0		12 13 6		5 17 6		6 13 6		7 14 10		9 4 2		11 5 2	
London Assurance	8 2 0		9 6 4		10 19 4		13 4 8		6 10 10		7 5 4		8 5 0		9 12 6		11 11 2	
Lond. and Lanc. Life	7 18 0		9 2 4		10 15 10		13 3 8		6 8 6		7 3 0		8 3 2		9 11 6		11 13 10	
†London Life	8 13 6		9 18 4		11 12 3		13 17 10		7 5 6		7 19 1		8 18 6		10 7 3		12 8 5	
Marine and General	7 11 8		9 0 6		10 6 4		12 9 2		6 5 4		6 18 4		7 16 8		9 3 6		11 2 6	
Metropolitan	8 2 4		9 7 2		10 18 8		13 0 0		6 14 2		7 8 0		8 7 6		9 13 6		11 11 0	
*Mutual and Citizens'	7 10 4		8 14 4		10 6 4		12 11 0		6 3 4		6 16 8		7 15 8		9 3 0		11 3 4	
Mutual of New York	7 6 0		8 8 10		9 19 6		12 1 6		6 2 4		6 15 8		7 14 6		9 2 2		11 1 0	
National Mutual	7 11 0		8 15 2		10 8 2		12 13 0		6 3 8		6 17 2		7 16 4		9 4 4		11 5 2	
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7 19 10		9 4 4		10 17 8		13 3 8		6 12 2		7 5 10		8 5 0		9 13 4		11 11 10	
National Provident	7 12 8		8 17 0		10 10 4		12 16 2		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 17 10		9 6 2		11 7 8	
New York	7 6 0		8 8 10		9 19 6		12 1 6		6 2 4		6 15 8		7 14 6		9 2 2		11 1 0	
§N. Brit & Mercantile	8 8 10		9 13 6		11 7 4		13 14 0		7 1 0		7 14 6		8 13 10		10 2 6		12 4 8	
Northern	8 7 9		9 12 2		11 5 5		13 11 6		7 0 5		7 13 8		8 12 7		10 0 2		11 17 10	
Norwich Union Life	7 12 4		8 16 4		10 9 1		12 13 6		6 6 3		6 18 1		7 18 11		9 8 4		11 11 11	
Pearl	8 0 0		9 3 0		10 14 2		12 16 6		6 10 4		7 4 0		8 2 10		9 8 10		11 5 0	
Phœnix	8 0 8		9 5 2		10 18 8		12 18 0		6 12 10		7 6 6		8 5 10		9 14 2		11 11 6	
Provident Mutual	7 11 9		8 15 1		10 6 10		12 9 5		6 3 3		6 17 10		7 18 1		9 7 0		11 8 7	
Prudential	8 2 6		9 4 6		10 14 6		12 19 0		6 10 6		7 6 0		8 4 0		9 9 0		11 6 0	
Refuge	7 5 5		8 8 2		9 18 11		12 1 0		5 19 6		6 12 4		7 10 4		8 16 8		10 14 11	
Royal	7 17 4		9 1 9		10 14 11		13 0 7		6 9 7		7 3 4		8 2 8		9 11 0		11 12 3	
Royal Exchange	7 17 8		9 1 3		10 13 5		12 17 11		6 11 0		7 4 0		8 2 6		9 9 10		11 10 0	
Scottish Amicable	7 19 0		9 2 0		10 10 0		12 11 0		6 8 8		7 4 0		8 3 8		9 8 0		11 3 8	
Scottish Equitable	7 12 0		8 16 6		10 9 6		12 13 6		6 3 6		6 18 0		7 17 6		9 5 6		11 7 0	
Scottish Insurance	7 12 8		8 17 0		10 10 4		12 16 4		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 17 10		9 6 2		11 7 8	
Scottish Life	7 18 8		9 3 6		10 17 2		13 3 10		6 10 6		7 4 4		8 3 10		9 12 6		11 11 4	
Scottish Provident	7 17 0		9 1 6		10 15 0		13 1 3		6 9 3		7 2 11		8 2 2		9 10 7		11 12 5	
Scottish Temperance	8 1 10		9 5 7		10 17 10		13 2 9		6 15 2		7 8 2		8 6 8		9 14 2		11 14 7	
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 16 2		9 0 8		10 13 10		12 19 8		6 6 4		8 6 10		7 19 4		9 7 2		11 6 2	
Scottish Widows'	8 2 8		9 7 0		11 0 4		13 6 2		6 13 4		7 6 4		8 4 10		9 12 0		11 11 10	
Standard	7 18 10		9 3 4		10 16 10		13 3 2		6 11 1		7 4 8		8 4 0		9 12 6		11 14 3	
Sun Life	7 12 8		8 17 2		10 10 4		12 16 4		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 18 0		9 6 4		11 7 10	
Sun Life of Canada	8 7 4		9 12 7		11 4 2		13 7 7		6 18 9		7 12 9		8 12 7		10 1 9		12 1 9	
United Kingdom	8 4 10		9 9 2		11 2 0		13 7 4		...		7 11 2		8 10 8		9 17 10		11 16 4	
Wesleyan & General	8 13 8		9 17 0		11 8 10		13 12 8		7 3 6		7 17 4		8 16 2		10 2 6		12 11 9	
Yorkshire	8 1 8		9 6 0		10 19 2		13 5 2		6 14 2		7 7 8		8 6 8		9 15 0		11 16 6	
†Post Office	8 2 10		9 6 0		10 17 7		13 0 5		6 12 8		7 6 7		7 8 5		9 12 0		11 8 10	

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

‡ These are P.O. annuity rates when average price of Consols is under £86 10s. Otherwise P.O. rates are lower.

§ North British & Mercantile.—These rates are allowed if the purchase money is paid in National War Bonds.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Estd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L, F, Bu, P, A (ex. E. L.)	Abstainers' and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.
1824	F, H, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1901	A, C, F, V	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly, W.
1808	F, L, A Bu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney*; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *Bham*; 1, Finsbury-sq., E.C.
1863	M	British and Foreign	5, Castle St., *Liv'pool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	12, King-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C.
1854	L, F, A, Bu	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1863	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.C.
1896	L	British Life	154, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow*.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L, Bu, A	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	*Toronto*; 15, King-street, E.C.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899 / 1906	F, A, V	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C.
1885	A, F, G, L, V, M	Century	*Edinburgh*; 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1909	F	City Equitable Fire	38, Old Jewry, E.C.
1897	L	City Life	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne*; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23–28, Fleet-street, E.C.
1903	L, A, F, Mo	Consolidated	9, Fleet-street, E.C.; (Fire), 10, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.
1867 / 1897	F, L, V, A	Co-operative	Corporation-st., *Manch.*; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C.
1907 / 1909	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.
1909	A, F, P, V	Drapers' and General	154/6, Cheapside, E.C.
1807	L, F, M, A, G	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C.
1887	F, Bu, P, A	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edinburgh*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1880	A, G, F, V,	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	33, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 44, Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh.
1762a	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York*; 346, Strand, W.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F, A, Bu	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, *Colchester*; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1898	F, M, S	Essex Union	39, Lombard Street, E.C.
1894	F, Bu, M, A	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	*Bradford, Yorks*; 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C.
1910	A, F, A	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1696 / 1905	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.
1908	A, F, V	Hibernian	49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	21, Bonnonger-lane, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W.
1892 / 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1906	F, A, G, L, V	Law Integrity	38, Church-street, *Liverpool.*
1854	F, A, L	Law Union and Rock	Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1908	A, F	Legal	231, Strand, W.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1891	Li, F, V	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1836	F, L, A, M	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, *Liverpool.*
1862	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire	45, Dale-st., *L'pool*; 155, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Ma, V.	London and Lanc. Life & Genl.	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1869	L	London and Manchester Indl.	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1860	M	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1906	L, A, Fm	London General	Cleveland House, City-road, E.C.
1869	A, Bu, F, P, V	London Guarantee and Acc.	20/22, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool*; 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	*Dudley.*
1906	A, F, V, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1886	L	Mutual and Citizens'	*Sydney*; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.
1843	L	Mutual of New York	*New York*; 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.
1890	L, &c., M, F, A	National Benefit	27 & 28, Newgate-street, E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	*Melbourne*; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P	National Prov. Plate Glass	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	*New York*; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand Marine	Queen-street, *Auckland*; 3, Finch-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	5, Chapel-st., *Liverpool.*
1809	F, L, M, A	North British and Mercantile	*Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L, A, P, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C.
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident	36–44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2 & 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1864	L, M, A	Pearl	Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1901	F, V	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1865	A, G, V, F, M	Prov. Accident and Guarantee	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1889	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Bolton*; 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.
1849	A, G, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford Street, *Manchester*; 133, Strand.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24/28, Lombard-street, E.C.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1850	L, F	Royal Liver	Liverpool.
1861	L	Royal London	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1910	F, &c.	Royal London Auxiliary	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.
1867	L, F	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*; 13, Cornhill, E.C.
1877	A, L, F, V	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	84, Wilson-street, Glasgow.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	*Edinburgh*; 9 & 10, King-street, E.C.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1876	L, A, F, V	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-square, *Edinburgh*; Sun-court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C.
1883	L, A	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasgow*; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	*Edinburgh*; 5, Walbrook, E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpool*; 31, Cornhill, E.C.
1872	A, F, M	South British	*Auckland*; Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-street, *Edinburgh*; 83, King William-street, E.C.
1891	F, A	State	*Liverpool*; 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1710	F, A, Bu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, G	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 4 & 5, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; 80, Cornhill, E.C.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees, Executors, and Securities	Winchester House, E.C.
1714 / 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Lpool*; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
1902	A,G, Bu, V	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	196, Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20/23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	1, Central Buildings, Tothill-street, Westminster.
1851	F, M	Western	*Toronto*; 14, Cornhill, E.C.
1886	F, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 3, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
1717 / 1906	F	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1894	M	World Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	*York*; Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Most large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

Policies are issued by some companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Aircraft and Bombardment Insurance.—The Government rates run from 1s. per cent. against aircraft risks and 1s. 6d. per cent. against aircraft and bombardment risks in cases of private dwelling houses and contents, to larger amounts in other cases. All other buildings, and farming stock, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. per cent. respectively; contents, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per cent. respectively. Merchandise at docks, &c., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per cent. respectively. These insurances can be arranged with most fire offices as Government agents. It should be noted that unless these policies are effected for the full amount of existing fire policies they are subject to average; so that a policyholder should insure for the full value of buildings and contents; otherwise, should a claim arise, it would be preportionately adjusted. Thus, if the amount of the fire policy is £1,000 and a policy for only £500 is effected, compensation would be obtainable only to the extent of half the value of the property destroyed; but if the aircraft policy were for £1,000 the compensation would cover the whole loss up to the sum assured. It was announced, however, in November, 1917, that compensation to extent of £500 would be given by the Government without premium if all property in excess of the amount was insured with them.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 1½*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*
Limit: length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft.
Weight unlimited.

Printed Papers.

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... ½*d.*
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. ... 1*d.*
Exceeding 2 oz., at Letter Rate.

Limits: 2 oz. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width or depth.

Newspaper Rate.

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... ½*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or fraction of 6 oz. ..... ½*d.*

*** If two or more copies are enclosed in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately.

Limits: 2 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width or depth.

Sample Rate.

Samples (Inland) only at Letter and Parcel Rates.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 3 lb. ..... 6*d.*
" " 7 lb. ..... 9*d.*
" " 11 lb. (limit) ..... 1*s.*
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets* must be taken to a Post Office. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or to clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice of removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* The registration fee is 2*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 2*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or jewellery, if found in a letter-box undergo compulsory registration (4*d.*), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5; 3*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 10*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post; the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels.* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered *letters*, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three services:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from all offices which deliver telegrams (in London this service is suspended for the present). Charge, *which must be prepaid*, 3*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, *inclusive* of all charges, but with a special charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight, and 1*d.* on each packet after the first up to ten. Live animals, liquids, and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis.* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3*d.* as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before except weight fee). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.* For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 338.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2*d.* to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, letters not exceeding 4 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company or handed in at any express delivery post office (express fee of 3*d.* per mile). The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by express service (if clearly so marked, crossed front and back with a vertical line, and properly prepaid). Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post-cards, and parcels.—*Inland letters and parcels*, undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned

unopened; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of value be inside. Letters containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are at once destroyed. Parcels containing no address, and not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Undelivered *foreign letters, &c.*, are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *Post-cards, newspapers, and printed papers* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. The Chief Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Letters and parcels may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. Letters or parcels should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, they are not taken in, but are at once treated as undelivered; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante *parcels* are kept three weeks before returning; *letters, &c.*, from abroad, or at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; from places in the United Kingdom, one fortnight; from one part of London to another, one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. Poste Restante correspondence, however, which bears a request for return within a less time, if not delivered, is dealt with accordingly.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 332).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d.* The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), corresponding in thickness to official cards, may be used inland; also for abroad, provided they have "Post Card" printed or written on them. Reply halves are available for transmission to the country of origin, and to that country alone, and must bear the words "Post Card—Gt. Britain and Ireland," and "Reply."

Printed Papers Post.

This section takes the place of "Book Packet Post."

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, ½*d.* for every oz. (*see* p. 332).

By this post may *also* be sent printed commercial forms, *e.g.*, invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment, deeds and agreements, circulars, Christmas cards; MS. proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints when not on brief or fraudulent pretence; together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, *and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter*; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Circulars wholly or partly printed in imitation type-writing are only admissible by this post if at least 20 identical copies are handed together *explicitly as such* over the counter.

Newspaper Post.

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O., including any supplements thereof. ½*d.* for every 6 oz. Packing as for "printed papers" (*see* p. 332). No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers are treated as printed papers.

Magazine Post to Canada and Newfoundland.

(British Newspapers, Magazines, and Trade Journals.)

6 oz., 1*d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* for each additional ½ lb. to 5 lb., 5*d.*

Packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight are transmissible for ½*d.* as ordinary printed papers.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 332). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded. A mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers not registered at G.P.O., periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting: 2 oz., ½*d* up to 18 oz.; over 18 oz. but not over 6 lb. (limit), 5*d*. Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 343) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* Books of 12 1½*d.*, 12 1*d.*, and 12 ½*d.* stamps, 3*s.* Rolls of 500 and 1,000 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps are also sold, 1*d.* or 2*d.* extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d.*, 1*d.*, and 1½*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage,

revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (*see also* p. 349).

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a 3½*d.* embossed stamp for the payment of the registration 2*d.* and postage 1½*d.*, are of four sizes: **F**, 5½ in. × 3¼ in., 4*d.* each; **G**, 6 in. × 3¼ in., 4½*d.* each; **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., 4¾*d.* each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 5½*d.* each.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with 3*d.* stamp, for the Fleet or Expeditionary Forces:—**L**, 5½ in. × 3¼ in., 3½*d.* each; **M**, 6 in. × 3¾ in., 3¾*d* each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d.* stamp, one 2*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* for 10.

POST CARDS impressed with a penny stamp: Single, 1¼*d.*; 11, 1*s.* Reply, 2½*d.*; 11, 2*s.*

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

To facilitate collection and delivery, the Metropolis is divided into eleven districts, marked:—

Battersea	Norwood
East Central (E.C.)	Paddington
West Central (W.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	

Each has a head-district (p. 219) and numerous sub-district offices.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—*Letters and cards to go by Night Mail* should be posted, throughout *head*-districts, by 6 p.m.; elsewhere, up to three hours earlier; registered letters, half an hour earlier than ordinary. The most regular mails, with their days of departure and latest time of posting (without late fee), at King Edward Street are—Europe generally, daily 6 p.m.; Canada, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, and British Honduras, Wed. and Sat. 2 a.m.; Japan and China (*viâ* United States), also *viâ* Vancouver, Wed. and Sat. 2 a.m.; Australia, by Orient Packet, Sat. 2 a.m.; India, Egypt, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand (*viâ* France); *letters and post-cards*, Fri. 2 a.m.; *printed papers, &c.*, Wed. 12 mid-night; West Coast, by American Packet (Express Service), irregular, 5 a.m.; non-Express Service, 6 p.m.; Canada, *viâ* Liverpool, Fri. 7 a.m.; Brazil, River Plate and Chile, by French Packet *viâ* Bordeaux, 7 a.m. at intervals, *viâ* Liverpool or by Dutch Packet, 8 p.m.; River Plate, by Nelson Line, Tues. 3 p.m.; United States, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, &c., Mon. and Thurs. 8 p.m.; United States, by American Packet, Thurs. 8 p.m.

(It is not yet (Nov. 1918) possible to give the dates and times of the sailing of Foreign Mails, which have been irregular owing to the War.)

LATE FEE LETTERS.—*Inland* letters and post-cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at Charing Cross and the City offices before 7 p.m., London Bridge and High St., and Bedford St. Post Office before 6.30 p.m., at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at King Edward St. before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters with an extra ½*d.* stamp, or registered letters with the late fee, may also be posted at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 8.25 p.m. to 8.15 a.m.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage *to* the United Kingdom are higher than those *from* the United Kingdom given below.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* the United Kingdom to the *British Possessions* generally, the *United States of America*, and the British Postal Agencies in *Morocco** is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other places* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Transmission of merchandise by letter post to Russia and N. Persia is strictly prohibited. Limits of size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

* Casablanca, Fez Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, Tetuan.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters *to* H.M. ships in Foreign Waters are 1*d.* per oz. Letters *from* persons serving with H.M. ships are delivered free. Letters *to* H.M. ships serving in Home Waters (depôt ships excepted), 1*d.* first ounce, not exceeding 4 oz. 1½*d.*, exceeding 4 oz. ordinary Inland Rate.

To H.M. Forces serving abroad including women and personnel of Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Church Army, &c.), 1*d.* per ounce. *From*, free.

H.M. Forces stationed in British Islands, ordinary Inland Rate.

Newspapers to H.M. Forces abroad, ½*d.* for every 2 oz.

Letters to H.M. ships cannot be insured.

NOTE.—Parcels for members of the British Expdny. Forces abroad are also subject to special conditions, ascertainable at any P.O.

Posting in Duplicate.

Firms sending documents abroad can now post in *duplicate*: the original and duplicate going by different ships. The original and duplicate must be put into covers addressed in the ordinary way, with stamps affixed to each cover sufficient for the postage and 2*d.* registration fee (or insurance fee if it is desired to insure the letter). The duplicate must be marked "Duplicate," and stamps to the value of 6*d.* affixed. Both letters must be put in an outer envelope stamped with 2*d.* registration, and also ordinary postage, and addressed:—(1) For any country in America, Liberia, or any British Colony on W. Coast of Africa: "Urgent—Duplicate Letters.—The Superintendent on Duty, Sorting Office, Post Office, Liverpool." (2) For any other country:—"Urgent — Duplicate Letters. —The Superintendent on Duty, Registered Letter Section, King Edward Building, G.P.O., London, E.C. 1." Certificates of posting will be forwarded to the sender, who should enclose an addressed envelope.

Urgent Letters.

Senders of letters for the United States, for Portugal, or for any neutral country in Europe or America may secure that it shall be treated as specially urgent by the P.O. and Military Censors by affixing stamps of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* in addition to the ordinary postage and handing it over the counter at any district or branch P.O. in the London area.

Post Cards.

1*d.* single, 2*d.* reply. (*See also previous page.*)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½*d.*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3*d.* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, MUSIC, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz.

(*b*) COMMERCIAL and LEGAL PAPERS, MSS., INVOICES, TYPEWRITTEN MATTER, &c., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*c*) PATTERNS, SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d.*

To the British Empire or non-Union countries* the limits are: Size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. (China, (*a*) and (*b*) 4 lb., (*c*) 12 oz.). To countries in the Postal Union: Size, (*a*) and (*b*) 1½ × 1 × 1 ft., (*c*) 12 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (*a*)

* Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is., Muscat, N. Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia; *also* China and Morocco, except at the Post Office Agencies of countries in the Union.

and (*b*) 4 lb., (*c*) 12 oz. (Egypt 5 lb.). If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are : (*a*) and (*b*) 30 × 4 in., (*c*) 12×6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels sent abroad.

Customs declaration respecting the contents must be made on a form obtainable at any Post Office. Some countries, *e.g.*, Argentine, impose in addition a fiscal charge on parcels entering. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain colonies and foreign countries (*not* Argentine) by paying a fee of 6*d.*, depositing 1*s.* for each 5*s.* or fraction (minimum deposit 2*s.*), Australia, Canada, New Zealand, S. Rhodesia, S.W. Africa, Union of S. Africa, or U.S:A., 2*s.* or fraction (minimum deposit 5*s.*), of the value, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand ; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited ; among them letters nearly everywhere. Parcels, insured boxes, sample packets for Denmark, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the military Censor unless posted under a War Office Permit. Application for Permit to Chief Postal Censor, M.I.9d., Strand House, Carey Street, London, W.C. 2.

Imperial British Parcel Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is charged to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. N. Borneo, Brit. Togoland, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (Brit. Agencies),* Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, India,† Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Mesopotamia (Civil addresses suspended), Morocco (Brit. Post. Agencies‡), Newfoundland, New Zealand, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is.

For 3, 7, and 11 lb. the rates to Fiji are 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.* ; Tonga Is. (*viâ* New Zealand), 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* ; Nigeria, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; Brit. E. Africa, Germ. E. Africa, Seychelles, Uganda, and Zanzibar, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.* The charges to other parts of the Empire for the first lb. and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb. are as follow :

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1*s.*, 6*d.* ; Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 10*d.* ; Brit. Solomon Is. and Papua, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 10*d.* ; S. Rhodesia, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; N. Rhodesia, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.* ; Nyasaland Prot., 3·7·11 lb., 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.* ; Brit S. Africa (Cape, Natal, Orange F.S., Transvaal), 9*d.*, 9*d.* ; S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1*s.* 1*s.* ; New Caledonia, 2*s.* 4*d.*, 7*d.* Special Rates for Expeditionary Forces and Prisoners of War, see special leaflets obtainable at Post Office.

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Abyssinia (over 14 days)	4 6	4 6	4 6
Algeria (5-8 days)	1 4	1 8	2 0
Argentine (over 22 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Azores, *viâ* Lisbon (2-3 weeks)	1 4	1 8	2 0
Belgium	1 0	1 4	1 9
Bolivia, *viâ* Buenos Ayres	2 3	3 1	3 11
Bosnia-Herzegovina (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Brazil	2 6	3 6	4 6

* Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei.

† Including Andaman Is., French India, Agencies in Tibet, Mesopotamia, and certain places on the Persian Gulf viz., Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat and Kowcit, and Indian Postal Agencies at Abadan, Ahwaz, BunderAbbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Chahbar, and Mohammerah.

‡ Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, Tetuan.

Foreign Parcel Rates *continued.*	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Cameroons	2 2	2 6	2 10
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks) (*suspd.*)	..	..	..
Caroline and Palaos Is. (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Chile (38 d.), *viâ* Valparaiso	2 0	3 0	4 0
China (Chinese P.O. & Macao)	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, German Agencies (*suspended*)	..	..	..
,, Russian do. (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Colombia (over 17 days)	2 7	3 3	3 7
,, Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino (over 22 days)	3 6	4 10	5 10
Congo, Belgian (5 or 6 weeks)	1 2	2 4	3 6
Corsica, *viâ* France (4 days)	1 4	1 8	2 0
Costa Rica	1 8	3 1	4 6
Crete (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Cuba (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Dahomey, Niger and Ivory Coast	2 2	2 ■	2 10
Denmark direct and Greenland (*susp.*)	..	..	..
,, Greenland, *viâ* Norway	1 10	2 2	2 6
Dominican Republic, *viâ* France (*susp.*)	..	..	..
Dutch East Indies	2 6	3 3	4 0
,, Guiana, *viâ* Brit. Guiana	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, West Indies, *viâ* Trinidad	2 3	3 0	3 7
Ecuador (8 w. ; high rate, 5 w.)	2/0-3/0	3/0-4/6	4/0-6/0
Egypt, Sudan, direct	1 0	1 2	2 6
Finland, as Russia, *viâ* Sweden	2 2	2 6	2 10
France (Railway delivery)	1 0	1 4	1 7
French Congo (4-5 w.) (*suspended*)	..	..	..
,, Guiana (22 d., & W. Indies (15 d.)	2 2	2 6	2 10
,, Guinea (17 days)	2 2	2 6	2 10
,, Indo-China (5 weeks)	2 4	3 1	3 5
,, Oceania (2-3 months)	2 8	3 4	5 0
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks)	2 3	2 7	2 11
German New Guinea & Oceania (*susp.*)	..	..	..
Greece 8–12 days) (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Guatemala (about 5 weeks)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Hayti (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Holland (1-2 days)	0 10	1 2	1 6
Honduras, Republic of (abt. 1 month)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Iceland and Faroe Is. (about 3 days)	1 0	1 4	1 7
Italy, *viâ* France (3-7 days)	1 6	1 10	2 2
Japan, &c., *viâ* Canada (26 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Liberia (about 26 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3-4 weeks)	2 2	2 11	3 3
Madeira (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Mexico (21-32 days) (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Montenegro, *viâ* Ostend (*suspended*)	..	..	..
Nicaragua (about 6 weeks)	3 0	4 6	6 0
Norway (3-5 days)	1 0	1 4	1 7
Panama Republic (22-23 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Paraguay (5-6 weeks). limit 7 lb.	2 8	4 0	—
*Persia, South. (5 wks.)	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, North., *viâ* Archangel (*susp.*)	..	..	..
Peru (47 days), Loreto Dept. 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*	2/0-3/0	3/0-4/6	4/0-6/0
Portugal ; daily (6 days)	1 11	2 3	2 7
Portuguese E. Africa (5 weeks)	1 11	2 3	2 7
,, India	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, W. Afr. (5-6 w.), Guinea 4*d.* less	..	..	..
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	2 2	2 11	3 3
Rumania, *viâ* France (6-8 d.) (*suspended*)	..	..	..
*Russia, *viâ* Canada and Japan (*susp.*)	..	..	..
,, Maritime Province (*suspnd.*)	..	..	..
St. Pierre and Miquelon (12–14 days)	2 0	2 4	2 8
Salvador (about 6 weeks)	2 9	4 1	5 0
Samoa (Apia), *viâ* N. Zealand (abt. 3 ms.)	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, (Pago-Pago)	2 3	2 9	3 3
Senegal and Fr. Sudan (about 14 days)	1 9	2 1	2 5
Servia, *viâ* Ostend (6–8 days) (*suspd.*)	..	..	..
Siam	2 6	3 8	4 10
Spain (Railway 2-3 days only) (4–6 days)	1 6	1 10	2 2
Sweden, *viâ* Norway	1 0	1 4	1 7
Switzerland, *viâ* France (1–2 days)	1 4	1 8	2 0
Tripoli and Libia (7–24 days)	2 2	2 6	2 10
Tunis (8–10 days)	2 2	2 6	2 10
¶U.S.A. and depend., Official (8–18 d.)	1 3	2 3	3 3
¶U.S.A. Commercial —Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey and New York *Cities* (about 10 days)	3 0	4 0	5 0
All other places (2–3 weeks)	4 6	5 6	6 6
Uruguay (over 22 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Venezuela	2 6	3 3	4 0

‖ Paper or cardboard packing not sufficient.

¶ The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (American Express Company). Customs charges cannot be prepaid by sender in the official Bonn for parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, be sent through New York in Bond for

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet. Parcels for Canada, however, except umbrellas, &c., must not be longer than 2½ feet. To Italy and Greece and their Colonies, to Abyssinia, the Argentine, Brazil, most French Colonies, Mexico, and Paraguay, the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined about 4 feet. In many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, &c.) may be longer.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 10*d.* for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable at 6*d.* per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, India and the smaller colonies, with the larger foreign countries, including the semi-official U.S.A. service.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not money) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland. Postage 1*s.* to 3*s.*; maximum weight 2 lb., size 12 × 4 × 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels; limit £400 (*see* Note to Parcels Sent Abroad, p. 335).

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Tangier, Tetuan), Nyasaland, S. Rhodesia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Brit. Somaliland, Str. Settlements, Shanghai, Tobago, Trinidad. Maximum collected, £20. Charges for collecting: *In U.K.* £5, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £15, 9*d.*; £20, 1*s.*, *exclusive* of poundage on P.O. or M.O. by which amount is remitted; *in the above countries*, according to a graduated scale—e.g., £1, 3*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; £5, 1*s.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; £10, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; £20, 3*s.* 5*d.* to 7*s.*, *inclusive* of poundage.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 5*d.* extra is paid by the sender on parcels, 3*d.* on other matter. The rest of the charge is collected from the addressee.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* for inland, 2½*d.* for foreign and colonial orders.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; £3, 3*d.*; £10, 4*d.*; £20, 6*d.*; £30, 8*d.*; £40 (maximum), 10*d.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.*

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire; in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, China (*p.* 335, *note**), and Morocco (*p.* 335, *note‡*, except Alcazar and Mequinez). They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at chief Canadian offices, and *paid* in Australia only when issued to soldiers. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.* and for 21*s.*; those of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 15*s.*, at a charge of 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 21*s.*, 1½*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of 5*d.*, but not fractions of 1*d.*, may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Orders payable in British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, &c., at British Postal Agencies abroad, or in Allied countries or their colonies (not Serbia or America), 3*d.* every £1 or fraction. Neutral countries or their colonies, also America, 4*d.* Limits of amount, £20–£40.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, but not Australia. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for foreign countries, 1*s.* for British Colonies and Dependencies (except Canada and Newfoundland); for Canada and Newfoundland 6*d.* ordinary rate, 1*s.* deferred rate; and cost of official Telegram of Advice. (Ordinary rate for foreign countries. Ordinary or deferred rate for a British Colony, &c.)

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be posted or handed in at a telegraph office, or to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 9*d.*, each further word ½*d.*; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 3*d.* The address of the receiver is charged for. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 3*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit. Porterage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Some Offices 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. In London and a few of the largest towns at the Head Offices and in many railway stations telegrams are dispatched at any hour of the day and night.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—*See* p. 338 and below.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra *fees*: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has

Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addresses must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of such parcels after they have been cleared at the Inland Port. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to ," naming the Inland Port chosen; and the same words must also be written in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration and dispatch note.

to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street names); (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns with a public telegraph); (3) words (*not* names) *ordinarily* written as one word with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St." or "De la"; (5) each five figures: (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (*p.* 334—A.M.—P.M.—M.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS for delivery by first morning post may be sent before midnight between towns whose Head Telegraph Offices are open always, at 2*d.* for 36 words or less, and ½*d.* per 3 words beyond 36.

OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—G.P.O. Central (Newgate St.) and West Strand P.O., and chief railway termini. *The Provinces*—Birmingham, Bradford (except between midnight Saturday and 8.30 a.m. Sunday), Brighton (except from midnight Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Derby, Devonport, Exeter, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portland Flagship, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks, and Swansea (no delivery to ships on dark nights). *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow. *Ireland*—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, Queenstown. *All the Wireless Stations and Railway or Signal Stations at* Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Blackburn, Bolton (L.Y.), Bradford (M.R.) except from 11 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday), Burton (M.R.), Carlisle (M.R.), Chester, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe, Darlington (*ind*), Doncaster, Ely, Folkestone Harbour and Central, Gloucester (M.R.), Heysham Harbour, How Mill, Huddersfield (*ind*), Ilkwich, Kettering, Killingworth station, Kingsbridge (Dublin), Leicester (M.R.), Lizard, Lucker, Mallow, March, Newton Abbot (*nd*), Parkeston Quay (except noon to 2 p.m. Sundays), Peterboro' (G.E.; G.N.), Reading (G.W.), Retford, Rugby (L. & N.W.), Scremerston (*nd*), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Slough (M.R.), Slough (*nd*), Stafford, N.W., Stanniington, Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon (G.W.R.), Wakefield (Kirkgate), and York.

N.B.—Railway Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

Under special regulations during the War all telegrams for places abroad are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at "Sender's Risk." No inquiry can be made as to their disposal.

Full Rates per word (minimum 10*d.*) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—Aden,§ 2*s.*; Alaska, U.S.A., 2*s.* 7*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Andorra, 2*d.*; Angola,§ 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Annam,§ 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.*; Antigua,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Argentine Rep.,§¶ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Ascension,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Australia,§ 3*s.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Bahamas,§ 2*s.* 5*d.*; Barbados,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Basutoland,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*,§; Bathurst,§ 3*s.*; Bechuanaland (Brit.),§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bechuan. Prot.,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Bermuda,§ 4*s.*; Bissao,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Boukhara, 4½*d.*; Bolama,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bolivia,§ 2*s.* 9*d.* (Biberalta,§ 4*s.* 3*d.*); Bonaire, 7*s.* 3*d.*; Borneo (Brit. N.),§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Borneo (Dutch),§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Brazil (Pernambuco Town,§ 1*s.* 7*d.*; Amazon Co. Offices, 1st Zone,¶ 3*s.* 10*d.*, 2nd,¶ 5*s.*; Acre District, 4*s.* 9*d.* and 5*s.* 1*d.*; elsewhere,¶ 2*s.* 7*d.*); Brit. E. Africa, and E. Africa (formerly Germ. E. Africa),§ 2*s.* 9*d.* (Mombasa and Kilindini, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bukoba, 3*s.* 2*d.*); British S.W. Africa, and S.W. Africa (formerly Germ. S.W. Africa),§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Brit. Guiana,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Brit. New Guinea (Papua), Port Moresby,§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Madang (formerly Wilhelmshafen,§ 3*s.* 3*d.*; Brit. Somaliland,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pemba, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Burma,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*; Cabinda,§ 4*s.* 8*d.*; Cameroons, Duala only,§ 4*s.* 4*d.*; Canada§ (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., Quebec, 1*s.*; Manitoba, 1*s.* 5*d.*; Alberta, Saskatchewan, 1*s.* 6*d.*: Brit. Col., 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Yukon, 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*); Canary Is., 5*d.*; Cape of Good Hope,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; C. Verd Is.,§ : St. Vincent, 2*s.* 2*d.*, St. Thiago, 3*s.* 1*d.*; Caroline Is. (Yap or Jap.),† 3*s.* 11*d.*; Ceylon,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*; Chile,§ 2*s.* 9*d.* (Punta Arenas¶); China,§†† 3*s.* 6*d.* (Macao,§ 3*s.* 9*d.*); Chosen,§ 3*s.* 11*d.*; Cochin China,§ 3*s.*; Cocos,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Colombia,§ 3*s.* 2*d.* (Buenaventura,§ 2*s.* 9*d.*); Comoro Islands,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Congo (Belg.),§ 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; Costa Rica, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Crete, 5½*d.*; Cuba,§ 1*s.* 10*d.* (Havana,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*); Curaçao, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Cyprus,§ 1*s.*; Dahomey,§ 3*s.* 8*d.*; Delagoa Bay,§ *see* Port. E. Afr., 2*s.* 7*d.*; Denmark, 2½*d.*; Dominica, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dutch E. Indies,§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Dutch Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Ecuador,§ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Egypt§ (Alexandria, 1*s.*; Suakim,§ 1*s.* 4*d.*; elsewhere: 1st region, 1*s.*, 2nd, 1*s.* 1*d.*, 3rd, 1*s.* 4*d.*); Falkland Is., 3*s.* 11*d.*; Fanning I., 2*s.* 6*d.*; Faroé Is., 3*d.*; Fernando Po.,§ at present by post from St. Thomé Is.,‡ 5*s.*; Fiji, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; France, 2*d.*; French Equat. Afr. (Congo),§ 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; French Guiana, 6*s.* 3*d.*; French Guinea,§ 2*s.* 11*d.* (Conakry, 2*s.* 11*d.*); French Somali Coast,§ 2*s.* 3*d.*; Gibraltar, 3*d.*; Gold Coast,§ 3*s.* 8*d.* (Accra and Secondi, 3*s.* 6*d.*); Greece, 5½*d.*; Greek Islands, 5½*d.* and 6*d.*; Grenada,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Guadeloupe, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Guam Is., 4*s.* 9*d.*; Guatemala, 3*s.* 4*d.* (San José, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Hayti, 4*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 5*d.*; Holland, 2*d.*; Honduras, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Honduras (Brit.), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Hong Kong,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Iceland, 4*d.*; India,§ 1*s.* 8*d.*; Ital. Somaliland (Benadir), 2*s.*; Italy, 2½*d.*; Ivory Coast,§ 3*s.* 3*d.*; Jamaica, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Japan,§ 3*s.* 11*d.*; Korea, *see* Chosen; Kwang Tung Peninsula, *vid* Japan, 3*s.* 11*d.*§, *vid* China, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Labuan,§ 2*s.* 10*d.*; Les Saintes, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Liberia,§ 4*s.*; Madagascar,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Madeira,§ 1*s.*; Malay Peninsula, 2*s.* 10*d.*§ (Kelantan, 2*s.* 11*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.*); Malta, 4*d.*; Marie Galante, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Martinique, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Mauritius,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mexico (City, 2*s.*; other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*); Midway I., 4*s.*; Morocco (Spanish 3*d.*; Tangier, 4*d.*; elsewhere, 4*d.* to 6½*d.*); Muscat, as Persian Gulf, 2*s.* 2*d.*; Natal,§ 2*s.* 6*d.* (name of Terminal Office *must* be inserted); New Caledonia,§ 3*s.* 8*d.*; Newfoundland,§ 1*s.* (Labrador,§ 1*s.* 2*d.*); New Zealand,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Nicaragua, 3*s.* 4*d.* (S. Juan del Sur, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Nigeria,§ 3*s.* 8*d.* (Bonny, Lagos, 3*s.* 6*d.*); Norfolk Is., 2*s.* 8*d.*; Norway, 2½*d.*; Nyasaland, 2*s.* 11*d.*; Orange Free State,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Panama Rep.,§ 2*s.* 9*d.* (Panama and Colon,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*); Paraguay,¶§ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Perim,§ 2*s.*; Persia, 2*s.* 10*d.* (Bunder Abbas, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Abadan, 2*s.* 3*d.*); Persian Gulf, 2*s.* 2*d.* (Bahrein and Linga, 2*s.* 6*d.*); Peru,§ 2*s.* 9*d.* (Iquitos, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Puerto, Bermudez, Putumayo, Requena, 3*s.* 9*d.*); Philippine Islands,§ 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* (Luzon and Manila, 3*s.* 6*d.*); Porto Rico, 3*s.* 1*d.*; Portugal, 3*d.*: Portuguese E. Africa,§

N.B.—Signs refer, as the case may be, to the whole country, district, place, or rate *preceding* the sign.
† The words "Telegraphic Restant" must appear in the address.
‡ "Post" at beginning and "St. Thome Is." at end of address must be inserted.
§ The deferred rate address "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus.
¶ See Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (*df.* 2½*d.*) less.
†† Deferred rate to Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiaochow, Ningpo, Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei, and certain other towns.

2*s.* 7*d.*; (Nyasaland Co.'s Offices,§) 2*s.* 8*d.*; Poulo Condore I., 3*s.* 2*d.*; Principe I.,§ 5*s.*; Réunion,§ 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rhodesia§ (N.), 2*s.* 11*d.*, (S.), 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rodriguez I.,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Russia (Alexandrovsk, Archangel, Murmansk only), 5½*d.*; Russia in Asia (Vladivostock only), 4*s.* 10*d.*, St. Croix, 3*s.* 1*d.*; San Domingo, *vid* Hayti, 5*s.* 2*d.*; St. Kitts,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Helena,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Lucia,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Pierre and Miquelon,§ 1*s.*; St. Thomas (W. Indies), 3*s.* 1*d.*; St. Thomé I.,§ 5*s.*; St. Vincent,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Salvador, 3*s.* 4*d.* (Libertad, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Sandwich Is., 3*s.* 2*d.* (Honolulu, 2*s.* 7*d.*); Senegal, Up. Seneg. and Niger, 1*s.* 4½*d.*; Seychelles,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Siam, 3*s.* 6*d.* (*vid* Moulmein 2*s.* 10*d.*); Sierra Leone,§ 3*s.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Society Is., as Tahiti, 4*s.* 1*d.*; Spain, 3*d.* (*vid* Marseilles, 5*d.*); Spitzbergen, 6*d.*; Straits Settlements, *see* Malay Peninsula; Sudan,§ 1*s.* 4*d.*; Sumatra,§ 3*s.* 2*d.*; Sweden, 2½*d.*; Switzerland, 2½*d.*; Tasmania,§ 3*s.*; Tobago,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Togoland,§ 3*s.* 9*d.*; Tonquin,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Transvaal,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; Trinidad I., 2*s.* 6*d.*; Tripoli, 7*d.*; Tunis, 2½*d.*; Turks Island,§ 3*s.* 6*d.*; Uganda,§ *see* Brit. E. Africa; Union of S. Africa,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*; United States§ (New York City, Boston, Hoboken, and Jersey City, 1*s.*; New York State, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; Washington State, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Washington City, 1*s.* 2*d.*; New Orleans, St. Louis, Pensacola, Duluth, Minneappolis, St. Paul, and Winona, 1*s.* 3*d.*; elsewhere except Alaska, *q.v.*, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*); Uruguay,¶§ 2*s.* 9*d.*; Venezuela, 5*s.*; Zanzibar,§ 2*s.* 6*d.* (Pemba, 2*s.* 8*d.*); Zululand,§ 2*s.* 6*d.*

Deferred Telegrams.

Telegrams in plain English or French, for certain Extra-European places,§ are accepted at (unless otherwise mentioned) reduced rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams.

Special (E.F.M.) from and to the Forces. Particulars obtained at any Telegraph Office.

Telegrams (W.S.M.) concerning sick or wounded members of Forces outside Europe and in the Mediterranean, addressed to the proper Government authority, can be sent free, subject to certain conditions, ascertainable at any Telegraph Office.

Cable Letters.

Plain-language (non-code) messages in English or French are telegraphed at reduced rates by certain cable companies, on certain conditions.

CABLE LETTERS must reach the coupanies' British stations (by post or telegraph) by Saturday night, and will not be delivered before the following Monday. Night and Week-End Letter Telegram Service suspended, except E.F.M. Telegrams.

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. *Annual Subscription*, in the London area, for an *unlimited* number of calls (unlimited or flat rate), £20; £17 for second and subsequent connexions. Premises more than 2 miles from exchange charged £1 15*s.* every additional ¼ mile. Extension lines connecting parts of same premises, from £1 10*s.*; connecting separate premises, from £4. In the Provinces, tariff rates can be ascertained from the District Manager. For each call on an exchange within the Telephone District of London, 1*d.*; outside the Telephone District, 2*d.*; minimum payable yearly for calls, 30*s.* Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams and express messages, on paying a deposit to cover the credit given; also for receiving telegrams addressed to their exchange and number; and letters arriving at G.P.O., London, early Sunday Morning can be delivered on Sunday by telephone to subscribers (3*d.* every 30 words, exclusive of postage). *Call Office Fee*, for subscribers or others, 3*d.* each 3 (night, 6) minutes. The public may dictate telegrams from many call offices by paying usual fee besides telegram charges.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time:—4*d.* for every 25 miles up to 100, 8*d.* for every further 40 miles. Trunk fees formerly 1*d.* or 2*d.* are now increased to 2*d.* and 3*d.* respectively. Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 3 minutes are allowed; on their expiry the option of another 3 minutes is given, if double fee is previously deposited; or the line may be engaged outright for the *maximum* of 6 minutes. The charge for a 6 minutes' conversation during the night period from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. will be the same as for a 3 minutes' conversation during the day. During the night period also a 3 minutes' conversation may be had for half the day fee when that amounts to 1*s.* 4*d.* or more. When the day fee is 1*s.* the night fee is 8*d.*

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, Savings Bank, or Express Delivery (Service No. 1, p. 332) business is transacted. *In London* all but thirty-five offices are closed. These thirty-five open in the morning (twenty-six of them, including those on p. 219, except the N.W. District Office, also in the evening) to sell stamps and send telegrams. About ninety suburban stations, chiefly S.E. and S.W., send telegrams at 3 train times (see also p. 219). There is no delivery of letters (except of telephone express letters, as well as, from G.P.O., of express letters fully prepaid, marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday"); nor any general collection till midnight. Letters, etc., with extra ½*d.* stamp, posted in special boxes at certain offices before times varying from 5 to 9 p.m. (some cases before 9 a.m.), or at any great railway terminus before 6 p.m. (later if at the appropriate terminus), leave by the usual night mails. Letters may be registered at these offices up to 5 min. of latest time of posting; or with 1*s.* fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between 8.10 and 9.25 p.m. Parcels are neither delivered nor accepted on Sunday in any part of the U.K. *In the Provinces* all Head Offices and most Sub-offices open from 8.30–10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams, registering letters (Scotland 9–10 a.m.). Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none); any one may prevent even this or bar or relates to himself, but letters can be obtained at most Head Offices. CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is the usual morning delivery of letters and parcels. When Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, parcels and express letters only are distributed. The G.P.O. and Eversholt Street Offices open from 5–7 p.m. (stamps, registered letters; also certain Telegraph Offices (stamps, telegrams (p. 337), telephone, registered letters). Express letters are not accepted for delivery under Service 1, but may be posted in Pillar Boxes (p. 345), and parcels are not collected. *The Provinces:* In Scotland business is as on week-days; in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas be a Sunday. OTHER PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening and midnight; of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (p. 219) open for all business except Savings Bank, Old Age Pensions, and ordinary Money Order business. *The Provinces:* In England and Ireland the chief town and country offices and sub-offices, if also Telegraph delivery offices, generally open as usual, except for Savings Bank, Postal, and Money Order business. The smaller offices of all kinds open either only in the morning or not at all. In Scotland the same holds good, but on New Year's Day no Money Order, etc., business is done, and hours are as Sunday. Throughout the U.K. there is only one letter and parcel delivery; in Scotland also on OCCASIONAL FAST DAYS and Holidays fixed by Local Authorities.

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*def.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus.

¶ *Vid* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (*def.* 1½*d.*) less.

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1918.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° ..... 36 gals.	10 2 0
Exceeding 1215° ..36 gals.	11 16 8
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° ..36 gals.	2 10 6
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried ..... cwt.	1 19 8
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 6
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
CIDER .....gal.	0 0 4
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS: Blank film, per lineal foot	0 0 0½
Positives, " "	0 0 1
Negatives, " "	0 0 5
CLOCKS, WATCHES, and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
COCOA .....cwt.	2 2 0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0 6 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 4½
COFFEE .....cwt.	2 2 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 6
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed .....lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION.....gal.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC.....lb.	0 2 7
" BUTYRIC .....gal.	1 1 10
" SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL IODIDE.....lb.	0 1 5
" CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
" IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants .....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Cakes, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 10 6
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 16 3
Liquid .....cwt.	0 11 8
MATCHES: For every 10,000 ..	0 5 2
MECHANICAL LIGHTERS: Requiring the use of spirit	0 1 0
In any other case	0 0 6
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged: If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 16 3

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
MOLASSES—*continued.* If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 11 8
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 8½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof, other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
MOTOR SPIRIT ....the gallon	0 0 6
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) .....oz.	0 0 3
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used ..lb.	0 0 3
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed by Sykes's hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*1 10 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva ..... proof gal.	1 10 5
Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit .....proof gal.	0 0 2
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*1 10 5
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) ..... proof gal.	1 10 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..proof gal.	*0 15 2

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, &c.—*continued.* Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:— Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 3 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 2 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	2 1 11
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:— Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 4 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 2 8
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*2 8 4
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:— Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 4 10
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 3 2
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 12 4
Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 8·7
" 77 " 78 "	0 13 1·6
" 78 " 79 "	0 13 6·6
" 79 " 80 "	0 13 11·5
" 80 " 81 "	0 14 4·4
" 81 " 82 "	0 14 9·4
" 82 " 83 "	0 15 2·3
" 83 " 84 "	0 15 7·3
" 84 " 85 "	0 16 1·4
" 85 " 86 "	0 16 6·9
" 86 " 87 "	0 17 0·5
" 87 " 88 "	0 17 6·6
" 88 " 89 "	0 18 0·6
" 89 " 90 "	0 18 8·2
" 90 " 91 "	0 19 3·6
" 91 " 92 "	0 19 11·0
" 92 " 93 "	1 0 6·4
" 93 " 94 "	1 1 1·7
" 94 " 95 "	1 1 9·1
" 95 " 96 "	1 2 4·5
" 96 " 97 "	1 2 11·9
" 97 " 98 "	1 3 7·3
" 98 "	1 5 8
TABLE WATERS, containing as the result of or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal.	0 0 4
Herb Beer .....gal.	0 0 2
Other Table Waters... gal	0 0 8
BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt. (Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)	0 9 5
Note.—An additional ½d. the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of *1d.* the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of *1d.* the lb., or such Spirit duty rate in excess of *1d.* the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary.	
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..... cwt.	0 0 5
CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL ..... cwt.	0 1 4
CARAMEL, Solid ..... cwt.	0 1 10
Liquid ..... cwt.	0 1 4
CHERRIES, Drained ..... cwt.	0 1 0
CHUTNEY ..... cwt.	0 0 10
COCOANUT, Sugared ..... cwt.	0 0 10
CONFECTIONERY :—	
Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds(except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c. ..... cwt.	0 1 10
Sugared Almonds on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight, cwt.	0 1 4
Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of *10d.* the cwt., cwt.	0 0 ■
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. ..... cwt.	0 1 4
Confectionery, Fig ..... cwt.	0 2 6
Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring ..... cwt.	0 1 10
Licorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing .... cwt.	0 0 7
FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruits ..... cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 40 per cent. of added sugar, cwt.	0 0 3
In other cases in *thin* syrup cwt.	0 0 5
Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 1 1
FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such, cwt.	0 1 10
Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) cwt.	0 1 ■
Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or Syrup, whether mixed with other Fruit or not ..... cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT PULP, excepting Fruits Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5
Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup, as Jam, cwt.	0 1 4
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARZIPAN ..... cwt.	0 1 1
MILK :—	
Condensed, sweetened, whole ..... cwt.	0 0 9
Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed ..cwt.	0 0 ■
Condensed slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 28 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 0 4
MILK POWDER, skimmed, if by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugar ..... cwt.	0 0 8
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 1 6

Note.—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 8*d.* rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 8*d.* rate are liable to sampling and testing.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD ..... cwt.	0 0 7
SOP, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter ..... cwt.	0 0 5
TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 ■
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
TEA ..... lb.	0 1 0
TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb	0 12 7
Other sorts ..... lb.	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 11 10½
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 9 ■
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 9 0½

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 3 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 3
Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal.	0 1 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles ....gal.	0 2 6

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.

Customs Drawbacks.

BEER, Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	2 10 3
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance ..... lb.	0 14 0
MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of spirits* ..... cwt.	0 5 8½

* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid — upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.

Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the preparation of which any duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.

TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid :—

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse : Cigars ..... lb.	0 9 3½
Cigarettes ..... lb.	0 9 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco ..... lb.	0 8 10
Snuff not being offal Snuff ..... lb.	0 8 7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited :— : In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation ; or For abandonment in King's Warehouse, lb.	0 8 4½

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
BEER—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	2	10	0
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1 ; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, annual value of house *exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10*	0	4	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) :—			
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	1	18	6
CIDER per gallon	0	0	4
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	1½
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence : according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10 ; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 4d.	0	0	1
,, 4d. ,, ,, 7d.	0	0	2
,, 7d. ,, ,, 1s.	0	0	3
,, 1s. ,, ,, 2s.	0	0	4
,, 2s. ,, ,, 3s.	0	0	6
,, 3s. ,, ,, 5s.	0	0	9
,, 5s. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s. and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0	2	0
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.	0	0	6
GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt.	0	8	10½
Do., *Liquid*, ,,	0	6	4½
GLUCOSE OR SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
MATCHES. For every 10,000	0	5	0
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
MECHANICAL LIGHTERS :—			
Requiring the use of spirit	0	1	0
In any other case	0	0	6
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only :			
Not exc. 1s. ... 0 3 | Not exc. 2os. ... 0 4 0			
,, 2s.6d. 0 6 | ,, 30s. ... 0 6 0			
,, 4s. ... 1 0 | ,, 50s. ... 1 0 0			
,, 10s. ... 2 0 | Exceed. 50s. ... 2 0 0			
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOTOR SPIRIT, manufactured in U.K. the gallon	0	0	6
Duty repayable to persons using for motor ambulances, and otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used for trade cars or hackney carriages, or by a medical man or veterinary surgeon for professional purposes.			
Licence authorising supply of, for every gallon authorised	0	0	6
Duty repayable to persons using for motor ambulances, and otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used by a medical man or veterinary surgeon for professional purposes.			
Motor Spirit Manufacturer, annual licence	1	0	0
Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence... (One pint at a time may be sold without licence.)	0	5	0
OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — Licence for a Year	10	0	0
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — Licence for a day	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K.	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15	0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1*d.* a mile):—

Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	0
,, ,, £30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0	4	0

SPIRITS:—

Home-made, per proof gallon	0	10	0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ... proof gal.	0	3	0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ... proof gal.	0	2	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—			
Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.:— Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0

SWEETS (including British Wine):—

Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.			

TABLE WATERS:—

Containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages ... gal.	0	0	4
Herb Beer ... ,,	0	0	2
Other Table Waters ... ,,	0	0	8
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain or Ireland:—

Manufactured in bond ... per lb.	0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture ... per lb.	0	8	0
Less than 10 per cent. moisture ,,	0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0

TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—

Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1	0	0

WINE, annual licences, U.K.:—

Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences,* proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors :—			
Motor Bicycles or Tricycles	1	0	0
Motor Cars :—			
Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	2	2	0
" " 12 "	3	3	0
" " 16 "	4	4	0
" " 26 "	6	6	0
" " 33 "	8	8	0
" " 40 "	10	10	0
" " 60 "	21	0	0
Exceeding 60 "	42	0	0

Medical men and veterinary surgeons are allowed half the duty if the car is kept for professional purposes.

Hackney Motors :—			
Weight unladen :—			
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons	*3	18	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	*2	17	0
Not exceeding 1 ton ; or *exceeding* 5 tons	0	15	0

* Including Light Locomotive Duty.

Half the *Carriage Licence Duty only* charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty.

	£	s.	d.
N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.			
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt ; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	1	0	0
* " CYCLE, " "	0	5	0
* " DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, and Land Values Duties.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum ; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40... 0 2 0. ,, 500...	0	15	9
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20... 2*s.*			
,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30... 3*s.*			
,, £5.. 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50... 5*s.*			
,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £100 8*s.* 6*d.*			
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (a), for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign (i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE ; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	0	5	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London ; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security ; where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500 ,, 2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000 ,, 17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity : for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER :—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock			

	£	s.	d.
Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.			
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.			
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.			
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.			
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.			
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 15 August, 1914, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£250,000	£11
500	2	200,000	12
1,000	3	250,000	13
5,000	4	300,000	14
10,000	5	350,000	15
20,000	6	400,000	16
40,000	7	500,000	17
60,000	8	600,000	18
80,000	9	800,000	19
100,000	10	1,000,000	20

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £800 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY:
Charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades or businesses (except husbandry, offices or employments, and professions) exceed by more than £200 the pre-war standard of profits.
A duty equal to 80 per cent. of the excess.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:

	£	s.	d.
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of

	0	10	0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house *of the annual value*

of £20, *and not exceeding* £40 ...	in the £	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 *and not exc.* £60		0	0	4
Exceeding £60		0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, *and not exceeding* £40		0	0	3
Exceeding £40, *and not exc.* £60		0	0	6
Exceeding £60		0	0	9

On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax.

INCREMENT VALUE DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences

	5	0	0

(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897: Annual Premium not exceeding £2	0	0	1
Annual Premium exceeding £2 under hand	0	0	6
Ditto ditto under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1

Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:

Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:	£	s.	d.
For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (8. 5 Finance Act, 1908)	0	0	1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 months ...	0	0	6
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of ... (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty ...	100	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

LAND VALUES DUTIES:—

(I.) INCREMENT VALUE DUTY: payable on the occasion (*a*) of any transfer or sale of land or any interest therein, (*b*) of any lease for more than 14 years, (*c*) of the land, or interest in it, passing on death. (*d*) In the case of Corporations, in addition to (*a*) and (*b*), and in place of (*c*), the duty is payable in 1914 and every 15 years thereafter.

Rate of duty [payable as a stamp duty by (*a*) the seller, (*b*) the lessor, (*c*) the deceased's estate, or (*d*) the Corporation]: £1 for every £5 of "increment value," *i.e.*, the increase in the value of the site—apart from the value of buildings, &c., thereon—since April 30, 1909, or since the last payment of duty.

Exemptions; &c.—Agricultural land, while it has no higher value than for agricultural purposes only.—Small residences occupied by the owner, or holder of lease of 50 years, where annual value does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in towns of 50,000 population, and £16 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £30 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 50 acres (of average value not exceeding £75 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporate and other bodies, without view of profit, are not liable to the periodical charge (*d*).—Flats (transfer, lease, &c., of separate dwelling).—Ten *per cent.* of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowances not to amount to more than 25 *per cent.* in any period of five years.—Allowance is made where Reversion Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Increment Value Duty, as an annual duty.

(II.) REVERSION DUTY: payable by the lessor on the determination of a lease.

Rate of Duty: £1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor.

Exemptions, &c.—Reversions purchased before April 30, 1909, under leases which determine within 40 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 21 years.—Allowance made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, 2½ *per cent.* of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 *per cent.* of whole duty.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Mining leases are not charged.

(III.) UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY: payable by the owner (including a lessee for a term of 50 years or more) of any land which has not been developed by the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings for the purpose of any trade, &c., other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used *bond-fide* for any trade, &c., other than agriculture.

Rate of Duty: One halfpenny annually for every £1 of the "site value," i.e., the market value of the fee simple of the land if divested of buildings, timber, &c., and less the value of any minerals.

Exemptions, &c.—Land the site value of which does not exceed £50 an acre.—Agricultural land, except on such part of the site value as exceeds its agricultural value.—Parks and spaces open to the public as of right, or to which the public are allowed reasonable access.—Recreation grounds, used as such under agreements for not less than 5 years.—Land not exceeding 1 acre occupied with a dwelling-house.—Garden (with a dwelling-house) up to 5 acres, when site value of the whole does not exceed 20 times its *annual* value.—Agricultural land held under an existing agreement, not chargeable until agreement terminates.—Agricultural land occupied and cultivated by the owner, if *all* land owned by him does not exceed £500 in value.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid in respect of undeveloped land.

(IV.) MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee): 1*s. od.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in addition to Mineral Rights Duty, where the amount payable as rent varies according to the price of the minerals, and exceeds the pre-war rent.

A duty equal to 80 per cent. of the excess.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.—*Reversion Duty* is not charged on the determination, nor *Increment Duty* on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909, are exempt from *Increment Value* Duty, and minerals not so exempt are charged *to that Duty* on a special basis in the form of an annual duty.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, *nil.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exceed.	Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
20	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
25	50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
75	100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50 ... 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) ..... £1 per cent.

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... } £10 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... }

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, *nil.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House .....10s.

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate..... £ 2 *s.* 0 *d.* 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, same duty as on *Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).*

(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 ... 0 1 0

(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).*

(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10..... 0 2 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).*

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0

Not special (*see* page 353) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0

Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 ... 0 0 3

Not exc. £25...0 0 8	Not exc. £200	0	5 0
,, 50...0 1 3	,, 250	0	6 3
,, 100...0 2 6	,, £300	0	7 6
,, 150...0 3 9			

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100..... 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100..... 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—†

	£	*s.*	*d.*
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification.....	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—

Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year.....	£5	0	0	10th year.....	10	0	0
6th ,, ...	6	0	0	11th ,, ...	11	0	0
7th ,, ...	7	0	0	12th ,, ...	12	0	0
8th ,, ...	8	0	0	13th ,, ...	13	0	0
9th ,, ...	9	0	0	14th ,, ...	14	0	0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £

†The standard rate is 0 6 0

and this rate is payable, without modification, by every individual—

(*a*) with an income (including wife's income) exceeding £2,500, or

(*b*) with an income (including wife's income) exceeding £2,000, in so far as his income is unearned, *i.e.*, derived from investments, annuities, property, &c.

In other cases a modification of this rate can be obtained so as to make the rate of tax finally payable on incomes (including wife's income):—

Not exceeding—	On earned portion. In the £			On unearned portion. In the £		
£	£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
2,500 but exceeding	2,000 ...	5	3	6	0
2,000 ,, ,,	1,500 ...	4	6	5	3
1,500 ,, ,,	1,000 ...	3	9	4	6
1,000 ,, ,,	500 ...	3	0	3	9
500		2	3	3	0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c. See above

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅙ or ⅓ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).

† Special rates of tax and scales of allowances are applicable to the official pay of persons who have served during the year as members of any of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown, or in service of a naval or military character in connexion with the present war, for which payment is made out of money provided by Parliament, or in any work abroad of the British Red Cross Society or the St. John Ambulance Association, or any body with similar objects.

Also in the case of persons serving during the year for not less than three months as master or member of the crew of any ship or fishing boat.

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £12. Five years' average taken.

Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens
In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on twice the Annual Value; *or* (by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year) on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.
Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) .....
Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.
Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.....
} See above.

†Exemption and Abatements.

Income not exceeding £130 Exempt.

Excd.	Not Excd.	Abatement of £
£130 ...	£400	[illegible]
400 ...	600	,, [illegible]
600 ...	700	,, 70

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value. (Finance Act, 1907, s. 28, and Finance Act, 1918, s. 28).

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed £800. Persons whose incomes exceed £800, but do not exceed £1,000, may claim relief for the number of children exceeding two. £25 to be free of tax in respect of each child under 16 years old.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief dependent on total income is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* present or former servants of the Crown, widows in receipt of pensions granted in consideration of the employment of their late husbands in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons residing abroad for their health.

† See Note on previous page.

EXCESS PROFITS, *see* Excess Profits.
SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

	£	s.	d.
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—			
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case.....	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Penalty for not stamping	*10*	*0*	*0*
REVERSION DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	1
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25.....	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	1	10	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,500:—			
In respect of the first £2,000.....	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	4	6
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines...	0	0	6
UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.			
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER OR PROXY	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution :—

WITHOUT PENALTY, OR PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY :

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year, if in the form of letters and correspondence only.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY :—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION :—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts : after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2 ; exceeding £2,000 :—

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10*s.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*

On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month.....½*d.*

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny ; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge :—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. No birth occurring in England and Wales can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

Coroners' Inquests.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which

the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland the Lord Advocate may order a public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 353). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1), are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 6*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £3 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. *c.* 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 1 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NONCONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* :—
  a. If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
  b. If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.
(2) *Marriage by Licence* :—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows :—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows :—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations :—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other :—"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof :—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, OR MARRIAGES.

Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place. For the certificate of a birth in *Scotland*, application should be made to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament :

Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1s.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s.; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 1s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s., but only from the local Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so

resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible, to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

Act of 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised, and is usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (*a*) banns, or (*b*) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties must have resided in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding the proclamation in the parish church. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2*s.* 6*d.*

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 2*s.* 6*d.* Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages.—By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. The fees are £1 5*s.* A copy of the entry in the register duly signed by the registrar is sufficient proof of the marriage.

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

An unhappy outcome of the war, revealed by Police and Divorce Court records, is the large number of cases of infidelity on the part of wives of soldiers while their husbands have been fighting in the trenches or away from home on duty. While the symptom has been observed among all classes of the community, the cases of the breaking-up of poor households that have been brought to notice have been so frequent that the matter has drawn wider attention to the question of cheap divorce. That facilities are in existence to assist persons with small resources to obtain relief in the Divorce Court is not generally known. A special department, where free legal advice can be obtained, and solicitor and counsel provided for husband or wife who has a case for divorce but who is not possessed of the means of proceeding in the ordinary way, was set up at the Royal Courts of Justice some four years ago, its official style being that of "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)," with Mr. Adrian Hassard-Short as Secretary.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings do not cost more than £10, and can be completed for as little as £6, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools, and not earning more than £3 a week. If this condition is fulfilled, a *primâ facie* case for divorce must be shown, the names and addresses must be supplied of two persons, other than witnesses or near relatives, to whom reference may be made as to the applicant's character and means, and a declaration must be made as to means. When the system was initiated, it was proposed that a fund should be created for the payment of out-of-pocket expenses, the money to be provided either by the State or by private benevolence. The suggestion has again come into prominence with the increased demand for help to secure the severance of unhappy unions; while another method of reducing the cost that has secured favour is to make divorce cases triable at Assizes, on the lines of the Royal Commission's recommendation.

Partly through ignorance of the work of the

Poor Persons' Department, cases in which petitioners sue *in formâ pauperis* have comparatively seldom been before the judges of the Divorce Court, but the number of suits is expected to show a large increase owing to the war. In the first six months of 1917 the appeals for assistance received at the High Court totalled 14,000, and of this number over 500 were granted and the cases taken up for hearing. As a result of the attention called to the facilities by a metropolitan magistrate, over 300 applications were made to the department in two days, the majority of the applicants being soldiers who complained that their wives had been unfaithful during their absence.

ILLEGITIMACY.

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. A new Act will come into force on Jan. 1, 1919, providing that the putative father may be ordered to pay 10s. a week, instead of 5s. as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, *which comes into force on Jan.* 1, 1915, and which consolidates and amends the common law and the statute law previously existing on the subject of British Nationality and Naturalization:—

BRITISH NATIONALITY.—The following are British subjects:—

1. Every person born, of whatever parentage, within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions whose *father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, and had not, at the time of the child's birth, lost the British nationality so acquired. As to the children of naturalized British subjects, *see* below at (7).

3. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

4. Every person born on board a British ship.

5.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1870, or the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

6. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

7. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,
  (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,
  (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—
  (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
  (ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
  (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;
  (N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality" below.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 23, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916. Section 1 requires registration, irrespective of nationality, by—

(*a*) Every firm in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name which contains *any addition* to the surnames of the partners other than their Christian names or the initials thereof;

(*b*) Every individual in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name which contains *any addition* to his surname other than his Christian names or the initials thereof;

(*c*) Every individual firm who, or a member of which, has changed his name, except in the case of a woman in consequence of marriage.

The exception in (*c*) is inserted in order to exempt from registration a married woman trading in her *married* surname. A married woman trading in her *maiden* surname is required to register under Section 1 (*b*).

Section 2 requires registration by a firm, individual, or corporation carrying on business wholly or mainly as nominee or trustee for other persons, or acting as general agent for a foreign firm.

Provisos to these sections make registration unnecessary (1) where the addition to the surname indicates succession to a former owner; (2) where an "s" is added to the surname in a case where the partners bear the same surname; and (3) where the business is carried on by an official appointed by any court.

Addresses of Registrars.

England and Wales—39, Russell Square, W.C. 1.
Scotland—Exchequer Chambers, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Ireland—Coleraine House, Dublin.

Forms of application for registration can be obtained at these addresses. The fee for registration is 5*s.*, which is paid by affixing a 5*s.* stamp (to be obtained at a post office) to the form of application.

Section 18 states that any individual or firm required to register by the Act must show, on trade catalogues, trade circulars, show cards, and business letters,

(*a*) in the case of an individual, his present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surname, any former Christian name or surname, his nationality if not British, and, if his nationality is not his nationality of origin, his nationality of origin; and

(*b*) in the case of a firm, the present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surnames, any former Christian names and surnames, and the nationality if not British, and, if the nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin of all the partners in the firm, or in the case of a corporation being a partner, the corporate name.

In order to keep the Register up to date Section 6 requires that any change that may occur in the particulars registered shall be notified to the Registrar within 14 days of the occurrence of such change. The Board of Trade have power,

however, to extend the period in which the notification should be made.

Section 13 provides that if any registered individual or firm ceases to carry on business, the individual (or if he is dead his personal representative) or the remaining partners, must notify the Registrar of such cessation within three months.

After an application for registration, or a notification of change has been registered, a certificate is issued, which by Section 11 must be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the principal place of business.

The forms registered are filed, and can be inspected, or certified copies thereof can be obtained, on payment of the prescribed fees.

The fees payable under the Act are—

(*a*) on registration, 5*s.*;
(*b*) on statement of change, 2*s.* 6*d.*;
(*c*) for inspection of a registered form, 6*d.*;
(*d*) for certificate of registration other than the first, 2*s.*;
(*e*) for a certified copy of a registered form, 6*d.* for a folio of 72 words.

The Act imposes severe penalties for failure to comply with its provisions, and puts defaulters under serious disabilities as regards enforcing their rights under any contracts made during the default.

Among other matters in the Interpretation Clause (Section 22) the following are important:—

"Business" includes profession.

Reference to a change of name does not apply in the case of a British-born subject if the change was made before the attainment of the age of 18.

A "foreign firm" is one whose principal place of business is situated outside His Majesty's Dominions.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied

by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the willmaker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

> Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.
>
> THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]
>
> William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him,

in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated

briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	John Glaisyer (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	Arthur Frederick Nepean (£600)	Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	E. L. Hunt (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	H. M. Fraser (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£202)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter.....	O. H. Hardy (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	E. S. Hartland (£400) (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).	Gloucestershire
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Frederic Upton (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield ...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ...	Raymund Allen (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H.E.Edwards(£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	W. Young (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£700)	Norfolk.
Nottingh'm	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	John T. Lewis ..... (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	J. F. M. Fawcett (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	V. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	G. G. Phillimore (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York.....	G. J. Simpson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks: any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 25 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 25 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The Office has proved a great success. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1918, was £114,821,170, while the value of the future estates represented by the applications of 7,213 intending testators which have still to mature, was £103,802,853. Official figures give the total value of the business, present and future, negotiated to date, at £218,624,023.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. All that the testator need say is,

"I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while his success ensures that he is highly skilled in his duties.

The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him manifest advantages in respect of investment; he not only endeavours to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but also to invest as productively as is prudent under his powers.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the energy and efficiency with which the Department is administered. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself and of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The fees are devised to pay the expenses and no more, so that the Office is a mutual one in that those using it are intended to have their estates administered at cost price.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fees on capital are taken in two instalments—half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust—each instalment being calculated at the following rates:—
On the first £1,000, fifteen shillings per cent.
On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, five shillings per cent.
On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.
On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent. if, as is usual, the income be paid direct from its source to the person entitled; on any income in excess of £2,000 a year the fee is only ½ per cent. Where the income is paid through the Department then the fee is 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year, and ½ per cent. on income in excess of £2,000 a year. The fee on investment is ½ per cent.; the Public Trustee, out of the fee, paying the brokerage.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with either of his senior officers can be arranged by letter or telephone, and a pamphlet giving full information can be obtained post free on application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

(For list of Officers, see p. 220.)

Intestates' Estates.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE *of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.*

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* *Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.*]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying in England, Wales, or Ireland intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act. The provisions of this Act are now applied to Scotland by the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] *One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. *See* NOTE A, next page.
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.] *Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]

Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.] *Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.] *Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.] *One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.] *Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally.
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.] *One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown.
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.] *Half to children in equal shares, the other half amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.] *All to uncles and aunts if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.] *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.] *Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] *All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case: rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

ARCHITECTS.

The custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £100, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels*, *Fixtures*, *Fittings*, *Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects*, *Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £100, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels*, *Fixtures*, *Fittings*, *Furniture*, *Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects*, *Timber*, *and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—Where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and upon the premium or consideration, 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation,—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond.

4. *Valuation of Furniture Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3*s.* per cent. on the residue.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder of the amount of the valuation of each property. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.* on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—2½ guineas per cent. on the first £500, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

9. *Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3*s.*

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £1 1*s.* to £5 5*s.*

Chief clerk's time, 10*s.* 6*d.* to £1 1*s.* 6*d.*

Other clerks' time, per day of seven hours, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.			
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100	
Ordinary Visit	2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	
Detention per ½ hour	2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.			
Attendce. on servants	2*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	
Midwifery	21*s.*	21*s.* to 63*s.*	63*s.* to 105*s.*	
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	10*s.* 6*d.*	21*s.*	42*s.*	
Consultants.				
Advice or Visit alone	21*s.*	21*s.*	21*s.*	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21*s.*	21*s.* to 42*s.*	21*s.* to 42*s.*	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*	

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21*s.*

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

THE BANK RATE, 1914–1917.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1914	8 Jan.	4½
,,	22 ,,	4
,,	29 ,,	3
,,	30 July	4
,,	31 ,,	8
,,	1 Aug.	10
,,	6 ,,	6
,,	8 ,,	5
1916	13 July	6
1917	18 Jan.	5½
,,	5 April	5

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on Jan. 1, May 1, and November 1. There is a *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland* on *St. Patrick's Day*, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas, 2 Feb.; Whitsun, 15 May; Lammas, 1 Aug.; and Martinmas, 11 Nov.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the) Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

THE DERBY.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 20 yards. (See Notes below.) Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively. The late King Edward VII. won three times (twice before his accession). Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. J'Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, Sir J. Miller, and Mr. Fairie twice. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Subs.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners.	Time.
						£		m. s.
1882	Duke of Westminster's *a* Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	14	4,775	14	2 45
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	15	5,150	11	2 48
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien / Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 7	S. Loates	Jewitt	189	4,900	15	2 46½
1885	Lord Hastings' *c* Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12	2 44½
1886	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	199	4,700	9	2 45
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	M. Gurry	190	4,525	11	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's *a* Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's *c* Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13	2 44½
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *a c* Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56½
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *a c* Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	229	5,515	11	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's *a* Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45
1895	Lord Rosebery's *c* Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	,,	15	2 43
1896	Prince of Wales's *c* Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	,,	11	2 42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *a c* Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	,,	11	2 44
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	,,	18	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	,,	12	2 42
1900	Prince of Wales's *a c* Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	,,	14	2 42
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25	2 40
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	282	5,450	18	2 42
1903	Sir J. Miller's *a c* Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	295	6,450	7	2 42
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *a* St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	260	,,	8	2 45
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	292	,,	9	2 39
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	285	,,	22	2 36
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	278	,,	9	2 44
1908	Chev. Ginestrelli's *c* Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	290	,,	18	2 39½
1909	King Edward VII.'s *a* Minoru	7 to 2	Herbt. Jones	R. Marsh	299	,,	15	2 42
1910	Mr. Fairie's *d* Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	371	,,	15	2 35
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *a* Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	363	,,	26	2 36
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's *b* Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	353	,,	20	2 38
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	344	,,	15	2 37
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	372	,,	30	2 38
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *a* Pommern	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	18*	2,400	17	2 32
1916	Mr. E. Hulton's *e* Fifinella	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	36	2,900	10	2 36
1917	Mr. Fairie's *a* Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	A. Taylor	17	2,050	12	2 40
1918	Lady James Douglas's *a* Gainsborough	8 to 13	J. Childs	A. Taylor	55	4,000	13	2 33

Notes.—1865 Gladiateur first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872 start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. 1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1913—The Derby was made a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions. Owing to the War the race was reopened to those originally nominated. It was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket, and called the New Derby. The value was altered on this occasion, and the second received only 200 sovs. In 1916, 1917 and 1918, owing to the continuance of the War, the same venue and conditions applied as in 1915. * Including £1,000 given by Lord Derby.

† Starting gate first used. ‡ In a thunderstorm. *a* Also won the 2,000 Gs. *b* the 1,000 Gs.
c Won the St. Leger *d* Record time; previous best, Spearmint's, in 1906. *e* Won the Oaks.

ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)	OAKS. Derby Course.	ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.	1,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.
1909 Mr. Fairie's Bayardo, 3y 9st 2lb (4)	Perola	Bayardo	Minoru	Electra.
1910 Stakes divided.	Rosedrop	Swynford	Neil Gow	Winkipop.
1911 Lord Derby's Swynford, 4y 10st 7	Cherimoya	Prince Palatine	Sunstar	Attalı.
1912 Mr. T. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, 4y 10st	Mirska	Tracery	Sweeper II	Tagalie.
1913 Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery, 4y 10st	Jest	Night Hawk	Louvois	Jest.
1914 Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg, 3y 8st 13lb	Princess Dorrie	Black Jester	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie
1915 No race. War	Snow Marten*	No race. War	Pommern	Canyon.
1916 No race. War	Fifinella	No race. War	Clarissimus	Canyon.
1917 No race. War	Sunny Jane*	No race. War	Gay Crusader	Diadem.
1918 No race. War	My Dear*§	No race. War	Gainsborough	Ferry.

* "New" Oaks, Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.
† Established in 1776, received name in 1778 out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run on Doncaster Town Moor. In 1915 there was no St. Leger. A race with similar conditions, called the September Stakes, was decided at Newmarket, and won by Pommern, but the entry was a new one, not confined to animals originally qualified, as was the case with the New Derby and the New Oaks. The same state of affairs prevailed in 1916, 1917 and 1918, when the winners of the September Stakes were Hurry On, Gay Crusader and Prince Chimay, respectively.
‡ Mr. Fairie's Lemberg, 3y 9st 2lb, and Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow, 3y 9st 2lb (6 runners).
§ Stony Ford finished first but was disqualified.

Winners of Races, 1908–1918.

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.
1909	Bomba 3y 7st 7lb	Carrousel 3y 7st 8lb	Amadis 3y 8st 11lb	Amadis 3y 7st 8lb
1910	Bayardo 4y 9st	Magic 3y 7st 2lb	Bronzino 3y 8st 4lb	Chas. O'Malley 3y 7st 8lb
1911	Willonyx 4y 9st	Kilbroney 4y 9st 3lb	Lemberg 4y 10st	Martinvale II. 3y 6st 10lb
1912	Prince Palatine 4y 9st	Tullibardine 4y 8st 12lb	Prince Palatine 4y 10st	Tidal Wave 3y 7st 8lb
1913	Prince Palatine 5y 9st 4lb	Cantaint 4y 9st 5lb	Long Set 6y 9st 5lb	Shogun 3y 7st 8lb
1914	Aleppo 5y 9st 4lb	Son-in-Law 3y 7-7 (car. 7-8)	Willbrook 3y 8st 4lb	Glorvina, 3y 7st 3lb
1915	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1916	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1917	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1918	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT Now 2 miles 6 fur 85 yds.	N'MARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring. 1 mile 2 fur.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 166 yds.)	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.
1909	Pure Gem 5y 9st 6lb	Louviers 9st	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb	Mediant 3y 7st 13lb
1910	Lagos 5y 9st 6lb	[National Mourning]	Bachelor's Double 4y 8st 4lb	Golden Rod 4y 8st 2lb
1911	Royal Realm 6y 9st 7lb	Sunstar 9st	Muscato 5y 7st 2lb	Braxted 3y 7st 5lb
1912	Jackdaw 4y 9st	Cylgan 9st	Eton Boy 4y 7st 10lb	Golden Rod 6y 8st 13lb
1913	Rivoli 4y 9st	Craganour 9st	Long Set 6y 9st 1lb	Lord Annandale 3y 6st 10lb
1914	Fiz Yama 5y 9st 2lb	Coreyra 9st	Lie-a-Bed 3y 6st	Golden Sun 4y 8st 12lb
1915	No race—War	Danger Rock 9st	No race—War	No race—War
1916	No race—War	Figaro 9st	No race War	No race—War
1917	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1918	No race—War	Thermogene 9st	No race—War	No race—War

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1909	Submit 3y 6st 13lb	Christmas Daisy 4y 9st 4lb	Bn. M. de Rothschild's Verdun II.	Duke of Sparta 5y 6st 12lb
1910	Verney 4y 9st 12lb	Christmas Daisy 5y 8st 4lb	Mme. Cheremeteff's Nuage	Cinderello 5y 7st 2lb
1911	Willonyx 4y 9st 5lb	Long Set 4y 6st 2lb	Marquis de Ganay's As d'Atout	Mercutio 6y 8st 4lb
1912	Warlingham 3y 6st 10lb	Adam Bede 4y 7st 12lb	M. A. Fould's Houli	Long Set 5y 8st 2lb
1913	Fiz Yama 4y 7st 7lb	Cantilever 3y 7st 12lb	M. E. de St. Alary's Bruleur	Berrilldon 4y 7st 4lb
1914	Troubadour 3y 6st 9lb	Honeywood 3 7st 8lb	Bn. Rothschild's Sardanapale	Outram 5y 7st 1lb
1915	Son-in-Law 4y 8st 5lb	Silver Tag 3y 8st 3lb	No race—War	View Law 4y 6st 4lb
1916	Sanctum 4y 7st 9lb	Eos 3y 7st 6lb	No race—War	No race—War
1917	Furore 4y 8st 6lb	Brown Prince 3y 7st 7lb	No race—War	No race—War
1918	Air Raid 3y 8st 11b	Tinovia 3y 8st 12lb	No race—War	No race—War

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1½ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. Kempton Spring Meeting. 1 mile; from 1900 1½ miles	PCSS. OF WALES'S ST. Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.
1909	Lutteur III., 5y 10st 12lb	White Eagle 4y 8st 7lb	Ebor 4y 7st 7lb	Dark Ronald 4y 9st 2lb
1910	Jenkinstown, 9y 10st 9lb	Bachelor's Double 4y 8st	[National Mourning]	Ulster King 3y 8st 5lb
1911	Glenside, aged, 10st 3 lb	Mushroom 3y 7st	Bachelor's Double 5y 8st 12lb	Swynford 4y 10st 7lb
1912	Jerry M., 9y 11st 7lb	Chili II. 4y 6st 13lb	Bachelor's Hope 4y 7st 10lb	Lance Chest 3y 8st 8lb
1913	Covercoat, 7y 11st 6lb	Drinmore 5y 7st 3lb	Absolute 4y 6st 12lb	Lance Chest 4y 9-t 12lb
1914	Sunloch 8y 9st 9lb	Maiden Erlegh 5y 8st 9lb	The Curragh 4y 6st 12lb	The Curragh 4y 9st 9lb
1915	Ally Sloper, 6y 10st 6lb	Black Jester 4y 9st	Diadumenos 5y 7st 12lb	Rossendale 3y 8st 12lb
1916	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	Nassovian 3y 7st 10lb
1917	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1918	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	Blink 3y 8st

	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd October. Now 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 144 yards.	MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M.
1909	Bayardo 3y 8st 8lb (3)	Lemberg 8st 10lb (12)	Lemberg 9st 3lb (8)	Lemberg 9st 5lb (2) [beat]
1910	Lemberg 3y 8st 7lb (2)	Seaforth 9st 3lb (16)	Borrow 8st 12lb (5)	King William & Phryxus (d.
1911	Lemberg 4y 9st (w.o.)	Lomond 8st 10lb (12)	Absurd 9st (10)	White Star 9st 5lb (6)
1912	Stedfast 4y 9st (3)	Craganour 8st 10lb (15)	Craganour 9st 3lb (7)	Louvois 9st 2lb (8)
1913	Tracery 4y 9st (2)	Hapsburg 8st 10lb (17)	Coreyra 9st (7)	Kennymore 8st 9lb (7)
1914	Hapsburg 3y 8st 7lb (2)	Let Fly 8st 10lb (15)	Friar Marcus 9st 3lb (7)	Let Fly 9st 5lb (7)
1915	Let Fly 3y 8st 7lb (5)	No race—War	Argos 8st 9lb (10)	Atheling 8st 12lb (10)
1916	Clarissimus 3y 8st 7lb (3)	No race—War	North Star (7)	Telephus 8st 9lb (6)
1917	Gay Crusader 3y 8st 7lb (4)	No race—War	Benevente (6)	My Dear 8st 7lb (6)
1918	My Dear 3y 8st 4lb (4)	No race—War	Stefan the Great 8st 10lb (9)	Knight of Blyth 8st 9lb (6)

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY UNION.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. g. t.	g. t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1909	Scotland .. 3	1—1	Durham.
1910	England.... 1	3—1 0	Gloucestershire.
1911	England.... 2	1—1 1	Devon.
1912	Scotland .. 1	1 -0 1	Devon.
1913	England.... 0	1—0 0	Gloucestershire.
1914	England .. 2	2—2 2	Midland Counties.
1915	No match—War.		No match—War.
1916	No match—War.		No match—War.
1917	No match—War.		No match—War.
1918	No match—War.		No match—War.

* One dropped.

ASSOCIATION.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. g.	g.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
	England..... 2	to 0	Manchester United *b.* Bristol City 1—0.
	Scotland 2	to 0	Newcastle Utd. *b.* Barnsley (after draw) 2—0.
	Drawn 1	to 1	Bradford City *b.* Newcastle U. (after a draw) 1—0.
	Drawn 1	to 1	Barnsley *b.* W.B.A. (after a draw 0—0) 1—0.
	England 1	to 0	Aston Villa *b.* Sunderland 1—0.
	Scotland 3	to 1	Burnley *b.* Liverpool 1—0.
	No match—War.		Sheffield United *b.* Chelsea 3—0.
	No match—War.		No match—War.
	No match—War.		No match—War.
	No match—War.		No match—War.

1916, 1917 and 1918—No League Championship—War.

HENLEY REGATTA.
GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

		M. s.
1909	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7 8
1910	Magdalen Coll., Oxford	7 19
1911	Magdalen Coll., Oxford	7 2
1912	Sydney R.C., N.S.W.	7 6
1913	Leander C.	7 11
1914	Harvard, U.S.A.	7 20
1915	No regatta. War.	—
1916	No regatta. War.	—
1917	No regatta. War.	—
1918	No regatta. War.	—

DIAMOND SCULLS.

		M. s.
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C.	8 25
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Ken ton R.C.	8 30
1911	W. D. Kinnear, Ken ton R.C.	8 51
1912	E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C.	8 14
1913	C. McVilly, Derwent C., Tas.	8 49
1914	G. Sinigaglia, Italy	8 49
1915	No race. War	9 —
1916	No race. War	—
1917	No race. War	—
1918	No race. War	—

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 79 runs.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1909	Drawn.
1910	Eton won by 9 runs.
1911	Eton won by 3 wickets.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1915	No match. War.
1916	No match. War.
1917	No match. War.
1918	No match. War.

Totals, Harrow 35, Eton 36, drawn 18.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1911	W. J. W. Fisher, Millwall.
1912	L. E. Francis, Kingston.
1913	G. H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich.
1914	S. G. Mason, Charlton.
1915	No race. War.
1916	No race. War.
1917	No race. War.
1918	No race. War.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton	Tide Time
1913	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Hung Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1917	Not decided. War.	
1918	Not decided. War.	

Athletics.—Jas. Ed. Meredith ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 8 secs., Long Island, U.S.A., May 30, 1913. John Paul Jones ran 1 m., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., in 4 mins. 12 secs., May 21, 1913. Abel Kiviat ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 9 7-5th secs., at Cambridge, Mass., in 1912, in a 1,500 metres race, which he won in world's record time of 3 mins. 55 4-5th secs.

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Rose, 8 hrs. 11 mins. 14 secs., Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record T. E. Hammond, 18 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, Dec. 8, 1888.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, 1 min. 54½ secs. by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

		M. s.
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C.	26 26
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Ken ton R.C.	23 12
1911	{ W. D. Kinnear Kensington R.C., rowed over.. }	—
1912	W. D. Kinnear, Ken ton R.C.	25 51
1913	C. W. Wise, London R.C. ..	24 12
1914	J. L. Tann, Thames R.C. ..	23 39
1915	No race. War.	—
1916	No race. War.	—
1917	No race. War.	—
1918	No race. War.	—

(Record, 22m. 50s., C. V. Fox, 1900.)

WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1905†	J. Stanbury *b.* G. Town ..
1906	G. Towns *b.* E. Stanbury..
1907	G. Towns *b.* E. Durnan.
1907	W. Webb *b.* G. Towns.
1908§	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb.
1909§	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb.
1910‡	R. Arnst *b.* E. Barry.
1912	{ E. Barry *b.* R. Arnst. }
	E. Barry *b.* E. Durnan.
1913‡	E. Barry *b.* H. Pearce.
1914‡	E. Barry *b.* Jas. Paddon.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which was held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. A second cup was finally won outright by E. Barry when he beat Durnan in 1912, that race carrying with it both World and English Championship finals.

‡ In Australia. § In New Zealand.

a On the Zambesi, South Africa.

b First race for a third cup. The title of English Championship was also included.

c English Championship also included.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1872	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1876	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1880	J. Bennett *beat* W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett *beat* J. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1885†	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, saving the first, 1,000 up.

1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H. W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match.

In 1908 M. Inman challenged, and became champion by default of any answer. In 1909, 1910 and 1911 there was no match. In 1912 M. Inman beat G. Reece for the title. There was no challenge in 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 nor 1918. M. Inman also holds the Billiards Control Club Championship.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1910	....A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....Mrs. Lamb-Chambers (L).
1911	....A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1912	....A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....Mrs. Larcombe (L).
1913	....A. F. Wilding (G).
,,	....Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1914	....N. E. Brooks (G).
,,	....Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).
1915	....Not decided. War.
1916	....Not decided. War.
1917	....Not decided. War.
1918	....Not decided. War.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (*age* 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) *v.* M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out), aver. 66·37, previous best, 3323 by A. Bell, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55·15. Also T. Hayward has equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England *v.* Australia matches, 52 in Australia, 42 in England. England has won 40. Australia 35, drawn 19. Total 94. In 1912 a Triangular Tournament was held in England. England won 4 and drew 2 matches; Australia won 2, drew 3, and lost 1; and South Africa drew 2 and lost 5 games.

CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

Event.	Name.	Time or Distance.
100 Metres ..	R. C. Craig, U.S.A.	10⅘ secs. *a.*
	D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A.	10⅘ secs. *a.*
200 ,, ...	J. Hahn, U.S.A.	21⅘ secs. *b.*
400 ,, ...	C. D. Reidpath, U.S.A.	48⅕ secs. *a.*
800 ,, ...	J. E. Meredith, U.S.A.	1 m. 51⅘ 10 secs. *a.*
1,500 ,, ...	A. N. S. Jackson, Gt Bn.	3 m. 56⅕ secs. *a.*
3,000 ,, ...	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	8 m. 36⅘ 10 secs. *a.*
5,000 ,, ...	,, ,,	14 m. 36⅘ secs. *a.*
10,000 ,, ...	,, ,,	31 m. 20⅘ secs *a.*
110 ,, Hurdles	F. C. Smithson, U.S.A.	15 secs. *c.*
400 ,, ...	C. J. Baron, U.S.A.	55 secs. *c.*
10,000 ,, Walk	G. H. Goulding, Canada	46 m. 28⅘ secs. *a.*
Long Jump.....	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A.	7·60 metres. *a.*
High Jump.....	A. W. Richards, U.S.A.	1·93 metres *a.*
Pole Jump.....	H. S. Babcock, U.S.A.	3·95 metres. *a.*
Hammer	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A.	54 13 metres. *a.*
Weight.....	P. J. McDonald, U.S.A.	11·5 34 metres. *a.*

a Stockholm, 1912. *b* St. Louis, 1904. *c* London, 1908.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time. H. M. S.
100	A. F. Duffy *a* ...	1902	
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906	0 0 9⅘
	Howard P. Drew *a*	1914	
120	R. E. Walker *e* ...	1909	
	Howard P. Drew *a*	1914	0 0 11⅖
120 H	R. W. Simpson *a*	1916	0 0 14⅖
150	R. E. Walker *e* ...	1909	0 0 14⅖
200	W. Applegarth *e*	1912	0 0 19⅖
220	B. J. Wefers *a* ...	1896	
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906	
	R. C. Craig *a* ...	1910	0 0 21⅖
	R. C. Craig *a* ...	1911	
	D.F. Lippincott *a*	1913	
	W. Applegarth *e*	1914	0 0 21⅘
230	E. H. Pelling ...	1888	0 0 24⅖
300	B. J. Wefers *a* ...	1896	0 0 30⅘
	W. Halswelle ...	1908	0 0 31⅘
300 H	D. Groenings *e* ...	1907	0 0 36⅘
440	M. W. Long *a* ...	1900	0 0 47
	J. E. Mere *a* ...	1916	0 0 47⅖
	W. Halswelle ...	1908	0 0 48⅕
440 H	G. R. L. Anderson *e*	1910	0 0 56⅘
500	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 0 57⅗
600	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 1 10⅘
	E. H. Mountague *e*	1908	0 1 11
880	J. E. Meredith *a*	1916	0 1 52⅕
1000	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 2 12⅘
	W. E. Lutyens *e*	1898	0 2 14⅕
1320	J. E. Meredith *a*	1913	0 3 8
	G. W. Hutson *e*	1914	0 3 9⅘
Mls 1	N. Taber *a*	1915	0 4 12⅗
	1 J. Binks *e*	1902	0 4 16⅗
	1 W. Murray *d* ...	1912	0 6 22⅕
	2 A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 9 9⅘
	3 A. Shrubb *e*	1903	0 14 17⅘
	4 A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 19 23⅖
	5 A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 24 33⅖
	10 A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 50 40⅘
	20 G. Crossland *e* ...	1894	1 51 54⅕
	30 J. A. Squires *e* ...	1885	3 17 36⅘
	40 G. A. Dunning *e*	1879	4 50 12
	50 E. W. Lloyd *e* ...	1913	6 13 58
	100 J. Saunders *ai* ...	1882	17 36 14

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. E. Larner *e* ...	1904	0 6 26
	G. Goulding *j* ...	1910	0 *m*6 24⅘
2	G. E. Larner ...	1904	0 13 11⅖
3	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 20 25⅕
4	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 27 14
5	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 36 0⅘
7	G. H. Goulding *a*	1915	0 50 40⅘
10	G. E. Larner *e* ...	1908	1 15 57⅗
15	H. V. L. Ross ...	1911	1 59 12⅗
15	R. Bridge	1914	1 56 26
20	J. Butler	1897	2 49 26
h	H. V. L. Ross, *h*	1913	
25	S. G. A. Schofield	1911	3 37 6⅘
50	J. Butler	1905	7 52 27
100	T. E. Hammond *i*	1908	18 4 10

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	ft.	in.	Year.
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor *e*	24	11⅘	1901
Standing Long Jump	C. Trichitiras *k*	11	6	1912
Running High Jump	P. H. Leahy *e*	6	4⅗	1898
	G. F. Horine *a*	6	7	1912
Standing High Jump	Leo Goehring *a*	5	5⅘	1913
Pole Jump	C. Harleman *e*	12	6⅗	1913

a Made in America. *b* On grass. *e* In New Zealand. *k* Made in Australia. *e* British amateur records. *f* Not Music Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. *g* With ankles tied. *h* On the same day Ross walked 22 m. in 2 hours, 58 mins. 26 secs., and 21 m. 347⅘ yds. in 3 hours. A. W. Sinclair walked 100 miles in 19hrs. 41 mins. 50 secs. in 1882, in a match against time. The A.A.A. have no 100 miles record on their books. *j* Made in Canada. *k* Made in Athens. *m* This record was not passed until

RUNNING (PROFESSIONALS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time. H. M. S.
100	E. Donovan *a* ...	1895	0 0 9⅖
	J. Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 9⅖
	J. Donaldson (British Rec.)	1912	0 0 9⅘
120	J. Donaldson *g*	1909	0 0 11⅘
120	H. Gent	1887	0 0 11⅗
130	J. Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 12
150	H. Hutchens *d*	1887	0 0 14⅘
200	G. Seward ...	1847	
	J. Applett *d* ...	1876	0 0 19⅘
220	H. Hutchens *e*	1885	0 0 21⅖
	L. McLachlan *k*	1902	0 0 21⅗
250	H. Hutchens *d*	1888	0 0 25⅘
300	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
440	B. Ray *d* ...	1907	0 0 47⅖
500	E. C. Bredin ...	1898	0 0 59
600	J. Nuttall	1864	
	E. C. Bredin ...	1897	0 1 13
880	F. Hewitt *c* ...	1871	0 1 53⅘
1000	W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
1320	T. Connell *a* ...	1895	0 3 2⅘
Mls 1	W. G. George	1886	0 4 12⅘
	1 W. Taber ...	1915	0 4 12⅗
	2 W. Lang	1863	0 9 11⅘
	3 P. Cannon ...	1888	0 14 19⅘
	3 P. Cannon ...	1888	0 19 25⅗
	4 J. White	1863	0 24 40
	10 H. Watkins ...	1899	0 51 5⅘
	20 H. Holmer ...	1911	1 49 20
	30 G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
	40 J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
	50 G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4⅘
	100 C. Rowell *a* ...	1882	13 26 30

* On July 26, 1913, J. Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds. in 21 1-10th secs., but it was in a handicap, and he finished second.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; 2 hours, H. Holmer, 21 m. 1,000 yds. (about), at Edinburgh, Jan. 3, 1911. His 22 miles' time was 1 hr. 55 mins. 30 secs., and he covered 22 miles in 2 hrs. 2 mins. 4 secs. J. Raftis, 351 m. in 4 hours. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours. Feb., 1882. Kolehmainen *a* (1912, 26 miles 385 yards (Marathon distance) in 2 hrs. 29 mins. 59⅖ 5 secs.

Amateur Records.—Jean Bouin ran 11 m. 1421 yds. in 1 hr., July 6, 1913, at Stockholm: H. Green, May 12, 1923, ran 20 m. 952 yds in 2 hrs. at Stamford Bge.

WALKING (PROFESSIONALS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. Cummings	1913	0 6 22
2	J. W. Raby ...	1883	0 13 14
3	J. W. Raby ...	1883	0 20 21⅘
4	J. W. Raby ...	1883	0 27 38
5	J. W. Raby ...	1883	0 35 10
7	J. W. Raby ...	1883	0 51 4
8	J. Hibberd ...	1883	0 58 44
10	J. W. Raby ...	1883	1 14 45
20	W. Perkins ...	1877	2 39 57
50	J. Hibberd ...	1888	7 54 16
100	A. Hoagland *a*	1886	18 4 0
100	W. Howes ...	1880	18 8 15

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, R. Bridge Lancashire Walking Club, broke an amateur walking records from 15 miles (2 hrs. 24 mins. 9 4-5 secs.) up to 20 miles (3 hrs. 37 mins. 39 4-5 secs.) upwards in a twelve hours' walk. His total distance was 73 miles 145 yds.

JUMPING (PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	ft.	in.	Year.
B. W. Scott	22	7	1910
W. Barker	12	6⅘	1904
E. A. Johnson	6	0⅘	1881
J. Darby *g*	6	0	1892

BILLIARDS.

Best "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467† by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-bards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Successive nursery cannon record of 180 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1893. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred J. Roberts, 1894, 52½ min. Under Billiard Association Rules, Mr. "Graham" is the amateur champion. The highest breaks are 2,196‡ (324 and 2,620 off the red) by Geo. Gray, March 17 and 18, 1911, in London; 1,016 by H. W. Stevenson under Billiards (Control Club Rules), in London, Oct. 11, 1912; best break with ivory balls, under B.C.C. rules, 1,034 by George Gray; 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A.; and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. By reason of the now abolished cradle cannon, W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746.

‡ Balls jammed in mouth of pocket. † Both the break and the number scored off the red are recorded, though not under B.A. rules. Geo. Gray was 10 years old.

SWIMMING.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

Thos. William Burgess swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Poulmon, 6 mins. 29⅘ secs., Piscine de la Gaîté, Paris, Nov. 2, 1902.

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, R. Bridge Lancashire Walking Club, broke an amateur walking records from 15 miles (2 hr. 24 mins. 9 4-5 secs.) up to 20 miles (3 hrs. 37 mins. 39 4-5 secs.).

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, E. C. Horton, Surrey Walking Club, broke all amateur walking records from 5 miles (38 m. 1 min. 25 1-5 secs.) upwards in a twelve hours' walk. His total distance was 73 miles 145 yds.

Special Note.—In the autumn of 1918 one or two athletic records were reported from America but they had not been officially passed at the time of going to press.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

200 yds., 9 4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), 1901, on grass: W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904, and W. R. Applegarth, 1914. 220 yds., 12 3-5th secs., R. E. Walker (1909). 220 yds. (hurdles), 25 secs., by P. C. Smithson (Olympic Games, 1908). 150 yds., 14 3-5th secs., by R. E. Walker (1909). 200 yds. (2 2-5th secs.) by W. R. Applegarth (1912). 220 yds., 21 1-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth, 1914 (equals World's record). 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 300 yds., 31 1-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 300 yds. (hurdles), 36 3-5th secs., by O. Groenings, 1907. 440 yds., 48 2-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 440 yds. (hurdles), 56 4-5th secs., by E. R. L. Anderson, 1910. 500 yds., 58 1-5th secs., by E. C. Breslin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 secs., by M. W. Sheppard, 1908. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14 4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens, 1898. 1,320 yds., 3 m. 9 3-5 secs., by E. W. Hutson, 1914. 1 mile, 4 m. 16 4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. Other British Amateur records from 1 mile to 100 will be found in table of "Best on Record." High Jump, 6 ft. 4½ in., by P. J. Leahy, 1898. Throwing the Hammer, 170 ft. 4½ in., by J. J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight, 16 lb., 7 ft. 8½ in., 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1897. Pole Jump, 12 ft. 6½ in., C. Harleman, 1913.

Putting the Weight, 16 lb., 7 ft. 8½ in., 51 ft., by Ralph Rose *a*, 1909; (56 lb.) 43 ft. 1½ in., by Matt Mcferan, America, 1917 world's record. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lb., 7 ft. circle, P. J. Ryan, 89 ft. 6½ in., 1913, in New York; J. Flanagan, 184 ft. 4 in., 1910, in Canada, from 7 ft. circle. A.A.U. rules were handle with loop. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. A. R. Talpole holds the Discus Throwing record: 158 ft. 4½ in., Copenhagen, 1913. His British record is 144 ft. 8½ in., London, 1912. Fred Tebb, 136 ft. 4½ in., E. Niklander, Tampere, Finland, 1913. Javelin Throwing, 221 ft. 1½ in., by U. Peltinen, Helsingfors, 1916. British record, 195 ft. 11 in., by M. Korzan, London, 1914.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, Mark L. Wright, 13 ft. 2½ in., in America, 1912.

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETRES.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo				H. M. S.
1	P. Gombault	Paris	1908	0 0 53⅖
†1	W. T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39⅖
5	A. E. Wells	Paris	1908	0 3 35⅖
10	Paul Guignard	Munich	1908	0 6 14⅖
60	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 35 25⅖
70	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 41 18⅖
80	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 47 13⅖
90	,, ,,	,,	1909	0 53 7
100	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	2 3 20 50⅖
1m.	W. T. Hall	,,	1903	0 1 5⅖

* All these records were made with motor pacing and find shields. † Flying starts.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist. yards.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
			H. M. S.	
100	Morris Wood	New York	0 0 9⅖	1903
200	J. C. Hemment	America	0 0 16⅖	1905
220	Morris Wood	New York	0 0 19	1902
440	J. E. Donoghue	America	0 0 37⅖	1905
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 20⅖	1896
1m.	J. Nilsson	America	0 2 36	1895
2	Olaf Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42⅖	1895
3	J. E. Donoghue	America	0 8 23	1897
4	J. Nilsson	Minneapolis	0 11 1⅖	1894
	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 0⅖	1894
5	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1896
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 11⅖	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 6 36⅖	1894
100	J. E. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S.	7 11 38⅖	1893
2,097	C. J. de Koning	Dassa	1 9 0	1906

* With the wind, on a straight away course. J. Donoghue has credited with 2 mins. 12 35⅖ secs. in America in 2887, and under the same conditions F. W. Dix did 2 mins. 17 1-5th secs. at Cowbit Wash on Feb. 6, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist. metres.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year
			H. M. S.	
500	O. Mathiesen.	Christiania	0 0 44⅖	1912
1,000	O. Mathiesen.	Davos	0 1 35⅖	1913
1,500	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 2 20⅖	1910
		Davos	0 2 17⅖	1914
5,000	K. Strom	Trondtheim	0 8 33	1917
10,000	O. Mathiesen.	Christiania	0 17 28⅖	1913

Cycling—Road Records.

12 Hours.—Tandem (H. Bird and G. Nutt), 224 miles, 1910. *12 Hours.*—Safety, 245 miles (F. R. Goodwin, 1899).

24 Hours.—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; unpaced, 394 miles in 1901. Tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 Miles.—Safety, 2h. 55m. 50s. (A. E. Walters, 1895) paced; 2h. 1m. 25s. (H. Green, 1909) unpaced. Tricycle, 2h. 26m. 35s. (H. G. Cook, 1911) unpaced; 2h. 22m. 52s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1911) paced. Tandem Tricycle (unpaced), 2h. 23m. 35s. (S. Hulbert and J. E. Patmore, 1913). Tandem bicycle, 2h. 58m. 33s. (F. J. Parker and V. J. Viel, 1914).

100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 20s. (R. J. and A. F. Hisley), 1902. Tricycle (unpaced), 5h. 31m. 9s. (H. G. Cook, 1911).

1,000 Miles.—3d. 15h. 57m. (H. Welsh, 1909). The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles): safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (S. H. Grubb), 5h. 9m. 41s., 1912; tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 53m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. York to Edinburgh (J. W. Kirk), 11h. 14m., 1912; tricycle (E. W. B. Martin), 13h. 54s., Oct. 12, 1911. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London, unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897.

English Hour Records (Path).—Safety, W. T. Hall, C.T., April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); tandem safety (E. James and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 1,660yds.

25 Miles (in a Championship), C. B. Kingsbury, 1hr. 0min. 7⅖s., 1911.

Amateur Tandem Paced Record by H. C. Akers and F. W. Wells:—4 hrs. = 105m. 1300yds.

Path Motor Paced Records.—10 miles (W. T. Hall, 1905), 13 min. 32⅖ secs. 12 miles (H. E. Ellis, 1911), 21 min. 3⅖ secs.

At the Stadium, on July 3, 1909, J. H. Bishop established an amateur record, riding 513 miles 1430 yards in 24 hours.

On Sept. 17-18, 1897, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 540 miles 176 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 24 hours. In Oct., 1913, at Berlin, M. Weise covered 704 kilometres in 24 hours, without pacemakers.

At Munich, on Sept. 15, 1909, Paul Guignard rode 101 kilos 624 metres (63 miles 255 yards) in 1 hour. He was paced by Hoffman on a three-cylinder machine with a wind shield.

On July 22, 1911, W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic Cy. C. beat his own quarter-mile flying start record of 25 4-5th secs. by 1 sec., Bailey's new record being 24 4-5th secs. This beats the professional world's record of 25 2-5th secs., made by T. J. Gascoyne, at Catford, on May 5, 1900.

The record attendance at a football match in England is 110,820, when Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United first met in the Final Tie for the F.A. Cup in 1901.

On April 14, 1900, in a football match between Sunderland and Manchester City, at Sunderland, Charles Williams (M.C.) kicked a ball from goal to goal, and scored.

THE BOAT RACE.

Yr.	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1846	Camb.	21 5	Two lengths.*
1847 and 1848	not rowed		
1849	Camb.	22 0	Many lengths.d
1850	Oxford	..	Foul.d
1851	Oxford	21 36	27 sec.
1852	Oxford	25 29	15 strokes.
1853	Camb.	25 50	Half length.
1854	Oxford	21 50	35 sec.†
1855	Oxford	21 23	22 sec.
1856	Oxford	24 40	Camb. sank.
1857	Camb.	26 0	One length.
1858	Oxford	23 27	48 sec.
1859	Oxford	24 40	30 sec.
1860	Oxford	23 5	43 sec.
1861	Oxford	21 40	26 sec.
1862	Oxford	23 5	43 sec.
1863	Oxford	20 40	25 sec.
1864	Oxford	21 0	Four lengths.
1865	Oxford	25 48	15 sec.
1866	Oxford	22 39	Half length.
1867	Oxford	20 56	Six lengths.
1868	Oxford	20 4	Three lengths.a
1869	Camb.	22 6	41 length.
1870	Camb.	22 41	Two lengths.b
1871	Camb.	19 35	34 lengths.†
1872	Camb.	22 35	24 lengths.
1873	Camb.	19 25	34 lengths.
1874	Camb.	22 2	Ten lengths.
1875	Oxford	20 20	Eight lengths.
1876	Camb.	24 8	5
1877	dead heat	19 8	5
1878	Oxford	21 49	Ten lengths.
1879	Camb.	21 20	24 lengths.
1880	Oxford	21 23	3 lengths.*
1881	Oxford	21 54	Three lengths.
1882	Oxford	20 12	Seven lengths.
1883	Oxford	21 8	Four lengths.
1884	Camb.	21 39	23 lengths.*
1885	Oxford	21 37	Three lengths.
1886	Camb.	22 29	2-3rds length.
1887	Camb.	20 52	3 lengths.
1888	Camb.	20 48	Five lengths.
1889	Camb.	20 14	Three lengths.
1890	Oxford	22 3	One length.a
1891	Oxford	21 48	Half length.
1892	Oxford	21 18	4 length.
1893	Oxford	18 47	1 length 4 ft.a
1894	Oxford	21 39	3 lengths.
1895	Oxford	20 50	24 lengths.
1896	Oxford	20 2	1-2-5ths length.
1897	Oxford	19 12	2 lengths.
1898	Oxford	22 15	13 lengths.c
1899	Camb.	21 4	31 lengths.
1900	Camb.	18 47	20 lengths.
1901	Oxford	22 31	2 5ths length.f
1902	Camb.	19 9	5 lengths f
1903	Camb.	19 35	6 lengths.a
1904	Camb.	21 34	4 lengths.
1905	Oxford	20 35	3 lengths.
1906	Camb.	19 44	4 lengths.
1907	Camb.	20 26	4 lengths.
1908	Camb.	19 19	2 lengths.
1909	Oxford	19 50	3 lengths.
1910	Oxford	20 14	31 lengths.a
1911	Oxford	18 29	2 lengths.g
1912	Oxford	22 5	6 lengths.h
1913	Oxford	20 53	4 lengths.
1914	Camb.	20 32	4 lengths.
1915	No race.	War.	
1916	No race.	War.	
1917	No race.	War.	
1918	No race.	War.	

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First in present style boats with out keels. ‡ Slidings eats first used in
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his arm when leading.
Rowed on Thurs.; ¶ on Monday.
a Rowed on a Wednesday. b Rowed in a snowstorm; c Rowed on a Friday; d Two races this year.
e Rowed in a gale; f Oxford used a short boat; g Best on record; h 1 53 ft. 3 in. by G. F. Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday.
In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.
Oxford, 38; Camb. 31; dead heat 1877.
1906, Putney to Mort., Camb. beat at Harvard, 19m. 18 secs., 2 lengths.

ATHLETICS.

Yr.	Result.
1880	Cambridge, 6—3.
1881	Oxford, 5—4.
1882	Cambridge, 5—4.
1883	Cambridge, 6—3.
1884	Oxford, 6—3.
1885	Oxford, 5½—3½.
1886	Oxford, 6—3.
1887	Cambridge, 6—3.
1888	Cambridge, 5—4.
1889	Cambridge, 5½—3½.
1890	Cambridge, 6—3.
1891	Oxford, 6—3.
1892	Cambridge, 5—4.
1893	Oxford, 7—2.
1894	Oxford, 6—3.
1895	Cambridge, 5—4.
1896	Cambridge, 5—4.
1897	Oxford, 4—3.*
1898	Oxford, 7—2.
1899†	A tie, 5—5. ‡
1900	Oxford, 6—4.
1901	Oxford, 6—4.
1902	Oxford, 7—4.
1903	Cambridge, 8—2.
1904	Cambridge, 8—2.
1905	Oxford, 6½—3½.
1906	Oxford, 7—3.
1907	Oxford, 8½—2½. §
1908	Cambridge, 6—4.
1909	Oxford, 7—4.
1910	Cambridge, 7—3a.
1911	Cambridge, 6-4.
1912	A tie, 5—5.
1913	A tie, 5—5.
1914	Cambridge, 6—4.
1915	No match. War.
1916	No match. War.
1917	No match. War.
1918	No match. War.

Ties.—a High Jump b Hurdles. c Three Miles. * 100 and High Jump. § 100.
† ½-Mile introduced.
I.A.A.A. rules for Shot and Hammer began.
Cambridge 24, Oxford 22 ; 3 ties (1864, 1899, and 1912).

The best records in the series of sports are :—
100—10 secs., by J. G. Wilson O. 1870, and D. Macmillan Cam., 1911, 1912.
440—49⅘ secs., D. Macmillan Cam., 1912.
Half-Mile—1 min. 54⅘ secs., by K. Cornwallis (Oxford) 1904.
1 Mile—4 min. 17⅗ secs. by C. Henderson Hamilton (Oxf.), 1905.
3 Miles—14 min. 34⅘ secs., by G. M. Sproule (Oxford) in 1914.
Hurdles—15⅗ secs., by K. Powell-Cambridge, 1911-1907.
High Jump — M. J. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft. 2½ in. in 1876.
Long Jump — 23 ft. 6½ in. by H. S. O. Ashington, in 1914.
Putting the Weight, 16 lb. (7 ft. square), 43 ft. 7½ in. by W. W. Coe (Oxford) in 1902.
Throwing the Hammer, 16lb. (7 ft. circle), 129 ft. 5 in. by G. F. Pulleyn O. in 1911. The Hammer was thrown from the square and circle were first introduced in 1888.
In 1913 H. S. O. Ashington set up a record by winning 3 events, *drawn*. In 1913-14 Cambridge won by 13 points to 12. Altogether, in 1912, 13, and 14, he won 7 events in the sports—a record unlikely to be beaten.

CRICKET.

Yr.	Result.
1849	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1850	Oxford won by 127 r.
1851	O. won in 1 inn. by 4 r.
1852	O. won in 1 inn. by 77 r.
1853	Ox. won in 2 inns. by 10r.
1854	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 8r
1855	Oxford won by 3 wkts
1856	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1857	Oxford won by 8r r.
1858	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 38r.
1859	Camb. won by 28 runs
1860	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1861	Camb. won by 133 runs
1862	Camb. won by 8 wkts.
1863	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1864	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1865	Oxford won by 114 runs
1866	Oxford won by 13 runs
1867	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs
1871	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1872	Camb. won by 1 inn. & 66 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1874	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 94r.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs
1876	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1877	Ox. won by 10 wkts.
1878	Camb. won by 238 r.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1880	Camb. won by 135 r.
1881	Oxford won by 135 r.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1886	Oxford won by 133 r.
1887	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1889	C. won by 1 inn. & 106 r.
1890	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1891	Camb. won by 2 wkts.
1892	Oxford won by 5 wkts.
1893	Camb. won by 266 r.
1894	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1895	Camb. won by 134 r.
1896	Oxford won by 164 wkts.
1897	Camb. won by 179 r.
1898	Oxford won by 9 wkts.
1902	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1903	Oxford won by 268 r.
1905	Camb. won by 40 r.
1906	Camb. won by 94 r.
1907	Camb. won by 165 wkts.
1908	Oxford won by 2 wkts.
1909	Match drawn.
1910	O. won by 1 inn. & 126 r.
1911	Oxford won by 74 r.
1912	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1913	Camb. won by 4 wkts.
1914	Oxford won by 194 r.
1915	No match. War.
1916	No match. War.
1917	No match. War.
1918	No match. War.

In 1827, 1844, 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904, and 1909 the matches were not finished.
Summary :—Cambridge 38; Oxford 34; drawn, 8.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—*Oxford*

have won 18 matches, *Cambridge* 20, and 3 have been *drawn*. In 1913-14 Camb. won by 2 goals to 1. There was no match in 1914-15 to 1917-18 owing to the War.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—*Oxford*

have won 18 matches, *Cambridge* 14, and 9 have been by winning 3 events, *drawn*. In 1913-14 Cambridge won by 13 points to 3. There was no match in 1914-15 to 1917-18 owing to the War.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS. Passed by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur.

Distance.	Holder.	Date.	Place.
100 yards	D. P. Kohanamoku (Hawaii	July 5, 1913	Alster
100 metres	" "	July 8, 1913	Stockholm
150 yards	C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	Mar. 28, 1911	Pittsburg
200 metres	" "	Mar. 26, 1910	Pittsburg
220 yards	" "	Mar. 26, 1909	Middlesbrough
300 yards	J. G. Hatfield, England	Sept. 26, 1913	Exeter
400 metres	J. H. Heatherquire, Aust.	Aug. 9, 1910	London
440 yards	J. H. Hatfield, England	Sept. 26, 1912	Exeter
500 yards	F. E. G. Beaurepaire, Aust.	Sept. 30, 1911	Middlesbrough
500 metres	F. E. G. Hatfield, England	Aug. 6, 1912	West. sup. Mare
880 yards	" "	Sept. 30, 1911	Middlesbrough
1,000 yards	H. Taylor, England	July 21, 1906	Runcorn
1,000 metres	" "	1911	
1 mile	" "	1911	

There has been no meeting of the International Board since 1914, but many fresh records are reported from America, the most notable being 100 yards in 53 secs.

Distance.	Holder.	Time.	Place.
100 yards	D. Billington, England	13 min. 34⅘ secs.	Liverpool
100 metres	G. R. Hodgson, Canada	14 min. 37 secs.	Stockholm
1 mile	" "	37 min. 34⅘ s.	Stockholm
1,000 yards	" "	1 hr. 1 min. 18⅘ s.	Stockholm
1,000 metres	" "	1 hr. 6 min. 6 secs.	Stockholm
100 met. Ladies	Miss F. Durack, Austral.	1 min. 18⅘ secs.	Hamburg
100 yds. Ladies	" "	1 min. 5⅘ secs.	Sydney, N.S.W.
150 yds. Back	Otto Fahr, Germany	1 min. 53⅘ secs.	Magdeburg
200 met. Back	M. Weckeser, Magdeburg	2 min. 53⅘ secs.	Scheerbeck
400 met. Back	G. H. Webster, Gt. Britain	6 min. 27⅘ secs.	Clyde
300 met. Breast	F. Courtman, Gt. Britain	5 min. 58⅘ secs.	Liverpool
200 met. Breast	" "	3 min. 58⅘ secs.	Hull
400 met. Breast	" "	8 min. 24⅘ secs.	Scarborough
4 × 200 met. Relay	F. Courtman, Gt. Britain	12 min. 23⅘ secs.	Manchester

Distance.	Time.
100 yards	54⅘ secs.
100 metres	1 min. 4⅗ secs.
150 yards	1 min. 32⅘ secs.
200 metres	2 min. 26 secs.
220 yards	2 min. 28⅘ secs.
300 yards	3 min. 26⅘ secs.
400 metres	4 min. 50⅘ secs.
440 yards	5 min. 23 secs.
500 yards	6 min. 21 secs.
500 metres	6 min. 56⅘ secs.
880 yards	11 min. 25⅘ secs.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for the United Kingdom, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

Acts of 1889 and 1904 deal with the verification of weights and measures; and Board of Trade regulations of 1907 with the inspection and stamping of same.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The Gallon, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains	=	1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples	=	1 drachm (ʒ).
8 drachms	=	1 Apothecaries' ounce (*oz. Apoth.*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*)	=	1 fluid drachm (*fl. dr.*).
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce (*fl. oz.*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is dealt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Avoirdupois Weight.

(*a*) *For minute weighments—*

7000 grains (*gr.*) ...	=	1 pound (*lb.*).

(*b*) *Retail—*

16 drams (*dr.*) ...	=	1 ounce (*oz.*).
16 ounces	=	1 pound.
28 pounds	=	1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).

The quarter is halved into stones.*

(*c*) *Wholesale—*

4 quarters	=	1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
20 hundredweight	=	1 ton (2,240 lb.).

A quartern loaf = 4 lb.; a peck of flour, 7 gallons = 14 lb.; a firkin of butter = 56 lb.; a firkin of soft soap = 64 lb.; a box of fish, about 90 lb.; a barrel of ganpowder = 100 lb.; a barrel of raisins = 112 lb.; a seam of glass, 24 dozens of 5 lb. = 120 lb.; a barrel of butter, 4 firkins = 224 lb.; a faggot of steel = 120 lb.; a pig of ballast = 56 lb.; a fodder of lead, London and Mill = 19½ cwt.; Derby = 22½ cwt.; Newcastle 21½ cwt.; a cask of blacklead = 11½ cwt.; a sack—potatoes, 168 lb.; flour, 280 lb.; coals, 24 lb.; a ton of coals, 10 sacks.

Troy Weight.

For gold, silver, and precious stones. The ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains in weight.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Jewellers' Weight.

By an Order in Council of Oct. 14, 1913, the metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is ordained the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

(*a*) *Retail and Liquid—*

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.

(*b*) *Wholesale—*

8 gallons	=	1 bushel.
8 bushels	=	1 quarter.

A measure of 2 gallons is called a peck.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Corn.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned :—
Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.
The U.S. barrel of flour is 196 lb.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.; Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

Liquid Measure.

Size of Barrels.	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 × 12
Other barrels—	
Anker	10
Tierce	42

Pipe of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; Aum of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; Hogshead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.

Bottle Measure.

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :—
Corbyn ..... =40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart =80 ,, (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Meter (the ancient Belgic yard, as it has come down to us) of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good :—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships : Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.
Cisterns : A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Measures of Length.

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).

Any of the above units may be used singly, and as a prime unit, to be divided fractionally or decimally, as required, to any necessary extent.

(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
220 yards = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).

(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A pole of 5½ yards is merely a name for a quarter of a chain.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

15 feet, or 5 yards, is called a chain; and 1,000 fathoms make a nautical mile, or knot, in practical navigation.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 makes standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch. Thereafter, from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.

(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
Square miles and fractions or decimals are sufficient for all practical purposes.

(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
Either in links and square chains when :—
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Or, for legal and civil purposes :—
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.

Surveys being usually made with the chain of 100 links, the only difficulty presented by the above table lies in the reduction of the balances of rods into square yards.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
12 signs = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain. This relationship is of great importance in the laying out of railway curves, in range-finding, &c., since the relationship between diameters in multiples of 7 yards, and circumferences in chains, holds good for circles of any size.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international OHM, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international AMPERE, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international VOLT, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international COULOMB, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international FARAD, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the JOULE, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power the WATT, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the HENRY, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampere per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welsh fire-bricks	9 ,,	× 4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	× 9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	× 6	× 1

Dutch clinker bricks ... 9¼ ,, × 3 × 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British meters, a rod of brickwork is 25 square meters 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic meters.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 12 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet unhewed, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 ton cubic feet of planks = 1 load. [load.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces.

The Petersburg standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 128 cubic feet.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Milk	1·03
Aluminium.....	2·67	Olive Oil	0·92
Basalt	2·86	Petroleum	0·82
Beer	1·02	Platinum.....	21·45
Blood	1·06	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brandy	0.84	Sand, river	1·50
Brass	8·00	,, pit	1·80
Chalk	1·08	Shingle.....	1·60
Cider	1·02	Silver	10·51
Clay	1·50	Sodium	0·97
Coal, Welsh	1·60	Steel	7·75
,, Newcastle	1·24	Thames ballast...	1·80
Copper.....	8·94	Tin	7·29
Cork	0·24	Turpentine.....	0·87
Earth	1·60	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Iridium	22·38	Beech	0·85
Iron, cast	7·20	Cedar	0·61
,, wrought ...	7·79	Cherry	0·72
Lead	11·35	Ebony	1·33
Limestone	2·50	Poplar	0·38
Marble.....	2·70	Walnut	0·67
Marl.....	1·90	Zinc	7·19
Mercury	13·60		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz. :—

The Fahrenheit thermometer,
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer.
The Réaumur thermometer.

In the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees. The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

In the *Centigrade* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°.

In the *Réaumur* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{9}{5}$ + 32 = 68° Fahrenheit.
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{9}{4}$ + 32 = 77° Fahrenheit.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{9}$.

For example :—

68° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}$ (68 - 32) = 20° Centigrade.
77° Fahrenheit = $\frac{4}{9}$ (77 - 32) = 20° Réaumur.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{4}{5}$ = 16° Réaumur.
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{5}{4}$ = 25° Centigrade.

Time Measures.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the *Day*, which com-

mences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight.

The 24-hour clock has been brought into use throughout the British Army from midnight, Sept. 30-Oct. 1 1918. The "time of origin," that is, the time at which a message or dispatch is signed by the originator, will always be represented by four figures, the first two figures, 01 to 23, representing the hours from midnight to midnight, and the second two figures, 01 to 59, representing the minutes of the hour. For example:

12.10 a.m. will be written			0010
3.25 a.m.	,,	,,	0325
11. 0 a.m.	,,	,,	1100
Noon	,,	,,	1200
3.25 p.m.	,,	,,	1525
11.40 p.m.	,,	,,	2340

0000 and 2400 will not be used, but the message or dispatch will be timed 2359 or 001.

The *Astronomical Day* commences at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours at the following noon.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day. It is important to remember this when comparing dates in different calendars, as the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *previous* day in the ordinary calendar, and to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows:—

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.
April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.
February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The Jews and Muhammadans use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies; so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Year* is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365·2422 mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called *Leap Year*, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the year 1900 had only 365 days.

The Muhammadan year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds; thus "Seven Bells" is sounded:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. S.; B. SS.; B. S.; B. SS.; B.

The bell is struck every half hour. In the *morning* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 a.m., and every half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m.; then 1 bell again at 4.30 a.m. to 8 bells at 8 a.m.; 1 bell at 8.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the *afternoon* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 p.m. and 8 bells at 4 p.m., after which is the *First Dog Watch* (1 bell 4.30, 2 bells 5.0, 3 bells 5.30, 4 bells 6.0) and the *Second Dog Watch* (1 bell 6.30, 2 bells 7.0, 3 bells 7.30, 8 bells 8.0), and thence 1 bell at 8.30 to 8 bells at midnight.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog ,,	... ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog ,,	... ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First ,,	... ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle ,,	... ...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning ,,	... ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon ,,	... ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles.

These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6.046 feet at the Equator to 6.108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads = a Tun of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical Mile* = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,082·66 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 33 knots in statute miles:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	12	13·8181	23	26·4848
2	2·3030	13	14·9696	24	27·6363
3	3·4545	14	16·1212	25	28·7878
4	4·6060	15	17·2727	26	29·9393
5	5·7575	16	18·4242	27	31·0908
6	6·9090	17	19·5757	28	32·2424
7	8·0606	18	20·7272	29	33·3939
8	9·2121	19	21·8787	30	34·5454
9	10·3636	20	23·0303	31	35·6969
10	11·5151	21	24·1818	32	36·8484
11	12·6666	22	25·3333	33	37·9999

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Post	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17 ,,
Medium	=	24	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Post	=	25	× 15½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Columbia	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Atlas	=	36	× 26 ,,
Double Post	=	32	× 40 ,,

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	20¾	× 16¾ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13½ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Quarto = 4to, Octavo = 8vo.

Demy 18mo	=	5¼ × 3¾	inches.
Foolscap 8vo	=	6¾ × 4¼	,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½ × 5	,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8 × 5¼	,,
Demy 8vo	=	8¾ × 5⅝	,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½ × 6	,,
Royal 8vo	=	10 × 6¼	,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼ × 6⅞	,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11 × 7½	,,
Foolscap 4to	=	8½ × 6¾	,,
Crown 4to	=	10 × 7½	,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼ × 8¾	,,
Royal 4to	=	12½ × 10	,,
Imperial 4to	=	15 × 11	,,
Crown Folio	=	15 × 10	,,
Demy Folio	=	17½ × 11¼	,,
Royal Folio	=	20 × 12½	,,
Music	=	14 × 10¼	,,

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ens.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 396, headed: "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*)	= 1 centimetre (*cm.*)	= 0·3937 inch.
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre (*dm.*)	= 0·328084 foot.
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (*m*)	= 1·093614 yard.
10 metres ...	= 1 dekametre (*dam.*)	= 1·9884 poles.
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre (*hm.*)	= 0·4971 furlong.
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (*km.*)	= 0·6214 mile.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*)	= 1 centigram (*cg.*)	= 0·1543 grain.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (*dg.*)	= 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme (*grm.*)	= 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram (*dag.*)	= 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (*hg.*)	= 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*)	= 2·204622 lb.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1·5747 stones.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (*q.*)	= 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ...	= 1 tonne (*t.*)	= 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*)	= 1 centilitre (*cl.*)	= 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (*dl.*)	= 0·1759 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (*lit.*)	= 0·8799 quart.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)	= 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre (*hl.*)	= 2·7497 bushels.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (*a.*)	= 0·0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (*ha.*)	= 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0·386 sq. mile.

NOTE.

1 hectolitre		= 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare		= 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal		= 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare		= 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre		= 3·6 pence a bushel.
1 ,, a quintal		= { 4·3 ,, a cental. / 21·3 ,, a quarter.
7 ,, ,, (duty)		= 12s. 6d. ,,

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the

Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the one of 2,240 lb., the other of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 20 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES

Channel Islands.

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= ·44 acre	= ·4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.) = 112·3 lb.		(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

British India.

Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.		
Bicha (Bengal) usually	=	·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	=	1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)	=	180 grains.
Seer, 80 tolas	=	2 lb. 1 oz.
Maund, 40 seers	=	82·28 lb.
,, (Madras)	=	24·68 lb.
Candy ,,	=	500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Daugali	=	3 pints.
Parah	=	15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	=	1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, 100 catties	=	133 lb.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer—about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the *United Kingdom* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sachine, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Pound, equal to 9·1oths of the British lb.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

16 vershok	=	1 archine.
3 archine	=	1 sachine.
500 sachine	=	1 verst = 0·663 mile.
1 sq. verst	=	0·44 sq. mile.
1 dessiatine	=	2·7 acres.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 pound.
40 pounds	=	1 pood (36·11 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 vedro (8 shtoffs)	=	2·705 imperial gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	=	5·771 imperial bushels.

Greece.

1 occque	= 2·84 lb.	1 livre = 1·1 lb.
1 quintal	= 132·2 lb.	1 drachme = 0·11 oz.

Egypt.

Pic (textiles)	=	22·83 inches.
Feddan (land)	=	1·038 acres.
Oke	=	2·75136 lb.
Cantar	=	99·05 lb.
Ardeb of wheat or maize	=	118 okes = 324·66 lb.
Ardeb of barley	=	88 okes = 242·12 lb.
Ardeb of rice	=	152 okes = 418·21 lb.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1·33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang	=	11·75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Japan and Formosa.

Ri	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Ken	=	1·9884 yards.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kwan	=	8·2673 lb.
Kin	=	1·3228 lb.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
The hand (still used in measuring horses)	=	4 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.
Scottish acre	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunninghame acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Common Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.; Cubit of Talmud = 21·914 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in.; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexn. talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) = 7·776 U.S. gallons, of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

The Talmudic cubit is exactly $\frac{1}{4}$ millionth of the Equatorial circumference.

N.B.—The Egyptian royal cubit, = 20·64 inches, appears to have been the common cubit increased in the ratio of a degree of latitude to one of longitude in Lower Egypt at 29° N. It was divided into 7 palms. The (Persian) Cubit of Ezekiel was divided into 8 palms.

Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·393 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·093 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·393	0·914	1	1·093	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·592	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·218	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·184	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·280	4·827	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·776	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·574	3·657	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·486	1·618	4	9·884	10·368	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·968	4·571	5	5·468	8·046	5	3·106	2·023	5	12·355	12·960	5	1·930
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·561	9·655	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·552	6	2·316
17·780	7	2·755	6·400	7	7·655	11·265	7	4·349	2·832	7	17·297	18·144	7	2·702
20·320	8	3·149	7·315	8	8·749	12·874	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·736	8	3·088
22·860	9	3·543	8·229	9	9·842	14·483	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·328	9	3·474
25·400	10	3·937	9·143	10	10·936	16·093	10	6·213	4·046	10	24·711	25·920	10	3·860
50·800	20	7·874	18·287	20	21·872	32·186	20	12·427	8·093	20	49·422	51·840	20	7·720
76·200	30	11·811	27·431	30	32·808	48·279	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·134	77·760	30	11·580
101·600	40	15·748	36·575	40	43·745	64·372	40	24·855	16·186	40	98·845	103·680	40	15·440
127·000	50	19·685	45·719	50	54·681	80·466	50	31·069	20·233	50	123·557	129·600	50	19·300
152·400	60	23·622	54·862	60	65·617	96·559	60	37·282	24·280	60	148·268	155·520	60	23·160
177·800	70	27·559	64·006	70	76·554	112·652	70	43·496	28·326	70	172·979	181·440	70	27·020
203·200	80	31·496	73·150	80	87·490	128·745	80	49·710	32·373	80	197·691	207·360	80	30·880
228·600	90	35·433	82·294	90	98·426	144·838	90	55·924	36·420	90	222·403	233·280	90	34·740
254·001	100	39·370	91·438	100	109·363	160·932	100	62·138	40·467	100	247·114	259·200	100	38·601

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tons.		Short Tons.
0·764	1	1·307	0·453	1	2·204	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·615	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·784	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·204
2·293	3	3·923	1·360	3	6·613	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·952	2·721	3	3·306
3·058	4	5·231	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·569	4·064	4	3·936	3·628	4	4·409
3·822	5	6·539	2·267	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·535	5	5·511
4·587	6	7·847	2·721	6	13·227	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·613
5·351	7	9·155	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·246	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·463	3·628	8	17·636	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·873	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·771	4·082	9	19·841	10·08	9	8·031	9·144	9	8·857	8·164	9	9·920
7·645	10	13·079	4·535	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·160	10	9·841	9·071	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·158	9·071	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·143	20	22·046
22·936	30	39·238	13·607	30	66·138	33·60	30	26·772	30·481	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·317	18·143	40	88·184	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·397	22·679	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·802	50	49·210	45·359	50	55·115
45·873	60	78·476	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·544	60·963	60	59·052	54·430	60	66·138
53·519	70	91·555	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·468	71·123	70	68·894	63·502	70	77·161
61·164	80	104·635	36·287	80	176·369	89·60	80	71·392	81·284	80	78·736	72·574	80	88·184
68·810	90	117·714	40·823	90	198·415	100·80	90	80·316	91·444	90	88·578	81·646	90	99·207
76·456	100	130·794	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres. per Hectare.		English Bushels. per Acre.
·568	1	1·760	4·542	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·031	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·085	2	0·441	2·400	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·938	1·796	2	2·226
1·704	3	5·281	13·627	3	0·661	3·601	3	2·499	3·094	3	2·908	2·694	3	3·339
2·272	4	7·041	18·170	4	0·882	4·801	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·877	3·592	4	4·452
2·840	5	8·802	22·712	5	1·102	6·002	5	4·165	5·157	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·408	6	10·562	27·255	6	1·323	7·202	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·816	5·389	6	6·679
3·976	7	12·322	31·797	7	1·543	8·403	7	5·831	7·220	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·792
4·544	8	14·083	36·340	8	1·764	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·755	7·185	8	8·905
5·112	9	15·843	40·882	9	1·984	10·803	9	7·497	9·283	9	8·724	8·083	9	9·919
5·680	10	17·604	45·425	10	2·205	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·360	20	35·208	90·850	20	4·410	24·008	20	16·660	20·630	20	19·388	17·964	20	22·264
17·041	30	52·812	136·275	30	6·615	36·012	30	24·990	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·721	40	70·416	181·700	40	8·821	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·777	35·928	40	44·529
28·402	50	88·021	227·125	50	11·026	60·021	50	41·651	51·575	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·082	60	105·625	272·550	60	13·231	72·025	60	49·981	61·890	60	58·166	53·892	60	66·794
39·763	70	123·229	317·975	70	15·437	84·030	70	58·312	72·205	70	67·860	62·874	70	77·926
45·443	80	140·833	363·400	80	17·642	96·034	80	66·642	82·520	80	77·555	71·856	80	88·059
51·123	90	159·438	408·825	90	19·848	108·038	90	74·972	92·835	90	87·249	80·838	90	99·191
56·804	100	176·042	454·251	100	22·053	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3½	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	■ 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11½	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11¾	1 11	2 10¼	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 12½	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 1¾	2 3½	3 5¼	4 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	23 0	27 6	32 1	36 8	41 3	45 10	50 5	55
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
57	1 2¼	2 4½	3 6¾	4 9	9 6	14 3	19 0	23 9	28 6	33 3	38 0	42 9	47 6	52 3	57
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
59	1 2¾	2 5½	3 8¼	4 11	9 10	14 9	19 8	24 7	29 6	34 5	39 4	44 3	49 2	54 1	59
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
61	1 3¼	2 6½	3 9¾	5 1	10 2	15 3	20 4	25 5	30 6	35 7	40 8	45 9	50 10	55 11	61
62	1 3½	2 7	3 10½	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 8	25 10	31 0	36 2	41 4	46 6	51 8	56 10	62
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
64	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	10 8	16 0	21 4	26 8	32 0	37 4	42 8	48 0	53 4	58 8	64
65	1 4¼	2 8½	4 0¾	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	37 11	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7	65
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
67	1 4¾	2 9½	4 2¼	5 7	11 2	16 9	22 4	27 11	33 6	39 1	44 8	50 3	55 10	61 5	67
68	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	11 4	17 0	22 8	28 4	34 0	39 8	45 4	51 0	56 8	62 4	68
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
71	1 5¾	2 11½	4 5¼	5 11	11 10	17 9	23 8	29 7	35 6	41 5	47 4	53 3	59 2	65 1	71
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
73	1 6¼	3 0½	4 6¾	6 1	12 2	18 3	24 4	30 5	36 6	42 7	48 8	54 9	61 0	67 1	73
74	1 6½	3 1	4 7½	6 2	12 4	18 6	24 8	30 10	37 0	43 2	49 4	55 6	61 8	68 0	74
75	1 6¾	3 1½	4 8¼	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9	75
76	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	12 8	19 0	25 4	31 8	38 0	44 4	50 8	57 0	63 4	69 8	76
77	1 7¼	3 2½	4 9¾	6 5	12 10	19 3	25 8	32 1	38 6	44 11	51 4	57 9	64 2	70 7	77
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
79	1 7¾	3 3½	4 11¼	6 7	13 2	19 9	26 4	32 11	39 6	46 1	52 8	59 3	65 10	72 5	79
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
81	1 8¼	3 4½	5 0¾	6 9	13 6	20 3	27 0	33 9	40 6	47 3	54 0	60 9	67 6	74 3	81
82	1 8½	3 5	5 1½	6 10	13 8	20 6	27 4	34 2	41 0	47 10	54 8	61 6	68 4	75 2	82
83	1 8¾	3 5½	5 2¼	6 11	13 10	20 9	27 8	34 7	41 6	48 5	55 4	62 3	69 2	76 1	83
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
85	1 9¼	3 6½	5 3¾	7 1	14 2	21 3	28 4	35 5	42 6	49 7	56 8	63 9	71 0	78 1	85
86	1 9½	3 7	5 4½	7 2	14 4	21 6	28 8	35 10	43 0	50 2	57 4	64 6	71 8	79 0	86
87	1 9¾	3 7½	5 5¼	7 3	14 6	21 9	29 0	36 3	43 6	50 9	58 0	65 3	72 6	79 9	87
88	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	14 8	22 0	29 4	36 8	44 0	51 4	58 8	66 0	73 4	80 8	88
89	1 10¼	3 8½	5 6¾	7 5	14 10	22 3	29 8	37 1	44 6	51 11	59 4	66 9	74 2	81 7	89
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
91	1 10¾	3 9½	5 8¼	7 7	15 2	22 9	30 4	37 11	45 6	53 1	60 8	68 3	75 10	83 5	91
92	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	15 4	23 0	30 8	38 4	46 0	53 8	61 4	69 0	76 8	84 4	92
93	1 11¼	3 10½	5 9¾	7 9	15 6	23 3	31 0	38 9	46 6	54 3	62 0	69 9	77 6	85 3	93
94	1 11½	3 11	5 10½	7 10	15 8	23 6	31 4	39 2	47 0	54 10	62 8	70 6	78 4	86 2	94
95	1 11¾	3 11½	5 11¼	7 11	15 10	23 9	31 8	39 7	47 6	55 5	63 4	71 3	79 2	87 1	95
96	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	72 0	80 0	88 0	96
97	2 0¼	4 0½	6 0¾	8 1	16 2	24 3	32 4	40 5	48 6	56 7	64 8	72 9	81 0	89 1	97
98	2 0½	4 1	6 1½	8 2	16 4	24 6	32 8	40 10	49 0	57 2	65 4	73 6	81 8	90 0	98
99	2 0¾	4 1½	6 2¼	8 3	16 6	24 9	33 0	41 3	49 6	57 9	66 0	74 3	82 6	90 9	99
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Equivalent Investments.

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the Funds or in Stocks and Shares at the Undermentioned Prices.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £73 15*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 73¼, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 7*s.* 10*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2*s.* 5*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 ≡	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅜	123⅜	133½	152⅓	171½	190½	209½	228½	266¾	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130½	149	167½	186	204⅔	223½	260⅔	279½	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅝	100	109	118	127½	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363½
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104½	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292⅝	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¾	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89½	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 ≡	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅝	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅝	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118⅛	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63½	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅝	44⅞	49	53	57⅛	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅜	43⅓	47	50¾	54⅝	62½	70½	78⅓	86⅛	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅛	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51¼	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅓	43	46½	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 ≡0	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅛	37½	41	44½	47⅞	54⅔	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¼	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅝	33⅞	37	40	43⅓	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28⅜	31	33⅞	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 ≡ 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47
1	97	96	95	94	93
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
		IN PERPETUITY.			
	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrl. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometer	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891–1900.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44·13	47·77	53	498,987	553,208	17·01	18·58
1	828,136	859,342	52·22	54·53	54	487,621	543,384	16·40	17·91
2	784,090	816,810	54·12	56·34	55	475,849	533,105	15·79	17·24
3	767,754	800,357	54·26	56·49	56	463,629	522,319	15·19	16·59
4	757,631	789,683	53·98	56·25	57	450,898	510,950	14·61	15·95
5	750,281	782,144	53·50	55·79	58	437,623	498,950	14·04	15·32
6	744,936	776,618	52·88	55·18	59	423,814	486,304	13·48	14·71
7	741,061	772,562	52·16	54·47	60	409,518	473,037	12·93	14·10
8	738,215	769,537	51·36	53·68	61	394,793	459,185	12·39	13·51
9	736,053	767,198	50·51	52·84	62	379,695	444,782	11·87	12·94
10	734,299	765,267	49·63	51·97	63	364,255	429,844	11·35	12·37
11	732,728	763,498	48·73	51·09	64	348,478	414,361	10·84	11·81
12	731,064	761,652	47·84	50·21	65	332,344	398,299	10·34	11·27
13	729,260	759,671	46·96	49·34	66	315,830	381,624	9·86	10·74
14	727,364	757,618	46·08	48·48	67	298,956	364,339	9·38	10·22
15	725,373	755,499	45·21	47·61	68	281,760	346,471	8·93	9·72
16	723,159	753,185	44·34	46·75	69	264,295	328,062	8·48	9·24
17	720,621	750,574	43·50	45·92	70	246,630	309,168	8·05	8·73
18	717,800	747,721	42·67	45·09	71	228,844	289,866	7·64	8·33
19	714,811	744,762	41·84	44·27	72	211,034	270,247	7·24	7·90
20	711,714	741,766	41·02	43·44	73	193,310	250,424	6·86	7·48
21	708,463	738,692	40·21	42·62	74	175,792	230,523	6·50	7·08
22	705,036	735,530	39·40	41·80	75	158,608	210,688	6·15	6·70
23	701,445	732,272	38·60	40·99	76	141,891	191,071	5·81	6·34
24	697,724	728,896	37·80	40·17	77	125,775	171,836	5·49	5·99
25	693,894	725,386	37·01	39·37	78	110,392	153,148	5·19	5·67
26	689,951	721,745	36·22	38·56	79	95,863	135,173	4·90	5·35
27	685,909	717,973	35·43	37·76	80	82,298	118,068	4·62	5·05
28	681,778	714,066	34·64	36·97	81	69,789	101,980	4·36	4·77
29	677,551	710,018	33·85	36·17	82	58,405	87,034	4·11	4·51
30	673,200	705,819	33·07	35·39	83	48,192	73,333	3·88	4·26
31	668,682	701,456	32·29	34·60	84	39,168	60,949	3·66	4·02
32	663,952	696,917	31·51	33·83	85	31,323	49,925	3·45	3·80
33	658,969	692,191	30·75	33·05	86	24,621	40,267	3·25	3·59
34	653,708	687,269	29·99	32·29	87	19,000	31,949	3·07	3·39
35	648,169	682,147	29·24	31·52	88	14,377	24,915	2·89	3·21
36	642,353	676,814	28·50	30·77	89	10,655	19,078	2·73	3·04
37	636,235	671,242	27·77	30·02	90	7,724	14,330	2·58	2·87
38	629,793	665,410	27·05	29·28	91	5,470	10,550	2·43	2·73
39	623,028	659,324	26·34	28·54	92	3,779	7,606	2·30	2·59
40	615,964	653,014	25·64	27·82	93	2,543	5,365	2·17	2·46
41	608,632	646,518	24·94	27·09	94	1,665	3,700	2·06	2·34
42	601,063	639,878	24·25	26·37	95	1,059	2,494	1·95	2·23
43	593,276	633,115	23·56	25·64	96	654	1,641	1·85	2·13
44	585,266	626,227	22·88	24·92	97	391	1,054	1·75	2·04
45	577,010	619,184	22·20	24·20	98	226	661	1·67	1·96
46	568,465	611,938	21·52	23·48	99	127	404	1·58	1·88
47	559,598	604,453	20·86	22·76	100	68	241	1·51	1·81
48	550,384	596,704	20·20	22·05	101	36	141	1·44	1·74
49	540,815	588,666	19·54	21·35	102	18	80	1·36	1·68
50	530,888	580,320	18·90	20·64	103	9	45	1·28	1·62
51	520,608	571,644	18·26	19·95	104	4	24	1·18	1·56
52	509,977	562,616	17·63	19·26	105	2	13	1·02	1·48

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1858, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years :—

Years.	3 per Ct. £ s. d.	3½ per Ct. £ s. d.	4 per Ct. £ s. d.	4½ per Ct. £ s. d.	5 per Ct. £ s. d.
10	11 14 5½	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0
20	6 14 5½	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½
30	5 2 0½	5 8 9	5 15 8½	6 2 6½	6 10 1½
40	4 5 6½	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 9 8½	5 18 0½
50	3 17 8½	4 5 3½	4 13 1½	5 1 2½	5 9 6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED.

Year.	Gold. London Mint.	Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Gold. Total.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1908	£14,600,000	£10,457,249	£25,057,249	£815,751	£155,580	£26,028,580
1909	13,800,000	9,742,112	23,542,112	1,389,599	121,811	25,053,522
1910	25,300,000	10,145,184	35,445,184	2,520,501	151,452	38,117,227
1911	33,132,828	10,191,198	43,324,026	2,381,246	140,305	45,845,577
1912	33,350,249	9,113,916	42,464,165	2,455,623	323,235	45,243,023
1913	27,638,789	9,211,209	36,849,998	1,934,404	314,525	39,098,927
1914	15,126,170	8,772,102	23,898,272	6,259,569	261,134	30,409,975
1915	21,301,000	7,934,389	29,235,389	7,598,977	248,415	37,082,781
1916	1,554,000	6,847,449	8,401,449	8,192,428	452,800	17,046,677
1917	1,014,000	6,770,624	7,784,624	4,137,085	528,365	12,470,074

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), and P (Perth). The letter C is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, and I on sovereigns struck at the branch of the Royal Mint, which was set up at Bombay in 1918; otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* only being issued on special occasions; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER:			
Crown	436·36363	—	2·000
Double Florin	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE:			
Penny	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing	43·75000	—	0·875

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

TREASURY NOTES of the value of £1 and 10s. are now issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

† It may be noted that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

PRICE OF SILVER, 1908–1917.—*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:*—1908, 24⅜*d.*; 1909, 23⅛*d.*; 1910, 24½*d.*; 1911, 24¼*d.*; 1912, 28⅛*d.*; 1913, 27⅞*d.*; 1914, 25½*d.*; 1915, 23½*d.*; 1916, 31¼*d.*; 1917, 40⅜*d.*

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

COINAGE STATISTICS.—During 1917 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 243,472,926, of which 242,550,712 were Imperial and 922,214 Colonial. As is shown in the above table, the value of bronze coin issued was nearly £100,000 greater than that of any former year.

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
NEW ZEALAND.
ST. HELENA.
WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—Silver, *2s.*, *1s.*, *6d.*, and *3d.* One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE. In English Currency.	VALUE. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		s. d.			
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
CEYLON.....	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS.....	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—2, 1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA.	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	*Silver*—50 and 25 cents. *Nickel* (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	3 5¼*	5·76*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
INDIA.....	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	1 4	15	British.	*Silver*—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. *Nickel* (square)—¼ rupee (2 annas), (scolloped)—$\frac{1}{12}$ rupee 1 anna. *Copper*—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA	Same as East Africa.				

* Variable with the price of silver—now (Nov. 1918) 49½ pence per standard ounce.

Moneys of All Nations.

The currency systems of many nations are dislocated as a consequence of the war.

* Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.
† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt is the English sovereign, which is current as 97½ piastres.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in English Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Argentina	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *1 8¾	...	...
Austria-Hungary	*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
Belgium	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia	*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
Brazil	*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
	Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 *1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
British Empire :— United Kingdom	Gold *Sovereign* of 20 *Shillings*	1 0 0	10 and 20 *Shillings*	1 2, 2½, 4 and 5 *Shillings*, 3 & 6 *Pence*
Canada	Silver *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 25 and 50 *Cents*
Newfoundland	Silver *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	" "
Jamaica	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K.
Australia	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K. except design
New Zealand	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K.
Union of S. Africa	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	...
Hong Kong	Silver *Dollar* (Fr. or Brit.)	0 *3 5¾	...	50, 20, 10 and 5 *Cents*
India	*Rupee* of 16 *Annas*	0 1 4	...	⅛, ¼, ½ *Rupee*, Nickel, 1 *Anna*
Straits Settlements	S.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 2 4	...	1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
British Honduras	Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Bulgaria	*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 40, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
Chile	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0* 8½	...	...
China	*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 *2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 *3¾	...	...
Costa Rica	Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba	Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
	Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
	U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
Denmark	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador	Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
†Egypt	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1 0 3¾	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
France	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria	Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 *3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar	Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis	Same as France	...	...	...
German Empire	*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
Greece	*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
	Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala	*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti	*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 *8½	...	...

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in English Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Honduras	Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Italy	*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli	Same as Italy	...	...	...
Japan	Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea	Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*
Liberia	U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Luxemburg	*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
Mexico	*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
Montenegro	*Perper*=Austrian *Krone*	0 0 10	10, 20, 100 *Perpera*	1, 2, 5 *Perpera*
Morocco	Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0 3 0	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
Netherlands	Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*; 5, 10, 25 *Cents*
Java	Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	...
Curaçao	Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua	Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	...
Norway	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Oman	*Muhammidi* of 20 *Gal*	1 0 1½	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees	
Panama	Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay	*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia	Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis*	0 0 7*	½, 1 *Toman* (20 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
Peru	*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (= 100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	1, ½, 1 *Libra*	1, ⅕, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Portugal	*Nominal*, Gold *escudo*	0 4 5¾	⅛, ¼, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
	Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India	Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	...
Rumania	Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
Russia	Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
Finland	Gold *Markka* of 100 *Pennia*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Pennia*
Salvador	Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 1 3½*	...	...
Servia	*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*
Siam	Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 6½	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
Spain	*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
	Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 .9	...	...
Sweden	Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Switzerland	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
Turkey	Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
United States	Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
	Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines	*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
Uruguay	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela	Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*

Obituary, 1 Nov., 1917—31 Oct., 1918.

Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, 1876-1909, aged 75.—*Feb.* 10.

Alexander, Sir George, the well-known actor and manager of the St. James's Theatre, aged 59.—*Mar.* 16.

Alexeieff, Gen., ex-Com.-in-Chief of the Russian Army, aged 63.—*Oct.* 10.

Anderson, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon, aged 59.—*Mar.* 24.

Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett, M.D., the first woman to take an English medical diploma, aged 81.—*Dec.* 17, 1917.

Archambeault, Hon. Sir Horace, Chief Justice of Quebec, aged 61.—*Aug.* 25?

Armstrong, Sir Walter, Director of National Gallery of Ireland 1880–1914, aged 68.—*Aug.* 8.

Atkinson, E. Tindal, K.C., County Court Judge of the Essex Circuit.—*Mar.* 14.

Ball, Sidney, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, aged 61.—*May* 23.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe, the American historian, aged 85.—*Mar.* 5.

Barrington, Hon. Sir Eric, K.C.B., late Assist. Under-Sec. in Foreign Office (40 years' service), aged 70.—*Feb.* 24.

Barry, Sir John Wolfe-, K.C.B., F.R.S., Past-Pres. Inst. C.E., builder of the Tower Bridge, Barry Docks, &c., aged 81.—*Jan.* 22.

Barttelot, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Balfour, 3rd Baronet, C.M.G., D.S.O., Coldstream Gds., had served in S. Africa, France, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, later as Mil. Attaché at Tehran, aged 38.—*Oct.* 23.

Bennett, James Gordon, proprietor of the *New York Herald* and son of its founder, who bore the same name, aged 77.—*May* 14.

Benson, Mrs., widow of the late Archbp. of Canterbury, aged 77.—*June* 25.

Boito, Senator Arrigo, the Italian composer and poet, aged 75.—*June* 10.

Blunt, Lady Anne, a grandchild of Lord Byron, aged 97.—*Dec.* 18, 1917.

Blythswood, Barrington Bulkley, 3rd Baron, K.C.B., C.V.O., Maj.-Gen. retd., served in Egypt 1882 and commanded Guards Brig. in S. Africa 1900–2, aged 72.—*Mar.* 11.

Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., Canadian statesman (Premier 1894-5) and journalist, aged 94.—*Dec.* 11, 1917.

Bowen, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher, K.C.M.G., late Speaker of the Legislative Council, New Zealand, aged 87.—*Dec.* 14, 1917.

Boyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter, 1st Baronet, late a Judge of the Irish Bankruptcy Court, aged 85.—*June* 25.

Bradford, Brig.-Gen. Roland Boys, V.C., M.C., commanding a Brigade (died of wounds), aged 25.—*Dec.* 1917.

Brassey, Thomas, 1st Earl, G.C.B., T.D., had been Gov. of Victoria, M.P. and Sec. at Admiralty, master of the *Sunbeam*, aged 82.—*Feb.* 23.

Bredon, Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., late Inspector-Gen. of Chinese Maritime Customs, served in Legations' Defence, Peking, 1900, aged 72.—*July* 3.

Brock, Flight-Comdr. Frank Arthur, O.B.E., R. Air Force and R.N.A.S., inventor of fog screen at attack on Zeebrugge and killed there, aged 34.—*April* 23.

Bumpus, John Barton, of the Oxford St. firm of booksellers, aged 65.—*Feb.* 16.

Butler, Dr. Henry M., Master of Trin. Coll., Camb., since 1886, Head Master of Harrow 1859–1886, aged 84.—*Jan.* 14.

Carter, Robert Brudenell, M.D., F.R.C.S., distinguished eye specialist, aged 90.—*Oct.* 27.

Carpenter, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd, K.C.V.O., D.D., Canon of Westminster and Clerk of the Closet to the King, was Bishop of Ripon 1884–1911, aged 77.—*Oct.* 26.

Carysfort, Charlotte Mary, Countess of, widow of last Earl, aged 80.—*Jan.* 13.

Cavell, Mrs. Louisa, mother of Nurse Edith Cavell, of Brussels, aged 82.—*June* 17

Cinquevalli, Paul, juggler and equilibrist, aged 59.—*July* 14.

Clive, Lt.-Col. Hon. George Herbert Windsor-, M.P. for Ludlow 1860–85, aged 83.—*April* 26.

Clowes, Wm. Chas. K., M.A., of the firm of Wm. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., founder of the London Master Printers' Assn., aged 79.—*Nov.* 19, 1917.

Colenbrander, Lt.-Col. Johann William, C.B., Comdr. of "Colenbrander's Boys," 1896, and of "Kitchener's Fighting Scouts," 1901–2, aged 60.—*Feb.* 7?

Compton, Edward, founder (1881) of the Compton Comedy Co., aged 64.—*July* 16.

Cornish, Rt. Rev. John Rundle, late (for many years) Bishop Suffragan of St. Germans and Archdn. of Cornwall, aged 80.—*April* 19.

Courtney of Penwith, Leonard Henry, Baron, many years M.P., had been Chairman of Committees, aged 85.—*May* 11. (£56,672.)

Cox, Horace, for 50 years manager of *The Field*, *The Queen*, *Law Times*, "Crockford," &c.—*Oct.* 15.

Cromie, Acting-Capt. Francis Newton Allen, C.B., D.S.O., R.N. (China, Baltic, 1916–6), as Naval Attaché was killed in defending our Petrograd Embassy, aged 35.—*Aug.* 31.

Cunningham, Hon. Lady (Harriette), 2nd daughter of Lord Lawrence, the Indian Viceroy, and his constant companion, aged 73.—*July* 8.

Debussy, M. Claude, the French composer, aged 55.—*Mar.* 26.

Downing, Arthur Matthew Weld, D.Sc., F.R.S., late (many years) editor of the *Nautical Almanac*, aged 67.—*Dec.* 8, 1917.

Duchesne, Gen., the French Commander who reduced Madagascar 1894–5, aged 81.—*April* 27?

Duff, Gen. Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India 1914–6, aged 62.—*Jan.* 20.

Dundas, Col. Sir Lorenzo George, K.C.B. (Crimea), late Roy. Fusiliers, aged 80.—*Dec.* 10, 1917.

Edwardes, Gen. Sir Stanley de Burgh, K.C.B. (Mutiny, Abyssinia, Afghan. 1879–80), I.A., aged 77.—*Jan.* 24.

Eliot, Very Rev. Philip Frank, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor since 1891, aged 81.—*Nov.* 1, 1917.

Elliot, Capt. Bertram Nowell, D.S.O. (Serbia), R.M.L.I., killed while commanding Marines in attack on Zeebrugge, aged 37.—*April* 23.

Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas, G.C.B., President of the Probate Div. and also of the Prize Court, aged 59.—*Sept.* 13.

Farquharson, Rt. Hon. Robert, M.D., M.P. for W. Aberdeensh. 1880–1906, aged 81.—*June* 8.

Fenton, Sir Myles, had been General Manager of the Metropolitan and South-Eastern Rlys., aged 87.—*Mar.* 14.

Fenwick, Rt. Hon. Charles, M.P. for Wansbeck Div. of Northumberland from 1885, once a working miner and Parly. Sec. of Trades Union Congress, aged nearly 68.—*April* 20.

Fisher of Kilverstone, Frances, Lady, aged 77.—*July* 18.

Ford, Col. Chas., V.D., solicitor, founder of the National Reserve, aged 72.—*Feb.* 4.

Forrest, John, Baron, G.C.M.G., a noted Australian explorer, later first Premier of Western Aust., Commonwealth Treasurer, and first Australian Peer (died same year), aged 71.—*Sept.* 3.

Fotheringham, Rev. David, ex-Moderator of Presbyterian Church of England, aged 88.—*Aug.*

Fox, Col. Sir G. Malcolm, late Black Watch (Egypt 1882), long Inspr. of Gymnasia, aged 75.—*March* 10.

Fox, George Sackville Fredk. Lane-, the well-known Vice-Chancellor of the Primrose League, aged 79.—*March* 20.

Freshfield, Dr. Edwin, senior member of Freshfields, solicitors to the Bank of England, aged 86.—*Sept.* 6.

Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., F.R.S., former Lord Justice of Appeal, noted equity lawyer, and British Ambassador at first Hague Conference, aged almost 91.—*Oct.* 18.

Fullerton, Adm. Sir John Reginald Thos., G.C.V.O., C.B., commanded Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* 1884–1901, aged 77.—*June.*

Gaselee, Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., commanded British Force for Pekin Relief 1900, aged 73.—*March* 29.

Ghose, Sir Chandra Madab, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, aged 79.—*March* 6.

Gibbons, Sir George Christie, K.C., who assisted to carry out the Waterway Treaty between Canada and U.S., aged 70.—*Aug.*

Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard George, 3rd Baronet (of Gaunt's), formerly Roy. Dragoons, rode in Scarlett's Heavy Brig. at Balaklava, aged 87.—*Aug.* 9.

Goff, Sir William G. Davis-, 1st Baronet, aged 79.—*Nov.* 23. 1917.

Greenwell, Rev. Dr. William, F.R.S., an eminent antiquarian, aged 97.—*Jan.* 27.

Halahan, Capt. Henry Crosby, D.S.O., R.N. (Tientsin 1900, Belgian Coast), killed while commanding at Zeebrugge, aged 34.—*April* 23.

Hardy, Rev. Theodore Bailey, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., an Army Chaplain on the Western front and a Chaplain to the King (died of wounds), aged 50.—*Oct.*

Healy, Most Rev. Dr. John, R.C. Archbishop of Tuam, aged 76.—*March* 16.

Hingley, Sir George B., 2nd and last Baronet, a Staffordshire ironmaster, aged 67.—*Aug.* 19.

Holland, Rev. Henry Scott, D.D., Prof. of Divinity and Canon of Ch. Ch., Oxford, and long Canon of St. Paul's, aged 71.—*March* 17.

Holmes, Thomas, the criminologist, first as police-court missionary, later as Secy. to the Howard Association, aged 72.—*March* 26.

Holmes, Rev. Thomas Scott, D.D., Canon and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral, and ecclesiastical historian, aged 65.—*Feb.* 10.

Holroyd, Sir Charles, late Director of the National Gallery and an authority on art, aged 56.—*Nov.* 17, 1917.

Home, Charles Alexander, 12th Earl of, K.T., T.D., had been Lord-Lieut. of Counties of Lanark and Berwick, aged 84.—*April* 30.

Hope, Sir Alexander, 15th Baronet, formerly in Bombay Civ. Serv., aged 93.—*March* 7.

Hopkinson, Col. Bertram, C.M.G., F.R.S., Prof. of Engineering at Cambridge Univ., killed in a flying accident while attached R.A.F. as Director in Air Min., aged 44.—*Aug.* 26.

Inches, Sir Robert Kirk, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1912–16, aged 77.—*July* 19.

Inglis, Dr. Elsie, who served in France, Serbia, and Rumania with the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit.—*Nov.* 26, 1917.

Jacob, Col. Sir Swinton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., aged 76.—*Dec.* 4, 1917.

Jameson, Rt. Hon. Sir Leander Starr, Baronet, C.B., M.D., Premier at the Cape and leader of the Unionist Party of South Africa, aged 64.—*Nov.* 26, 1917. (£42,747 net.)

Johnston, Hon. Sir Charles John, Speaker of the Legislative Council, New Zealand.—*June* 13.

Jones, Very Rev. Hy. Donald Maurice Spence-, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, Church historian, Hebraist, and editor of *The Pulpit Commentary*, aged 81.—*Nov.* 2, 1917.

Jones, Rev. F. E. Lloyd, M.A., the last Ordinary of Newgate, aged 86.—*June* 19.

Jones, Rt. Rev. Llewellyn, D.D., nearly 40 years Bishop of Newfoundland, aged 77.—*Jan.* 9.

Jones, Sir Philip Sydney, M.D., the oldest physician in Sydney, N.S.W., aged 82.—*Sept.* 18.

Kendal, W. H. (Grimston), the actor, aged 74.—*Nov.* 7, 1917.

Kidd, Joseph, M.D., a well-known London practitioner and homœopathist, aged 94.—*Aug.* 20.

Kinnear, Alexander Smith, Baron, a Scottish Lord of Session 1882–1913, aged 84.—*Dec.* 20, 1917.

Knight, Alderman, Sir Henry E., Lord Mayor 1882–83, aged 85.—*Nov.* 21, 1917.

Laurie, Rev. Sir J. E. Emilius, 3rd Baronet, formerly Vicar of St. John's, Paddington, aged 94.—*Dec.* 4, 1917.

Lawrence, Harriette Catherine, Lady, C.I., widow of the 1st Baron (Viceroy of India), aged 97.—*Dec.* 28, 1917.

Le Blanc, Hon. Sir P. Evariste, K.C.M.G., K.C., Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, aged 64.—*Oct.*

Lecocq, Chas., French operatic composer, author of "La Fille de Madame Angot," aged 86.—*Oct.* 25.

Little, Very Rev. Wm. John Knox-, Canon of Worcester, a prominent High Churchman and writer, aged 79.—*Feb.* 3.

Lumsden, Brig.-Gen. Fredk. Wm., V.C., D.S.O., C.B. (killed in action), aged 46.—*June* 3.

McCudden, Maj. James Byford, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., a brilliant fighter of Roy. Air Force.—*July* 9.

MacDermot Roe, The, Capt. Ffrench *Macdermot*, head of the Protestant branch of that Irish clan, aged 63.—*Dec.* 2, 1917.

Mackenzie, Sir Robert Cecil Muir-, 5th Baronet, M.C., Durham L.I., killed in action, aged 26; having shortly succeeded his father, the following.—*April* 12.

Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Smythe Muir-, 4th Baronet, formerly R.A., aged 76.—*Feb.* 2.

Madden, Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice and Lieut.-Gov. of Victoria, aged 73.—*Mar.* 9.

Marcère, M. de, the last of the Life Senators of France, aged 90.—*April* 27.

Markham, Adm. Sir Albert Hastings, K.C.B. (Taku Forts 1860), served in the *Alert* in the Arctic 1875–6, aged 77.—*Oct.* 28.

Maude, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick Stanley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Suakin 1885, S. Africa 1899–1902), Commanding the Mesopotamia Force (captured Baghdad, died of illness there), aged 53.—*Nov.* 18, 1917.

Mayo, Blanche, Dowager Countess of, V.A., C.I., widow of the 6th Earl, who was assassinated (1872) while Viceroy of India, aged 91.—*Jan.* 31.

Mehmed V., Sultan of Turkey, aged 73.—*July* 3.

Melville, William, O.B.E., M.V.O., ex-Superintendent Special Branch, Scot. Yard, aged 66.—*Jan.* 30.

Merry, Rev. William Walter, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, since 1884, aged 82.—*Mar.* 5.

Miller, Hon. Sir Henry John, late Speaker of Legislative Council, New Zealand, aged 87.—*Feb.* 9.

Miller, Sir John Alexander, 3rd and last Baronet of Manderston, aged 50.—*Feb.* 16.

Miller, Samuel Henry, meteorologist, author and poet, aged 94.—*April* 20.

Mitchinson, Rt. Rev. John, D.D., Master of Pembroke College and formerly Bishop of Barbados, aged 85.—*Sept.* 25.

Mullingar, Dr. J. Bass, the historian of Cambridge Univ.—*Nov.* 22, 1917.

Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph, a Judge of the Chancery Div., aged 70.—*Oct.* 13.

Nicholas II., ex-Tsar of Russia, shot by Bolshevists, aged 50.—*July* 16.

Nicholson, William Gustavus, Baron, G.C.B., Field-Marshal and Col.-Comdt. R.E., distinguished service in Afghan., Burma, Tirah, S. Africa (1878–1900), aged 73.—*Sept.* 13.

Northumberland, Henry George Percy, K.G., P.C., 7th Duke, aged 71.—*May* 14.

Ohnet, Georges, the popular French novelist and dramatist, author of "Le Maitre des Forges," aged 70.—*May* 5.

Olsen, Hendrick, N. Polar explorer, died July 21, 1917; death announced *May* 22.

Parker of Waddington, Robert John, Baron, a Lord of Appeal and a Life Peer, aged 61.—*July* 12. (£48,098.)

Parry, Sir Hubert Hastings, Baronet, C.V.O., Director of R. College of Music and a distinguished composer, late Prof. at Oxford, aged 70.—*Oct.* 7.

Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wykeham Leigh, K.C.B. (Mutiny and Zululand 1879), Col.-Comdt. 4th K. Roy. Rifles, aged 85.—*Mar.* 2.

Pennefather, Sir A. Richard, C.B., Receiver of Metropolitan Police District 1883–1909, aged 73.—*Aug.* 14.

Philipson, Sir George Hare, M.D., had been Vice-Chanc. and Prof. of Medicine in Durham Univ., ex-Pres. Medical Assoc., aged 82.—*Jan.* 24.

Portsmouth, Newton, 6th Earl of, formerly M.P. and later Under-Secy. for War, aged 61.—*Dec.* 4, 1917. (£532,652 net.)

Primrose, Rt. Hon. Neil J. Archibald, M.C., M.P. for Wisbech and Capt. Roy. Bucks Hussars, and son of Lord Rosebery (died of wounds), aged 35.—*Nov.* 15, 1917. (£125,217 net.)

Redmond, John Edward, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party and M.P. for Waterford (in the House since 1881), aged 61.—*Mar.* 6. (£5,786.)

Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir George Houston, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P. for St. George's, Hanover Square, a former Premier of Australia and later High Commissr. in London for the Commonwealth, aged 73.—*Sept.* 12.

Rhondda, David Alfred Thomas, 1st Viscount, Food Controller, aged 62.—*July* 3.

Rice, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Arthur Spring, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was Ambassador at Washington from 1912, aged 59.—*Feb.* 14.

Robson, William Snowdon, Baron, G.C.M.G., a Life Peer and a late Lord of Appeal, aged 66.—*Sept.* 11.

Rodin, François Auguste, distinguished French sculptor, aged 77.—*Nov.* 17, 1917.

Schreiber, Sir Collingwood, K.C.M.G., Consulting and late Chief Engr. of Canadian Govt. Railways, in railway service from 1852, aged 86.—*March* 23?

Shaw, Sir Doyle Money, K.C.B., late Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, R.N., served in Crimea, China, Abyssa., and Egypt, 1882, aged 88.—*Sept.* 30.

Sheridan, Mrs. Brinsley, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, American historian.—*Jan.* 13.

Sinclair, Ven. William Macdonald, D.D., late Archdeacon of London and a Chaplain to Queen Victoria, aged 67.—*Dec.* 4, 1917.

Southampton, Lady, a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria.—*Aug.* 18.

Strafford, Rev. Frances Edmund Cecil, 5th Earl of, had been a chaplain to Queen Victoria and (1874–99) chaplain to the Speaker, aged 83.—*Jan.* 18.

Strahan, Alex., publisher, founder of *Good Words*, *Contemporary Review*, &c., aged 85.—*May* 28.

Straton, Rt. Rev. Norman Dumenil John, D.D., successively Bishop of Sodor and Man and of Newcastle, aged 77.—*April* 5.

Stratton, Eugene, the original "coon" singer and dancer, aged 57.—*Sept.* 15.

Sullivan, John L., of pugilist renown.—*Feb.* 2.

Talbot, Miss Emily Charlotte, of Margam and Penrice, aged 78.—*Sept.* 21.

Thompson, Sir William Henry, K.B.E., M.D., Prof. of Physiology at Belfast Univ. and attached to the Ministry of Food (lost in the *Leinster*).—*Oct.* 10.

Thornton, Rt. Rev. Samuel, first Bishop of Ballarat, later Assist. Bishop in Manchester diocese, aged 82.—*Nov.* 25, 1917.

Todd, Dr. Margaret, biographer of Dr. Jex-Blake and a novelist (as "Graham Travers"), aged 59.—*Sept.* 3.

Upcott, Sir Frederick John, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., formerly Chairman of the Indian Railway Bd., aged 71.—*Oct.* 15.

Villari, Senator Pasquale, Italian historian and patriot, aged 90.—*Dec.* 9, 1917.

Walsh, Rt. Rev. Dr. William, Canon and Archdeacon of Canterbury, formerly Bp.-Suff. of Dover, aged 82.—*Oct.* 27.

Wedderburn, Sir William, 4th Baronet, had been Chief Sec. and Judge, Bombay (in I.C.S. 1859–87), afterwards M.P., aged 80.—*Jan.* 25.

Wenlock, Richard Thompson, 4th Baron, C.B., Col., late 7th Hussars, served in Nile Expedtn. 1885, and S. Africa 1901–2, aged 61.—*July* 24.

Wentworth, Anne I. Noel, Baroness (15th in line, better known as Lady Anne Blunt), granddaughter of Lord Byron, aged 80.—*Dec.* 16, 1917.

Weston, Dame (Miss) Agnes E., G.B.E., called "The Sailors' Friend" from many years' work, including her Sailors' Rests, aged 78.—*Oct.* 23.

Wigg, Rt. Rev. Montagu J. Stone-, D.D., first Bishop of New Guinea 1898–1908, aged 57.—*Oct.*

Willoughby, Maj. Sir John Christopher, 5th and last Baronet, died of illness following German E. African Campaign, aged 59.—*April* 16.

Winslow, Henry Forbes, M.D., specialist in mental diseases, aged 83.—*Jan.* 19.

Yeames, William F., hon. retired R.A., ex-Librarian Roy. Acad., aged 82.—*May* 3.

Young, Samuel, M.P. for East Cavan since 1892 and the oldest in the House, aged 96.—*April* 18.

(1917.) **Nov. 1.** Count Hertling succeeded Herr Michaelis as German Imperial Chancellor. Comprehensive statement on the naval position made by Sir Eric Geddes. **2.** Whole line of the Chemin des Dames abandoned by Germans, who retreated N. of the Ailette. E. bank of the Tagliamento, from its junction with the Fella in Carnia to the Adriatic, reached by Austrians. British naval success in the Kattegat: German aux. cr. *Marie* and 10 armed patrol craft sunk. **3.** French troops arrived in Italy. Fort Vaux, Verdun, again held by French. New Spanish Ministry formed with Marquis Alhucemas, Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs. **4.** Passage of the Tagliamento, N. of Pinzano, forced by Austro-Germans. French reached the Ailette. British troops in Italy: Prince of Wales with first regiment. Mr. Lloyd George, M. Painlevé, Gen. Robertson and Gen. Smuts left for Italy. **5.** Turks defeated on the Tigris before Tekrit. Italian retreat from the Tagliamento towards the Piave. **6.** Canadians captured Passchendaele. Fall of Tekrit. Pacifist motion in the House of Commons defeated by 282 votes to 33. **7.** Fall of Gaza. Italian army reached the Livenza: part cut off between Tolmezzo and Gemona: Livenza forced: Italians retiring to the Piave: enemy claimed to date 250,000 prisoners and 2,300 guns. *Coup d'état* in Petrograd by Bolshevists under Lenin: M. Kerensky and his Provisional Government deposed. **8.** U.S. Mission, under Col. House, arrived in London to take part in the Inter-Allied War Conference. Air Force (Constitution) Bill introduced in the House of Commons. **9.** Austro-Germans in Trentino; ruins of Asiago taken. Gen. Favolle in command of French in Italy. Gen. Diaz succeeded Gen. Cadorna as Italian Generalissimo, Supreme political council for the Allies for the Western Front, to be assisted by a permanent representative Military Committee, resolved on by the Allied Conference at Rapallo. Retreat of Turks from Wadi Hesi and Ascalon on Hebron and Jerusalem, with loss of 70 guns and 10,000 casualties. **10.** Arrest of M. Kerensky and Gen. Korniloff ordered by Petrograd Soviet: loyal troops occupied Tsarkoe Selo and reported marching on Petrograd. Austrians attacked Italians on the Upper Piave: Belluno occupied. **11.** Repulse of enemy attacks from Asiago Plateau behind Italian positions on the Piave. **12.** Mr. Lloyd George in Paris spoke of the absolute necessity of the Allied War Council: the Serbian, Rumanian, and Italian disasters caused by absence of real unity of action. Fonzano and part of the Val Sugana evacuated by Italians. Return to London of Lord Northcliffe, and British War Mission to the U.S. **13.** Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by M. Venizelos, arrived in London. Defeat of M. Painlevé in French Chamber by 279 votes to 186. Bridgehead established by Germans at Zenson across the Lower Piave. Summary of dispatches from Gen. Allenby on the fighting in Palestine issued by War Office; 5,894 prisoners, including 286 officers, to Nov. 11. Kerensky's forces defeated by Bolshevist army at Tsarkoe Selo: flight of M. Kerensky. **14.** Terms of agreement between Western Allies for a Supreme War Council read by Mr. Lloyd George to the House of Commons. **15.** Italian retreat in the Val Sugana: Cismon occupied by Austro-Germans. British captures since the beginning of the war, 166,000 prisoners, 800 guns; on the Western front since July 1, 1916, 101,534. **16.** New French Ministry formed by M. Clemenceau as Premier and War Minister. Strong Austro-German attack on a 20-mile front from the Lower Alps to Quero on the Piave: Monte Prasolan captured: retirement of Italians towards Monte Grappa: Lower Piave crossed by enemy at Fagare and Folina, where they were checked: fierce fighting at Zenson. **17.** Jaffa (Joppa) entered by Australian and New Zealand troops. Allied reinforcements arriving daily in Italy. Italians holding out strongly on the Lower Piave: failure of enemy to break down the Italian defence in the Asiago district. Eight cruisers engaged in naval fight in the North Sea: Germans chased into Heligoland Bight, one enemy patrol sunk, a light cruiser set on fire, another damaged, and 5 U-boats sunk. **18.** Debate in the House of Commons on Allied War Council: Mr. Lloyd George successfully defended his Paris speech. Message from Pres. Wilson to Col. House, head of the U.S. Mission, emphasizing the essential necessity for unity of plan and control between the Allies and the U.S. to achieve a just and permanent peace. Death of Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., in Mesopotamia. Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile conferred by the Sultan of Egypt on Gen. Allenby. **20.** British 3rd Army, Sir Julian Byng, attacked the Hindenburg line on a 10-mile front, facing Cambrai, to a depth of four to five miles, English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish Rgts., supported by Tanks, captured Bonavis, Lateaux, La Vacquerie, Welsh Ridge, Havrincourt, and other important positions, and advanced to within five miles of Cambrai. Historic conference held at 10 Downing-street, between the War Cabinet and members of the American Mission. **21.** British continued their advance and captured ground on the E. bank of Scheldt Canal, took several villages and part of Bourlon Wood and Mœuvres, and entered Fontaine Notre Dame 2½ miles from Cambrai: 8,000 prisoners to date, including 180 officers. Italians repulsed enemy attacks on the lines of Monte Pertica, north-west of Monte Grappa. Germany announced widening of war zone barred to shipping. Nebi Samwil Ridge (Mispah) taken by Gen. Allenby. Proclamation issued by Lenin and Bolshevists, informing all the nations involved in the war of their intention to make a formal offer of armistice to open *pourparlers* for the conclusion of a "democratic peace." **22.** Fontaine Notre Dame retaken by Germans. **23.** The King conferred an earldom on Viscount Reading and a Viscounty on Lord Northcliffe for services in their respective missions to the United States. **24.** Further British advance W. of Cambrai. Gen. Plumer appointed to command British in Italy, and Lt.-Gen. Marshall the troops in Mesopotamia. **25.** French N. of Verdun carried first two lines of German defence: 800 prisoners. Announced that a bronze star, with tricoloured ribbon, was to be granted to all who served with B.E.F. in France and Belgium between Aug. 5 and Nov. 23, 1914. **26.** King's congratulations to Sir Douglas Haig, Gen. Byng, and troops engaged in Cambrai operations. Lord Rothermere appointed Pres. of the Air Council. **27.** Advance of British line, after beating off enemy counter-attack towards Bourdon Village and Fontaine Notre

Dame. **28.** Admiralty announced the formation of the Women's Royal Naval Air Service, with distinctive uniform. Liner *Apapa* torpedoed and sunk; 79 lost. **29.** Allied Conference opened at Paris. Count Hertling in the Reichstag announced Germany prepared to treat with Bolshevists respecting peace. Lord Lansdowne's letter to the *Daily Telegraph* on the duration of the war, and suggesting a revision of British war aims. Settlement of railway crisis: advance granted to men. **30.** Strong German attack under Gen. von der Marwitz on new British line before Cambrai. British positions as far as La Vacquerie, Gonnelieu and Gouzeacourt penetrated, and Lateau Wood, S. of Masnières taken: La Vacquerie regained by British counter-attack: enemy driven from Gouzeacourt with great slaughter: Germans claimed 4,000 prisoners and 60 guns. Lord Lansdowne's letter strongly repudiated by Government: war policy declared unchanged. 50,000 men and women at aircraft works, Coventry, out on strike.

Dec. 1. Gonnelieu retaken by British. German E. Africa reported clear of Germans: Gen. von Lettow Vorbeck in flight across the Rovuma in Mozambique. Permanent Inter-Allied Council to sit at Versailles inaugurated. **2.** Meeting of Russo-German plenipotentiaries at Brest-Litovsk to negotiate an armistice. **3.** Surrender of Russian General Staff at Mohileff to Bolshevist troops under Krilenko: murder of Gen. Dukhonin, Commander-in-Chief. 26,869 prisoners, 221 guns captured by British on all fronts in Nov. **4.** Sakaltutan Pass taken by British, who, the following day, drove the Turks out of Kara Tepe. Pres. Wilson, in his message to Congress, declared "our object is to win the war," the American people "deeply and indignantly impatient" with those desirous of peace by compromise: Gen. Weygand appointed to represent France on the Allied Council at Versailles: Gen. Foch remaining Chief of Staff. **5.** British evacuated Bourlon Wood. Austro-German progress in the Asiago salient: Monte Zomo and Monte Castelgomberto stormed, 11,000 prisoners and 60 guns claimed. **6.** Strong enemy attacks on British new positions south of Bourlon Wood repulsed with heavy loss. German losses since the beginning of the battle for Cambrai, Nov. 20, estimated at 100,000. Monte Sisemol captured by Austrians. Insurrection at Lisbon against Portuguese Government. Provisional Government formed under Dr. Sidonio Paes. Raid on London and S.E. counties by 25 enemy Gothas: five or six machines penetrated into London and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs: seven killed, 22 injured, two raiders brought down. **7.** State of war between U.S. and Austria-Hungary declared. Hebron occupied by Gen. Allenby. **8.** Standard of revolt against the Bolshevists raised on the Don and in the Urals. Appeal to the Russian people to crush the Cadets issued by the "Lenin Government." Equador broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. "Tank Bank" campaign, Trafalgar Square, Nov. 26 to date, realized £3,423,264. Armistice signed with the enemy by troops on the Rumanian front. **9.** Fall of Jerusalem. Two Austrian battleships in Trieste port torpedoed by Italians, one, the *Wien*, sunk. **10.** Germans strongly reinforced by men and guns from the Eastern war zone reported to be massing on the Western front. Panama declared war on Austria-Hungary. **11.** Convention between Great Britain and Italy, subjects resident in either country to return home or serve in respective armies. Statement by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons that the German Government had in Sept. made a communication to the British Government relative to peace. Raid by British airmen on Germany between Metz and the Rhine. Entrance into Jerusalem of Gen. Allenby, accompanied by military attachés of France, Italy and the U.S. Message of congratulation from the King. Order restored in Lisbon: Revolutionary Government remaining in power, affirmed its solidarity with the Allies. Opening of Russian Constituent Assembly at Petrograd: Cadets and Revolutionary Socialists attended: boycott by Bolshevists: Senate forcibly dissolved by extremist soldiers. Cuba declared war on Austria-Hungary. **12.** Inquiry ordered by the Government relative to British surprise by Germans at Cambrai. Italian Chamber by 274 votes to 63 voted confidence in Signor Orlando. Four German destroyers attacked a convoy of five neutral and one British vessels escorted by two destroyers and four armed trawlers: H.M.S. *Partridge* and all the trawlers and merchant vessels sunk, H.M.S. *Pellew* disabled. Vote of Credit for £550,000,000 moved by Mr. Bonar Law. Funchal, Madeira, shelled by Germans. **13.** Members of Russian Constituent Assembly dispersed by Bolshevists. Statement on the shipping position by Sir Eric Geddes: "submarine menace held but not mastered." **14.** French cruiser *Châteaurenault* torpedoed and sunk, ten killed: U-boat destroyed. **15.** Russo-German armistice for month's truce from Dec. 17 signed at Brest-Litovsk. Recall of Gen. Sarrail, succeeded in the Salonika command by Gen. Guillaumet. **16.** Gen. Allenby awarded the G.C.M.G. Positions lost on Col. Caprile regained by Italians. **17.** Ultimatum to Ukraine by Bolshevists demanding a free passage for their troops. **18.** Austro-German attack east of the Brenta from Col. Caprile to Monte Pertica: Monte Asolone captured. Air raid by six groups of Gothas which passed over Essex and Kent and dropped bombs: five machines reached London: ten killed, 75 injured, two enemy machines destroyed, one by gunfire and one in the Channel. Full text of the Russo-German armistice published. **19.** Recognition of Ukrainian Republic by Bolshevist "Government" demanded. **20.** Mr. Lloyd George on the situation caused by the collapse of Russia and the Italian defeat, emphasized the increased obligations on Great Britain, and stated that measures to increase man-power would be introduced in the next Session of Parliament. **21.** Advance of Gen. Allenby up the Damascus railway and along the Jerusalem-Jericho Road. Monte Asolone recaptured by Italians. **22.** Russo-German peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk: Herr von Kühlmann presiding. Two enemy air raids on Kentish coast: one machine forced to descend and crew captured; no casualties. **23.** H.M.S. *Stephen Furness* announced by Admiralty to have been torpedoed and sunk by U-boat in the Irish Channel: six officers, 95 men lost. Three British destroyers mined off the Dutch coast: 193 lost. Val Bella and Col del Rösso, in the Frenzela Valley captured by Austrians. **24.** German reply to Bolshevist peace proposals, demanding that Russia's Allies should recognize and carry out "conditions binding all nations in the same manner if the suppositions of the Russian *exposé* are to be fulfilled." **25.** The King sent a Christmas message to his Navy and Army

throughout the Empire. **26.** Vice-Adm. Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Adm. Sir John Jellicoe. **27.** Determined attack by Turks, aided by Germans, to retake Jerusalem ended in complete defeat: British counter-attack the following day penetrated enemy lines on a 9-mile front to depth of 2½ miles. Retreat of Germans before British forces into Mozambique. **28.** Advance of Gen. Allenby: capture of Ramal and Beitunia. Labour Memorandum on War Aims accepted without amendment at a Special Conference of British Labour Movement. **29.** Capture of Bireh on the Shechem Road, 9 miles north of Jerusalem. **30.** Further British advance and capture of more villages, including Bethel. **31.** Padua bombarded for the third time: façade of the cathedral blown down, and the basilica of the "Santo" destroyed.

(1918.) Jan. 1. Mr. Lloyd George in a New Year's Message to the Nation emphasized the duty and importance of everyone to increase his holding of National War Bonds. Exchange of New Year's Messages between the King and President Wilson. Austrians driven from Zenson, west of the Piave. **2.** German "peace" conditions denounced by Bolshevists as a policy of annexations. **4.** Hospital ship *Rewa* torpedoed and sunk by U-boat in the Bristol Channel; all the wounded saved. **5.** Pronouncement by Mr. Lloyd George on War Aims, after conference with Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and the Labour Party. Mr. Ronal Storr, with temporary rank of Lt.-Col., appointed Governor of Jerusalem. Compulsory Military Service Bill upheld by U.S. Supreme Court: power given to Congress to declare war, included power to compel citizens to render military service at home and abroad. **8.** Important Message to Congress by President Wilson: 14 conditions were specified by which in his opinion a world's peace was possible. **9.** Despatch of Gen. Maude, dated Oct. 15, giving an account of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary force from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1917, and Sir Douglas Haig's despatches covering operations in 1917 to the eve of the battle of Cambrai, published by War Office. H.M.S. *Racoon* lost with all hands off the north coast of Ireland during a storm. **10.** Russo-German peace negotiations continued at Brest-Litovsk: Ukraine Republic recognized by Petrograd delegates and enemy representatives. **11.** Changes in the Admiralty announced: R.-Adm. Freemantle succeeding Sir H. Oliver as Deputy-Chief of the General Staff; R.-Adm. Hope, Sir R. Wemyss, as Deputy First Sea Lord, and V.-Adm. Bacon, commanding Dover Patrol, transferred to Ministry of Munitions. War Office announced that three columns of British troops were in pursuit of German forces escaped into Mozambique. Message from Mr. Gompers, President of the American Labour Federation, to Trade Unions and other Labour organizations, that U.S. Labour supported the War Aims of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and declaring for "no Labour International Conference." **12.** British column disembarked at Port Amelia, Portuguese East Africa. **14.** Italians advanced in the Asolone East of the Brenta. New Man Power Bill introduced in the House of Commons. Result of inquiry into the attack, by Germans, on the Scandinavian convoy, Dec. 12, announced: escorting vessels exonerated from blame. Yarmouth bombarded by German destroyers: 6 killed, 10 injured. Attempted assassination of Lenin at Petrograd. **15.** Announcing in the House of Commons the result of the Cambrai inquiry, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet was of opinion that the Higher Command was not surprised by the German attack on Nov. 30, and proper and adequate dispositions had been made to meet it, but deprecated public discussion of "break down which undoubtedly occurred." **16.** Officially stated an independent committee of business men was to be appointed by Government to inquire into expenditure of the great War Departments in particular, and of all Government Departments generally. **18.** Russian Constituent Assembly met at Petrograd: it declared its intention not to submit to the Bolshevist minority. **19.** Constituent Assembly forcibly dissolved by Bolshevists. Appointment of Sir Herbert Lawrence as Chief of Staff to Sir Douglas Haig announced. **20.** German battle cruiser *Goeben* and light cruiser *Breslau*, and destroyers coming out of the Straits, engaged by British Naval forces off Imbros: H.M.S. *Raglan* and small monitor M. 28, sunk by enemy: *Breslau* sunk, *Goeben* escaping with 4 enemy destroyers, and an old Turkish cruiser, struck a mine and was beached at Nagara Point, Sea of Marmora, where Naval aircraft attacked her. **21.** Resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the War Cabinet. Man Power Bill passed through Committee in the House of Commons. Germans announce agreement, for peace treaty, between delegates of the Central Powers and those of the Ukranian Republic. Admiralty reported 132 survivors of H.M.S. *Raglan* and M. 28, out of total 310: rescue of 172 survivors of the *Breslau*. **22.** Resignation of Dr. von Seidler, Austrian Premier. Aliens Advisory Committee held its first sitting. **23.** Decision of War Office to employ officers of the new army to a far greater extent than before in the higher ranks. New Public Meals Order establishing two meatless days a week. Mr. Bonar Law stated average national expenditure during the seven weeks ended Jan. 19, was £7,517,000: average daily expenditure from the Vote of Credit, £6,386,000. Mr. W. F. Purdy in his presidential address at the Labour Party Conference, at Nottingham, challenged the German democracy to declare their war aims. **24.** Reply in the Reichstag of Count Hertling, German Imperial Chancellor, to the speeches of Pres. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George on war aims: no cession of Alsace-Lorraine; no interference with Germany in Russian peace; Belgium to be dealt with at a Conference; Great Britain to give up Gibraltar, Malta, &c.; restoration of German Colonies demanded. National food distribution outlined by Lord Rhondda: compulsory rationing inevitable. **26.** More of the French front announced to have been taken over by the British, extending their line south of St. Quentin. **27.** Spanish vessel *Giralda* looted and sunk by a German submarine: 56th Spanish vessel illegally sunk by Germans. The *Goeben* refloated. Argentine steamer, *Ministro Iriondo*, torpedoed off Toulon. **28.** Italians attacked between Asiago and the Brenta Valley and captured Col del Rosso, and 1,500 prisoners. Bolshevist Red Guards reported to have captured Helsingfors: Finnish Senate overthrown. Great strikes in Berlin, and other places in Germany. Enemy air raid on London by 15 machines in three groups: five penetrated the defences: in a subsequent attack one machine reached London,

and dropped bombs, killing 58, and injuring 173, including 30 killed and 91 injured in a single building used as an air raid shelter. 70 British airmen attacked the raider which was brought down in flames in Essex. **29.** Air raid on S.W. and N.W. outskirts of London: ten killed, ten injured. Monte di Val Bella taken by Italians. **30.** Paris raided by enemy aeroplanes: 49 killed, 206 injured: one raider brought down. H.M. Submarine E. 14, sunk by Turks off Kum Kale. **31.** Italians repulsed Austrian counter-attacks on Monte di Val Bella.

Feb. 1. Statement by Sir Eric Geddes that British Navy now sinking U boats as fast as Germany could build them. Ukraine Republic recognized by Central Powers. Mutiny of Greek troops at Lamia quelled: arrest of MM. Lambros and Skouloudis and other adherents of ex-King Constantine. Diminution of German strikes. **3.** Return of Mr. Lloyd George and Gen. Sir W. Robertson from Versailles. Official statement of the Supreme War Council held Jan. 30-Feb. 2. Council decided in view of the speeches of Counts Hertling and Czernin that its immediate task was the vigorous prosecution of the war, and particularly the closer and more effective co-ordination of all the Allied Powers: complete agreement was arrived at on the policy to be pursued and on the measures for its execution: enlargement of Council's powers announced. U.S. troops stated to be occupying certain points on the battle front. **4.** Between 180 and 190 German divisions reported to be concentrated on the Western front. Trial of Bolo Pasha begun in Paris. Leadership of Don Cossacks renounced by Gen. Kaledin in favour of Gen. Alexeieff advancing against Bolshevists towards Moscow with 30,000 men. **5.** Anchor liner *Tuscania*, with U.S. troops on board, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland: 166 missing, 2,233 saved. **6.** Officially stated that reprisals would be taken by British Government should Capt. Sholtz and Lieut. Woolley not be released by Germans. Resignation of M. Bratiano and Rumanian Cabinet. **8.** Gen. Giardina succeeded by Gen. Cardorna as Italian member of the Versailles Military Committee. Repulse of German attacks on French positions north of the Chemin des Dames and in the Woeuvre. **9.** Peace signed between Central Powers and the Ukraine: borders of new State determined. New Roumanian Cabinet formed with Gen. Averescu as Premier. Opening of sittings of the Inter-Allied Council in London for economic co-ordination. **10.** Announcement by M. Trotsky that "while desisting from signing a formal treaty of peace, the state of war with the enemy Powers is ended": Russia out of the war. Lord Beaverbrook succeeded Sir Edward Carson as Minister in Charge of Propaganda. Death of Abdul Hamid II, ex-Sultan of Turkey. **11.** Pres. Wilson in an address to Congress replied to the speeches of Counts Hertling and Czernin, and restated American war aims. Metz raided by French airmen. Arrival in America of Lord Reading as High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the U.S. **12.** New Session of Parliament opened by the King, accompanied by the Queen and Prince of Wales. In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George interrogated by Mr. Asquith as to the enlargement of the powers of the Versailles Council, refused in the interest of the Allies and of national security, to give specific information: the enormous German reinforcements had caused a complete change in the situation: the decisions arrived at by the Versailles Conference were unanimous. **13.** British line in Italy considerably lengthened east of the Montello Ridge along the Piave, and extended some miles east of Nervesa. French, with Americans co-operating, won the German salient between Tahure and Butte du Mesnil, Champagne, on a front of 1,100 yards, and penetrated to the German third line. Gen. Alexeieff defeated by Bolshevists: reported suicide of Gen. Kaledin. Pacifist group defeated in the House of Commons on the Versailles debate by 159 votes to 28. **14.** Bolo Pasha condemned to death for high treason. Resignation of M. Kucharzewoki, Premier, and Warsaw Cabinet. **15.** Enemy U-boat shelled Dover, killing a child and injuring seven people. **16.** London raided by six German machines: one penetrated defences and dropped bombs in the S.W. district: 11 killed, four injured. Subsequent air raid on Dover driven off, and a Gotha destroyed. Resignation of Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff, succeeded by Gen. Sir Henry Wilson. **17.** Another air raid on London by six or seven machines, one penetrated the defences; 19 killed, 34 injured. **18.** Termination of armistice and recommencement of hostilities between Germany and Russia: the Dvina crossed by Germans, and Dvinsk and Lutsk occupied: advance south towards Kovel by German troops invited by the Ukraine. Armenia evacuated by Russians. All South Finland reported to be in the hands of Russian and Finnish Bolshevists, who were spreading terror and devastation. **19.** Advance of German armies from Riga to Volhynia into the interior of Russia: they captured many guns and 2,500 prisoners. Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons defended the Versailles arrangements, and the action of the Government with respect of the resignation of Gen. Robertson: appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson to Versailles announced. **20.** British advanced up the Euphrates and occupied Khan Abu Rayat. Germans continued their advance towards Revel, Moscow, Petrograd and Kieff: Hapsal and Minsk occupied. **21.** Fall of Jericho. German statement of peace conditions to Russia: surrender of Poland, Lithuania, Baltic Provinces, Ukraine, and Finland: demobilization of the army: disarmament or internment of warships, including those of the Allies: resumption of Russo-German Commercial Treaty of 1904. **22.** Retreat of Turks north of Jericho and beyond the Jordan. **23.** Italian Chamber of Deputies by 304 votes to 44 passed a vote of confidence in Signor Orlando. **24.** Terms of surrrender: military, territorial, and economic, presented to Germany, accepted by Lenin and the Central Executive Committee of Soviets. Trebizond recaptured by Turks. Return of German auxiliary cruiser *Wolf* to Pola after a 15 months' voyage; 11 vessels of 32,844 tonnage sunk by that cruiser in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. **25.** Continuous and practically unresisted advance of German armies in the north, centre and south of Russia: fall of Revel and Pskoff, and defeat of Bolshevists in the Ukraine. Venice, Castelfranco, and Mestre bombarded by Austrian airmen: considerable material damage done in Venice. Compulsory rationing of meat, butter and margarine came into force in London and the Home Counties. **26.** Hospital ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed and sunk by Germans in the Bristol Channel: 38 saved, 162 missing. **27.** 36 bombing raids into

Germany carried out by British airmen Dec. 1 to Feb. 19. **28.** Message from King read in both Houses of Parliament recommending a grant of £25,000 to Lady Maude in recognition of her late husband's important services to the nation. Resignation of M. Pastitch, Prime Minister, and the Serbian Cabinet. Joint military action in Serbia proposed by Japan to Entente Powers to save the vast quantities of supplies at Vladivostok and along the Siberian railway.

March 1. German troops spreading all over the Ukraine: Austro-Hungarian troops taking part in the Eastern invasion. H.M. armed merchant cruiser *Calgarian* torpedoed and sunk off the Irish Coast; 21 officers, 46 men lost. **2.** Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between Russia and Central Powers: enemy demanded the detachment of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in the Caucasus. Agreement by Rumania to peace negotiations in reply to ultimatum of Central Powers. **3.** Germans claimed since the new invasion of Russia 6,000 officers, 57,000 men, 2,500 guns, 5,000 machine-guns. Kieff captured by Germans: cessation of military movements in Great Russia. **4.** Progress of Austrian operations in the Ukraine reported: 770 guns, 1,000 machine-guns, and a vast quantity of war material taken. **5.** Sir Eric Geddes, making his statement on the Naval Estimates, solemnly appealed to the shipbuilding industry to increase the output, and referred in the gravest terms to the recent falling off in shipbuilding in this country. Preliminary Treaty of Peace signed between Central Powers and Rumania: conditions included the cession of the whole of the Dobrudja and loss of territory on the Transylvanian border to Au-tria-Hungary: "economic measures corresponding to the situation" to be imposed on Rumania. German troops landed in the Aaland Island at the request of the Finnish Government. **6.** Death of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish National Party. **7.** Vote of Credit for £600,000,000 moved by Mr. Bonar Law. Treaty of Peace signed between Germany and Finland. Air raid on N.W. and N. London by seven or eight enemy machines: two penetrated the defences, 20 killed, 45 injured, some damage done to residential buildings; one Gotha brought down. **8.** Night aerial attack on Paris, 13 killed, 50 injured; a Gotha brought down in the Forest of Compiègne. French Chamber of Deputies, after a magnificent speech by M. Clemenceau on "Victory by holding out," voted confidence in the Government by 400 votes to 75. **9.** G.C.B. conferred by the King on King Alexander of Greece. Hit, on the Euphrates, occupied by Gen. Marshall advancing from Ramadie. Further progress of British in Palestine reported. Total takings of National War Bonds and War Savings Certificates, "Business Men's Week" throughout the country, £138,870,240 (London, £75,000,000). **10.** Hospital ship *Guildford Castle*, with 450 wounded from E. Africa, torpedoed in Bristol Channel, but reached port. **11.** Erzeroum retaken by Turks and city set on fire. Paris raided by 60 enemy aeroplanes in seven squadrons; four Gothas brought down. Repulse of Germans raiding on a large scale—Passchendaele Ridge, Armentières and Portuguese, near Laventie. Statement by Mr. Lloyd George on the connexion between the Government and the Press. Select Committee on National Expenditure reported unfavourably on the excessive cost of munitions and war contracts. **12.** Landing of German expeditionary force to Finland at Abö from the Aaland Island. Raid by three Zeppelins on the Yorkshire Coast; one bomb dropped on Hull. **13.** Odessa occupied by Germans: Petrograd evacuated. Zeppelin raid on Hartlepool; eight killed, 22 injured, some material damage. Lieuts. Scholtz and Cookey reported to be released by Germans. **14.** Severe aerial fighting between British and German formations on Western front. Total enemy machines accounted for by Allies in March 223; total on all fronts destroyed or disabled since Jan. 1, 787. Congress of Russian Soviets of 923 delegates met at Moscow, and decided by a majority of 453 to ratify the Brest-Litovsk Treaty; meeting packed with Bolshevists. **15.** Publication by Swedish *Politiken* of document written by Prince Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador to St. James's for private circulation: a telling indictment of the German policy which led to the war. Fresh outbreak of strikes in Austria-Hungary reported. **17.** Nikolaief, chief Russian naval yard on Black Sea, occupied by Germans. **18.** Important Note issued by Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Entente on German crimes against the Russian people, and refusing recognition of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Germans, after a heavy bombardment, made four powerful attacks on the entire Belgian front, but were driven back with heavy losses. **19.** Information given by Sir Eric Geddes of the losses of British and neutral tonnage and also the figures of shipping construction. Appointment of Lord Pirrie as Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding. Result of ballot on Miners' votes on the "combout"—28,754 majority against Government proposals. Resignation of Prince Lichnowsky's Ambassadorial rank announced. **20.** Seizure of Dutch ships in U.S. Ports authorised by Pres. Wilson; 38 vessels taken over by naval authorities. M. Marghiloman appointed Roumanian Prime Minister. **21.** Great German massed attack by some 40 enemy divisions on British 3rd and 4th Armies on a 50-mile front between the Scarpe and the Oise. British outward positions broken through, and our battle positions penetrated in certain parts of the front. German losses exceptionally heavy. British destroyers *Botha* and *Morris*, with French destroyers *Mehl*, *Magon*, and *Boucher* sank two German torpedo boats in the N. Sea, and engaging five enemy destroyers, which had been bombarding Dunkirk, sank one and damaged two. **22.** German attack continued on the whole front: British positions W. of St. Quentin broken through: enemy endeavour to turn British right: British fell back eight miles to the line of the Somme, inflicting heavy losses; violent enemy attack S.E. of Arras and other points. Jordan crossed by Gen. Allenby, and advance made towards the Hedjaz railway. New Spanish Coalition Cabinet formed under Señor Maura, Premier, and Señor Dato, Foreign Minister. **23.** British took up new positions S. and W. of St. Quentin, making a retirement of 15 miles since the opening of the battle. Attempt by Germans to turn the British right defeated at Jussy. The line to Péronne held; French entered the struggle at Noyon on British right; German losses again enormous. Peace Treaties read a third time again in German Reichstag without debate, and adopted *en bloc*, together with the Supplementary Treaties.

Paris shelled by a long-range gun from a distance of about 74 miles. **24.** Fall of Péronne and Ham: Germans crossed the Somme but were driven back: fall of Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, and Chauny: French repulsed enemy attacks E. of Luneville. Cologne bombed by British airmen. **25.** Momentum of the German onslaught mainly between Arras and Péronne: at points near Maricourt Germans reached their old trenches of 1916; French evacuated Noyon in the Oise Valley; left bank of the Oise held Es Salt taken by Gen. Allenby. **26.** S. of the Somme, Chaulnes and Roye evacuated by British under heavy German attacks. N. of the Somme British line ran from S.E. of Arras to S.W. across the Ancre and S. to Albert and Bray. Old defences of 1916 from Albert to Bray lost. British, French, and Americans fought shoulder to shoulder; Prussian Guard and Brandenburgers brought into the battle. Turkish army at Khan Baghdadie defeated by Gen. Marshall; 3,000 prisoners. **27.** British battle line N. of the Somme held and Germans thrown back at Morlancourt and Chippelly. Albert taken by Germans, who advanced up the Valley of the Ancre to within 12 miles of Amiens. Mondidier, between Amiens and Compiègne, gained by enemy; repulse of German attacks near Lassigny and Noyon. **28.** Strong enemy attacks in the Scarpe Valley E. of Arras were beaten off, and in the Bucquoy sector S. of the Scarpe also repulsed; further German advance towards Amiens as far as Hamel. **29.** Germans progressed between Albert and the Avre nearer Amiens; Mezières taken. **30.** Enemy repulsed with great loss N. of the Somme in the Boiry-Boyelles region: French recaptured Morcuil. Appointment of Gen. Foch to co-ordinate action of Allied armies in France announced. German long-range gun bombarded Paris; a church shelled while the congregation were worshipping on Good Friday—75 killed, 90 injured. **31.** Message to Sir Douglas Haig from the King on his return from a visit to the Western front warmly praising his Army for their endurance and bravery.

April 1. British and French successes near Moreuil and Hangard: U.S. battalions brigaded with French and British units. R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. merged into one, the "Royal Air Force." Pres. Wilson's attitude to German Power reaffirmed at the launching of the third Liberty Loan, "a thing without a conscience, honour, or capacity for a covenanted peace, and must be crushed." **2.** Capt. McCudden, D.S.O., with 54 enemy machines to his credit, awarded the V.C. **3.** German naval force, some 40,000 strong, landed at Hangö in S. Finland, Tammersfors taken by Finnish White Guard. Prince of Wales appointed Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps of the U.K. **4.** Germans with 20 divisions made a great assault along the roads to Amiens, and advanced 7,000 yards to a depth of 2,000 yards on either side of Morcuil. French surrendered Morisel and Mailly-Raineval: they advanced N. of Orvillers Sorel. Germans claimed to have taken since March 21, 90,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. **5.** S. of the Somme Germans, with 20 divisions, and with ten divisions to N. of river beyond Bucquoy, attacked with small results and heavy losses, the French and British defences. British and Japanese marines, under command of Adm. Kato, landed at Vladivostok. Greetings from the King to Pres. Wilson on the anniversary of America's entrance into the War. **6.** Ardahan, in the Caucasus, occupied by Turks. **7.** Kerak, Turkish headquarters, E. of the Dead Sea, occupied by Arabs. **8.** Great bombardment by Germans on the whole British battle front, and N. to the region of La Bassée and Armentières. French retired further S. of the Oise from the Lower Forest of Courcy, and from Courcy le Château. **9.** British and Portuguese driven back, by massed German attack, between Armentières and La Bassée, on a front of ten miles; enemy penetrated British lines about Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart and in the centre through Richebourg and Laventie. Red Sea Coast occupied for 800 miles, and 40,000 Turks accounted for by King of the Hedjaz Arabs since the declaration of his independence. New Military Service Bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd George who made a full statement of the position on the Western front. Queen assumed the position and title of Commandant-in-Chief of the W.A.A.C.s. to bear the name of "Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps." **10.** Battle in the North of France spread across the Belgian border to Messines Ridge; British pressed back to top of Ridge, and south to Ploegsteert. Germans in the Armentières sector crossed the Lys between Estaines and Bac St. Maur: Armentières evacuated by British: enemy driven back after crossing the Lawe at Lestrem. **11.** Second big battle for Messines Ridge on the front Wytschaete-Hollebeck: enemy repulsed with great loss by British 9th Division. Germans in the centre pushed on from Bailleul, and stood over seven miles forward from their original lines, east of Armentières: British pushed back by massed German attack to north of Estaines and Steenwerck, and behind the Lys surrendered Merville: in the Ploegsteert region our troops were compelled to give ground: enemy now in low country south of Messines Ridge and Mount Kemmel area, and facing the low hill in front of Bailleul: German attempt to force the Lawe covering Béthune severely defeated, 20,000 prisoners, 200 guns in northern battle claimed by Germans to date. Report to Parliament by Government Committee on the treatment of British prisoners of war behind the firing-line in France and Belgium. **12.** Germans south of the Messines Ridge fighting their way forward over the Lys plain, west of Armentières, towards the coast; British pressed back slowly in continuous fighting towards Bailleul: Neuve Eglise and Messines entered by enemy. Germans in the centre forced the passage of the Lawe, threatening St. Venant: 110 German divisions stated to have been engaged since offensive of Mar. 21. German official report stated that the English garrison of 50 officers and 3,000 men at Armentières surrendered after a brave resistance. French army stated to be moving rapidly and in great force to British support. Raid over the East Coast by four Zeppelins: one reached the Eastern and Midland districts: 5 killed, 15 injured. **13.** Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, and attacks from Meteren to Wulverghem repulsed. National Assembly at Prague, of representatives of Jugo-Slavs, Croats, and Slovenes, took a solemn oath of solidarity until national independence was attained. Batoum, and 3,000 prisoners, and 50 guns captured by Turks. **14.** Gen. Foch appointed Generalissimo of the Allied Armies in France. British withdrawal from Neuve Eglise. Helsingfors occupied by Germans. Maj.-Gen. F. H. Sykes appointed Chief of the Air Staff in succession to Gen. Sir H. M. Trenchard. **15.**

Resignation of Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister following M. Clemenceau's publication of Emperor Karl's letter referring to the "just claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine." In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Gen. Foch and our Generals considered we had lost nothing vital on the Western front. Bailleul and Wulverghem taken by Germans. **16.** British withdrew east of Ypres, in the Passchendaele region. **17.** *The Times* Fund reached £10,025,310. King sent a message of congratulation. Withdrawal again of British from Wystchaete and Meteren in face of massed enemy attacks. French taking part in the great battle on the low hills to the south of Ypres. Belgians near Bixschoote, north of Ypres repulsed Germans, and took 700 prisoners. Baron Burian appointed successor to Count Czernin. **18.** Unsuccessful massed attacks by Germans: on a front of 11 miles from Givenchy to the Lys: severe enemy losses: new German attack south of Kemmel repulsed. French attack on both sides of the Avre Valley, ten miles south-east of Amiens between Thermes and Mailly-Raineval: French line carried to outskirts of Castel. Resignation of Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., as Vice-Chairman of the Air Council. Military Service Bill passed. Cabinet changes announced: Lord Milner, Secretary for War, in succession to Lord Derby, appointed Ambassador to Paris in place of Lord Bertie: Mr. Austen Chamberlain joined the War Cabinet. **19.** British recovered their advanced trenches in Givenchy and Festubert area. **20.** German advance north-east of Ypres stopped by British artillery fire. At close of month of battles German thrust against British Armies held. **21.** Message of thanks from King to munition workers: all losses of guns and munition expenditure during German onslaught made good. **22.** Budget statement by Mr. Bonar Law: New taxation proposed, including increase of Income Tax. Under cover of artificial fog, night attack, by specially equipped British naval force, under V.-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes, carried out a daring raid, after an intensive bombardment by monitors, on enemy bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend: cruiser *Vindictive*, Comm. Carpenter, and auxiliaries *Iris* and *Daffodil* running alongside the Mole at Zeebrugge landed storming parties, while three obsolete cruisers filled with concrete entered the harbour: two, the *Iphigenia* and the *Intrepid*, were successfully sunk at the entrance of Bruges Canal, an obsolete submarine was run against the piling of the Mole, was blown up, making a clear break of 20 yards wide: greater part of the fairway blocked up: two other block ships run ashore at Ostend. **23.** Maj.-Gen. Bridges appointed principal Military Advisor to Lord Reading, and head of all Military Missions in the U.S. Germans stated by Sir Douglas Haig to have used 102 divisions, many of them two or three times, against the British alone during enemy's great offensive. Baron von Richthofen, the most famous of German airmen, brought down killed in Somme Valley. Guatemala declared war on Germany. **24.** Germans attacked again on the Amiens front, at the junction of the British and French Armies: British after defeating first attack, afterwards compelled to yield the village of Villers-Bretonneux, regained the following day: failure of enemy attacks in the Avre Valley. **25.** Resignation of Lord Rothermere from the Air Ministry. Red Cross sale at Christie's realised £151,000. Renewed heavy German offensive against Kemmel Hill, and chain forming S.W. support of Ypres position: British withdrawal: 6,500 prisoners claimed by enemy, who recaptured Hangard. **26.** German attacks on Locre and Voormezeele defeated. Sir William Weir appointed Minister of Air Service. **27.** Capture of Kars by Turks reported. **29.** 13 divisions of Germans defeated on a ten-mile front from Meteren to Voormezeele: British held northern section, and French at Scherpenberg and Monte Rouge recovered the greater part of their line penetrated by enemy. Viborg taken by White Guards. Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., appointed Vice-President of the Army Council; Maj.-Gen. Sir B. D. Whigham to an appointment in France, Maj.-Gen. C. H. Harrington to be his successor as Deputy Chief of the Imperial Staff. **30.** Tank River in Mesopotamia reached by Gen. Marshall: 12 guns, 1,800 prisoners taken.

May 1. U.S. troops on the Amiens front near Montdidier. Es Salt, and midway between the Jordan and Hedjaz railway taken by Australians. Military dictatorship established in the Ukraine by the Germans, who also established a military government at Kieff. Sebastopol occupied by Germans. **2.** Zeebrugge Channel reported to be still blocked: three heavy bombs dropped by British airmen on the lock gates. Plans, approved by Pres. Wilson, presented to Military Affairs Committee for increase of U.S. Army; its size only limited by transport. **3.** Germans reported to have pushed their advance east from Odessa and entered the Donetz region of the great coalfields and occupied Tanganrog. Withdrawal of British from Es Salt behind the Jordan: 900 Turks captured. Return of Mr. Lloyd George from meeting of Supreme War Council, Versailles, bringing a message from British troops at the front to the nation: "Be of good cheer, we are all right." **4.** Germans opened an intense bombardment of French and British positions from Locre to south of Ypres. **5.** Severe defeat of Gen. von Vorbeck, 15 miles west of Manunga, 160 miles south of Lake Nyassa, by part of Gen. Northey's column. Another of the three German long-range guns bombarding Paris put out of action by a direct hit of French artillerymen. Field-Marshal Viscount French, K.P., appointed Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and Mr. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland. **6.** Admiralty announced conditions of award to members of R.N. and other marine services of chevrons for services at sea or overseas since Aug. 4, 1914. **7.** "Peace of Bucharest" signed between Roumania and the Central Powers. Kirkup, 110 miles south-east of Mosul, entered by Gen. Marshall. Letter to the Press from Maj.-Gen. F. Maurice impugning the replies of Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons (April 23) as to the extent of the British front in France. **8.** Rostoff on the Don occupied by Germans. Nicaragua declared war on Germany. **9.** Operation designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge successfully completed by sinking the damaged cruiser *Vindictive* filled with concrete between the piers and across the entrance to Ostend Harbour. Mr. Asquith's motion in the House of Commons to refer the charges of inaccuracy made by Gen. Maurice against Ministers to a Select Committee defeated by 293 votes against 106. **11.** Vice-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes warmly thanked by War Cabinet for the

work of his command in blocking Ostend, "the finishing touch to the gallant achievement at Zeebrugge." Further successful advance of Gen. Marshall on the Baghdad-Mosul road. Regiment of U.S. new army, 2,700 strong, under Col. Whitman, marched through London, and were reviewed by the King: an autograph letter from His Majesty presented to each soldier. **12.** Return to London of Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, from his six months' mission to India. Lord Reading, addressing a gathering of some 300 Washington correspondents, representing 25,000,000 U.S. readers, paid a warm tribute to the swift response of the U.S. by land and sea to the call of the Allies for aid. **14.** Announced at Washington, first 1,000,000 tons of ships delivered to the U.S. Government had been put on the high seas. **15.** Official narrative of raid on Ostend Harbour issued by Admiralty. French advanced their line north of Kemmel. Conclusion of agreement between China, Japan, and the Entente Powers to preserve peace in the East and frustrate German penetration. End of *Bonnet Rouge* trial: Duval condemned to death by court-martial, his accomplices sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour. Overman Bill passed by House of Representatives. Successful sea raid by Italians into the strongly fortified Austrian port of Pola: numerous torpedoes fired into a large Austrian cruiser. Anti-Government propaganda by means of apparent advertisements in newspapers exposed by Dr. Addison. Enlargement of new Meat Order. **16.** American delegates visiting London received by King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Saarbrücken raided by British airmen. German airmen dropped bombs on the Belgian hospitals at Hoogsbade, and at Calais: ten killed, 20 injured. Important speech in the House of Commons on the Emperor Karl's letter, and on the general question of the German peace offensive. **17.** Text of Sir George Cave's Bill to denaturalize dangerous foreign aliens issued. Discovery of German-Irish plot: many Sinn Feiners arrested, including de Valera, Count Plunkett, Countess Markievicz, and other leaders. Third U.S. Liberty Loan for minimum of £600 000 000stated to have exceeded £800 000,000. **18.** Daylight raid on Cologne by British airmen. Irish Nationalist Anti-Conscription Fund reported to amount to £136,000. Proclamation by Lord-Lieut. of Ireland posted denouncing the pro-German plot, and calling upon all loyal Irishmen to aid in its suppression. **19.** Austrian advanced positions at Capo Sile stormed by Italians. Air raid on large scale on London by 20 or 30 enemy machines, including large Gothas of a new type: many bombs were dropped, and 44 killed, 179 injured in London district: five hostile machines destroyed, two others reported to have fallen into the sea in flames. Group of British hospitals at Etaples, outside French battle area, bombed by German airmen: 300 casualties. **21.** Occupation of Fathah on the Tigris by British announced. Attempted raid by two Gothas on Paris: three killed, one Gotha brought down; 1,000 German aeroplanes since March offensive brought down or destroyed; 1,000 tons of bombs dropped on enemy's lines. Lord Rhondda withdrew his resignation as Food Controller. **22.** Paris again raided by 30 German machines, one got through the defences: one killed, 12 injured. British air raid on Zeebrugge: German destroyer sunk. Sedition Bill giving the U.S. Government wide powers to punish disloyal acts or utterances, signed by the President. Additional estimates submitted to the House of Representatives: £300,000,000 for ordnance for next fiscal year: authorization for over £1,423,000 to be issued at War Department's discretion for ordnance. **23.** Correspondence between Mr. Balfour and the Anti-Conscription Conference published. Under far-reaching regulations by U.S. Provost-Marshal every man of draft age must either fight or work after July 1. *Moldavia*, British armed mercantile cruiser, with 500 U.S. troops on board, torpedoed in the Channel: 56 killed by explosion. Mr. Lloyd George at Edinburgh to receive the freedom of the City, declared his firm but sober confidence in victory. Prince of Wales at Rome to represent the King on the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war. Costa Rica declared war on the Central Powers. **24.** Empire Day celebrated in England: messages received from Allies reaffirming solidarity of interest and action. Statement issued by Government of the evidence in their possession of the active connexion between the leaders of Sinn Fein and Germany. **25.** Telegram from King Albert to Pres. Wilson expressing the gratitude of the Belgian people for the generosity of the Americans to Belgian Army and civil population. **26.** H.M. transport *Leasowe Castle* torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean: 13 officers, 79 men missing. Monticello Pass and peaks commanding it in the Adamello region taken by Italians. **27.** British divisions holding a front of 15 miles across the Aisne towards Rheims between Craonelle and Berméricourt attacked in great force by 25 German divisions supported by Tanks, as well as the French line along the Chemin des Dames: British right held, but the left was forced back to a second line of prepared positions. Along the Chemin des Dames enemy masses pushed forward regardless of losses to the Aisne Valley: some parties reached the valley at Pont Arcy: Chemin des Dames lost, and later the Germans crossed the Aisne on an 18 mile front between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, and advanced towards the Vesle. French repulsed an attack between the Locre and Voormezeele, south of Ypres. **28.** Battle continued between the Aisne and the Vesle: passage of the Vesle forced by Germans 12 miles from their old line. Allies held their ground at Vregny Plateau and heights of St. Thierry: south of Ypres Allied position restored. Further revelations of the brutal treatment of British prisoners in German camps. **29.** Vregny Plateau and Soissons taken by Germans, who progressed on the right towards Rheims and south of the Vesle towards the Marne. In reply to questions by Lord Devonport in the House of Lords, respecting the exchange of prisoners, Lord Newton stated that negotiations had been entered into with the German Government. **30.** French official reports of the great battle between Soissons and Rheims showed that Allies were holding the German rush more firmly, and that reserves were arriving in good numbers: Fère-en-Tardenois reached by Germans. U.S. daily war expenses for May officially stated to be £10,000,000. Bulgarians and Germans defeated by Greeks at Skra di Legen, west of the Vardor. **31.** Marne reached by Germans on a 10 mile front from Château-Thierry to Dormans: enemy claimed to date 45,000 prisoners, including one British and one French general, 400 guns, and thousands of machine-guns. U.S. transport *President Lincoln*

torpedoed and sunk in European waters: U.S. war casualties to date: 6,463; including 800 killed in action. Officially stated 120,213 combatant Germans held by British: number of British held in Germany approximately 124,000 of all ranks.

June 1. German attacks between the Oise and the Marne towards Paris held generally by the Allies, but enemy advanced down the valley of the Ourcq to the borders of Villers-Cotterets Forest, 40 miles from Paris. German air raid on Paris, the sixth on successive nights; 24 persons injured. **2.** Strong German attacks on both sides of the road from Chateau-Thierry checked by the French to the S.E. of Bouresches; French also successfully counter-attacked between the Ourcq and the Marne, and advanced in several places. U.S. stated to have 150 war vessels, with 30,000 to 40,000 men in European waters. **3.** N. of the Aisne Germans with fresh forces delivered a violent attack between Soissons and Noyon; Choisy Hill, near Noyon, recaptured for the fifth time by French; Germans took Pernant, but were checked between the Aisne and the Ourcq. Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, at sixth session of Supreme War Council at Versailles, agreed to declaration of the creation of a united and independent Polish State with free access to the sea, and sympathy with the Czecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav national aspirations. **4.** Proclamation by King under Military Service (No. 2) Act, 1918, withdrawing, with some exceptions, all certificates of exemption held by men born 1895 to 1899. Renewal for another five years of Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty originally signed 1908. German Federal Council adopted Peace Treaty between Central Powers and Rumania. Recognition of the Ukraine Government by Germany and Austria-Hungary reported. Resignation of Baron de Broqueville, Belgian Premier, succeeded by M. Cooreman, former President of the Chambers. **5.** German attack at Longpont, Forêt de Retz repulsed, and an attempt to cross the Oise near Vingre frustrated. Debate in the House of Lords on the Madsen machine-gun introduced by Lord Beresford. Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson, G.C.B., appointed Com.-in-Chief of the Home Forces. Hospital ship *Konnigen Regentes* torpedoed off the English coast; all saved but four by *Sindoro*, in which were the British delegates to the Hague Prisoners' Mission. **6.** French, British and U.S. troops counter-attacked Germans and inflicted a series of reverses on them, chiefly in the Veuilly La Poterie-Bussiares region, the nearest point to Paris reached by the enemy. **7.** French, British and U.S. troops holding the flanks of the Aisne–Marne–Rheims salient again reacted against enemy's lines N. of the Aisne; village of Le Porte taken; British between the Marne and Rheims regained the village of Bligny; Vinly and Veuilly-La Poterie retaken by French and Americans. **8.** Resignation of Sir Alan Anderson, Controller of the Navy. First meeting of Conference of British and German delegates on prisoners of war held at the Hague. Arrival in London of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, and of Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, to take part in the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Imperial War Conferences. **9.** New German offensive in mass formation on a front of 22 mile from Montdidier to Noyon, after a bombardment with gas shells. Austrian Dreadnought, the *Szent Istvan*, and another Dreadnought torpedoed off the Dalmatian Coast by Com. Luigi Rizzo, Italian Navy. **10.** Germans, strengthened by new reserves, advanced in the direction of Estrees St. Denis, eight miles W. of Compiègne, and Ribécourt, five miles S.W. of Noyon; French resisted tenaciously; enemy took by repeated assaults, and at heavy sacrifices, Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur, a fresh advance of two miles. French fell back on Ribécourt; fierce fighting on Belloy Plateau; enemy attacks broken between Courcelles and Rubescourt by French, who held their positions; E. of the Oise German attempt to retake Le Port failed. Officially stated that from May 15 to June 1 hospitals had been bombed by Germans on seven occasions—total casualties, 248 killed, 693 wounded. **11.** French on a seven-mile front from Rubescourt to St. Maur regained village of Belloy. Arrival in Berlin of delegates of Russian Soviet Government to complete the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. Bill introduced into Finnish Diet to establish a monarchy. **12.** Over 700,000 United States soldiers already sent over to France. Same recognition granted by French and Italian Governments to the Czecho-Slovak movement given by British Government. New German attack towards Compiègne between the Aisne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets; violent enemy onslaught on the Bouresches-Belleau front, broken up by United States troops, inflicting severe losses. 5,950 persons officially stated to have been appointed to the Order of the British Empire since its institution. **13.** Germans held on all the new front between Montdidier and Noyon. Capture of Belloy Wood completed by Americans; enemy thrust at Compiègne brought to a halt at Valley of the Matz, where on previous day Germans were across and captured Mélicocq and neighbouring hill La Croix Renard. Italians defeated Austrians at the Tonale Pass. **14.** Gen. Guillaumont, Commander of the Army of the Orient, appointed Military Governor of Paris. 55 raids on German towns by British airmen during May. Capture of Tabriz by Turks announced. 16 counties and boroughs proclaimed in Ireland. **15.** New Austrian offensive on a front of about 90 miles against Italian positions from the Asiago Plateau E. to the sea; enemy in the Montello sector and between Fagare and Musile crossed the Piave. German air raid on Paris; several killed and some damage done. Public meetings and processions in Dublin metropolitan area proclaimed until further notice. Decision of War Cabinet to set up a Committee of Ministers of Home Affairs announced. **16.** Capo Sile taken by Austrians. **17.** Failure of Austrian offensive, except on the middle and lower reaches of the Piave, and on the Montello heights from Ciano to a point further E.; ground gained by Allies in the Grappa region. Grave political and economic unrest in Austria reported. **18.** Recapture of Capo Sile by Italians: Austrian attempts to cross the Piave, in flood and many bridges swept away, again repulsed. Resignation of M. Radoslavoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister, succeeded by M. Malinoff. **19.** Austrian lines on the Montello driven back. Reports of a counter-revolution in W. Siberia and capture of Tomsk. **20.** Between the Astico and the Bronta Italians completed the conquest of Costalunga Redoubt, retook most of the Montello and the Fagare and Zenson sectors. Serious food riots in Vienna reported. Proposal of Mr.

Lloyd George to give his personal attention to the question of the treatment of both naturalised and unnaturalised aliens. **21.** Austrian counter-attacks in the Montello and Grappa regions defeated; 12,000 prisoners and many guns taken by Italians to date. In the House of Lords Lord Curzon announced the abandonment for the present of both conscription and Home Rule for Ireland. "Pacifist" group in the House of Commons, who sought an assurance from the Government to settle the war by "agreement" and a "revision of secret treaties," severely censured by Mr. Balfour. **22.** Austrians began retreat across the Piave opposite the Montello, much impeded by the river in flood. British on the Lys battlefield carried out a successful operation against German salient S.W. of Meteren, and advanced their line; enemy attack on Mt. Bligny, near Rheims, repulsed. **23.** Great Austrian defeat; Piave crossed by disordered enemy, closely pursued by Italians; the Montello, and all the right bank of the Piave, except a small portion opposite San Dona di Piave, recovered. Proposal for a permanent Anglo-American Union for the preservation of the liberties of the world put forward by Lord Reading. **24.** Italians for the first time for months again on the left bank of the Piave; pursuit of part of Austrian forces lower down the river by Italian cavalry: 20,000 prisoners to date. Mr. Lloyd George reviewing the war situation stated that the position, although anxious, was gradually improving; the Allied generals felt confident of the issue. **25.** Austrian bridge-head at Capo Sile captured by Italians. German defeat in a brilliant local operation by United States troops near Belleau Wood, N.E. of Château-Thierry. British air raid on Karlsruhe, 15 killed, 30 injured. Mr. Shortt in the House of Commons made a statement on the condition of Ireland. **26.** German strong position W. of Vieux Berquin captured by British. House of Lords adopted a motion approving of a League of Nations. Return of Ministry of National Service showed that 48 per cent. of the Civil Service had been released for active war service. Peace Treaty between Germany and Finland ratified. Labour Conference opened in London. **27.** Gotha raid on Paris, 11 killed, 14 injured: considerable material damage done. Hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* torpedoed by German U boat 116 miles S.W. off the Fastnet, and sank in 10 minutes: Germans deliberately shelled boats containing survivors to "leave no trace": 234 out of total of 258 missing. **30.** Italians with Allied troops carried the Austrian position on Monte di Val Bella in the Asiago Plateau, and later Col del Rosso: 2,000 prisoners captured.

July 1. Austrian naval base at Cattaro bombed by five British aeroplanes; one ship set on fire, and a bomb dropped in the middle of the enemy submarine quarter. Works at Mannheim again attacked by British airmen: raids made on Coblenz, Thionville and Trèves. U.S. transport *Carrington* torpedoed and sunk, six of crew missing, no troops or passengers on board. On the western front French took St. Pierre Aigle, and the Americans carried the village of Vaux and the heights near Château-Thierry. Serious explosion at a national shell-filling factory in the Midlands: 100 lives lost, 150 injured. Five M.P.'s appointed by the Prime Minister to make a thorough investigation of the enemy alien problem, and to advise him what action should be taken to allay public anxiety. **2.** Italians on the Lower Piave gained ground, heavily defeated the Austrians, and took 1,900 prisoners: important points on Monte Grappa captured: their gains held against vigorous counter-attacks of the enemy. Pres. Wilson announced that 1,019,115 U.S. troops had been embarked for France, the total in June being 276,372: only 291 men had been lost at sea. International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened in London. Largely attended conference of 17 London City and Borough Councils to discuss the enemy alien question, held at Westminster City Hall, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to intern all enemy aliens, and naturalized British subjects of alien origin. **3.** Death of Viscount Rhondda, P.C., Food Controller. French attacked German positions between Autreches and Moulin-sous-Touvent, advancing to a depth of 1,300 yards on a front of 3 miles and took 1,066 prisoners. Germans reported to have a force of 50,000 men in Finland, and to be preparing to advance on the Murman railway. U.S. Senate without debate passed Senator King's Bill revoking the charter of the National German-American Alliance. Text issued of a Proclamation declaring Sinn Fein a dangerous organization. Text of the address of the Dublin Mansion House Conference to President Wilson made public. Death of Mohmed V., Sultan of Turkey. **4.** Australians and Americans captured Hamel, advancing to a depth of 2,000 yards. Further Italian progress in the delta of the Piave, and on the Grappa front. Independence Day celebrated in the U.S.; 100 U.S. ships launched. Pres. Wilson in a speech at Washington's tomb, Mount Vernon, declared there could be but one issue to the war, "the settlement must be final. . . there can be no compromise." The Day, also, celebrated in Paris, Rome, the Dominions, and London. Ratifications of the Peace Treaty and the supplemental treaty between Austria-Hungary and the Russian Soviet exchanged in Berlin. Proclamation of the new Sultan of Turkey, Vahid Ed-din, at Constantinople. **5.** Australian line advanced on a front of 2,000 yards north-east of Villers-Bretonneux. Dutch convoy to the Dutch East Indies set sail: the British Government waving, on this occasion, its immemorial right of search. Peace treaty and supplementary treaties with Rumania finally passed by the Reichstag. **6.** The whole of the Piave delta cleared of Austrians by 23rd Italian Army Corps, who drove the enemy back over the new Piave: 523 Austrian officers and 20,911 men, 63 guns, 65 trench mortars, 1,234 machine-guns, and large quantities of material taken by the Italians since 15 June. First aerial super-Dreadnought, the U.S. "giant" aeroplane "launched" at New York. French and Italian offensive in South Albania between the coast and Tomorica Valley: 1,000 prisoners captured. Murder of Count Mirbach, German Ambassador at Moscow. Publication of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, signed by the Viceroy and Secretary of State, as the result of their recent conferences. Silver wedding of their Majesties: King and Queen attended a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. At the Guildhall the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, requested their Majesties' acceptance of a cheque for £53,000. Czecho-Slovaks under the command of Gen. Diterichs, reported to be in control at Vladivostok. **7.** Further advance of Australians on 3,000 yards' front in the hills on

ach side of the Somme. Ambulance park near a Panne, behind the Yser front, bombed by erman airmen: 50 girls killed. 8. Italians, with he co-operation of British monitors, won the assage of the Vojusa, north of Avlona, Albania. rong offensive opened by French and Italian roops working down the valleys of the Devoli nd Tamonica threatened Berat and captured ver 1,000 prisoners. Czecho-Slovaks occupied rkutsk. M.P.'s asked by the Government to ake recommendations for dealing with the lien question made their report to the Premier. ebate in the House of Lords on the alien uestion on the motion of Lord Beresford. In he Commons Sir Auckland Geddes announced ertain concessions in the grading of men of the lder classes. In both Houses of Parliament, ddresses were moved congratulating the King nd Queen on their silver wedding. House of ommons, without a division, accepted the overnment Bill prolonging the life of Parliaent for another six months, to Jan. 30, 1919 he fifth extension of its life). 9. Rt. Hon. J. R. lynes, Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of ood, appointed Food Controller. Resignation nnounced of Herr von Kühlmann, German oreign Minister, succeeded by Adm. von Hintze. fficially stated in the House of Commons that he ships lost homeward bound to the U.K. since an. 1, 1918, were rather more than 1 per cent. Martial law reported to have been proclaimed t Moscow by Bolshevist "Government." ominion ministers and representatives attendng the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference entertained by the King and ueen at Buckingham Palace. In the House of ommons, Lord Robert Cecil defended the action f the British Government in waiving its right f searching the Dutch convoy. 10. Courcy, orth of the Ourcq, captured by the French. ormation of a new Siberian Government at rodekovo by Gen. Horvath announced. Cunard ner *Carpathia* torpedoed in Atlantic: five lost. 1. 74 raids by British Independent Air Force in ermany during June announced. Daring raid y Australians near Merris on the northern ont, enemy lines deeply penetrated and a umber of machine-guns captured. Debate in he House of Commons on the alien question: ir Geo. Cave, Home Secretary, announced the overnment's proposals. U.S. supply ship *Wester* torpedoed and sunk: ten missing. 12. Retirement of Austrians in Albania. Allied forces on urman coast announced. Japanese battleship *Iwachi*, of the Dreadnought class, blown up in okuyama Bay and sunk: over 500 casualties. zecho-Slovak troops in control of most of the ans-Siberian railway east of Penza and as far Vladivostok. 13. British Nationality and atus of Aliens Bill passed its second reading in e House of Commons by unanimous consent. rench Gen. Gramat appointed Chief of Staff to reek Army. British positions covering the ssages of the Jordan and north of Jericho tacked by Turks. 14. Great demonstration Trafalgar Square to protest against the rman aliens, and demanding their immediate ternment. 15. Third great German offensive unched on a front of 50 miles east and west of eims in two parts: the first against French tor on a 35 mile front between Châteauerry and Vrigny; the other east of Rheims tween Prunay and Maisons de Champagne on ront of 25 miles. On the front west of Rheims Germans penetrated to an average depth of 2 to 3 miles on a 20 mile front into the French line and took Chezy and other villages. On the east enemy was held on practically the whole front. The Marne crossed at Fossoy and other points. Hayti declared war on Germany. British and German delegates to the Hague Conference reported to have reached an agreement, subject to ratification. 16. Franco-American troops regained ground south of the Marne north of the front St. Agnan-La Chapelle, again reaching heights overlooking the Marne Valley. F. M. Conrad von Hotzemdorf, Austro-Hungarian Commander-in-Chief, retired. Murder of Ex-Tsar Nicholas II. by Bolshevists. Trial of M. Malvy begun in Paris. 17. G.C.B. conferred on Gen. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Expeditionary Force in France: the G.C.M.G. on Gens. Bliss and March. Over 30 German divisions took part in battle: armies of Gens. Below and von Boehm, and reserves from Prince Rupprecht's troops: force under the titular command of German Crown Prince. Australians again advanced their line E. of Villers-Bretonneux on a front of 2,000 yards: Germans progressed to Epernay and reached Montroison and Chêne la Reine, subsequently lost: E. of Rheims Germans defeated S. of Prunay. 18. Brilliant counter-stroke by Gen. Foch on a 27 mile front, from Fontenoy to Belleau. French Army Corps, under Gen. Mangin, in the N. reached the Mont de Paris, near Soissons, and to the S. the valley of the Crise, five miles E. of Buzancy, advancing to depth of eight miles, taking 5,000 prisoners, 30 guns: S., French, and U.S. troops co-operating, under Gen. Dégoutte, advanced five miles and took over 20 villages: Germans S. of the Marne again pushed to the St. Agnan–La Chapelle–Monthodon line, but were held in the Rheims district: Prunay retaken by French under Gen. Gouraud, who defeated attack of Prussian Guards N. of Prosnes. 19. French, by hard fighting on the Soissons–Thiery line, increased their gains on a 20 mile front and depth of a mile, giving them the command of the main road from Soissons to Château-Thierry: total prisoners 20,000, 400 guns. Montvoisin, S. of the Marne, retaken by Allies: French held Montagne de Paris, captured Neuilly, and extended their gains further north. U.S. armoured cruiser *San Diégo* sunk near Fire Island, 50 miles off New York: 1,183 survivors, six missing. Arrival in London of Mr. H. C. Hoover, U.S. Food Controller, to attend Conference of Allies on food supplies. G.M.G.C. conferred on Vice-Adm. Sims, U.S. Navy. Honduras declared war on Germany. 20. Germans recrossed the Marne. White Star liner *Justicia* torpedoed and sunk off N. coast of Ireland after 24 hours' stubborn fight with U-boats; one sunk by British destroyer *Marne*; 20 lives lost. 21. Recapture of Château-Thierry by French; British, French and Italians between the Marne and Rheims captured the Bois de Courton and advanced down the valley of the Ardre. Mass meeting of munition workers, held at Birmingham, passed a resolution to "down tools" on the 24th unless the embargo placed by the Ministry of Munitions was removed. Notice to workers issued by Ministry of Munitions posted at Coventry, Manchester and Birmingham, appealing to the patriotism of the men. Reply of Mr. Balfour to Count Hertling's "Belgium a pawn." 22. Passage of the Marne forced by Allies at Chassins and Passy, near Dormans; Germans in retreat to N. and S. of Fère-en-Tardenois, five or six

miles beyond Château-Thierry: powerful German counter-attacks between the Ourcq and the Marne repulsed, and Gen. Dégoutte's forces pressing forward, passed La Croix and Epieds; E. of Rheims Gen. Gouraud reoccupied all his former positions between the Suippes and Massigues. Resignation of Lord Lee, Director-Gen. of Food Production. Threatened strike at Coventry postponed; visit of the King to the Grand Fleet. **23.** Forced retreat of Germans in the Marne salient; N. of Ourcq enemy pressed back on a front of two miles to W. outskirts of Taux; S. of the Ourcq Germans defeated in a heavy battle, and French line well pressed forward towards Fère-en-Tardenois. French advance on a 4 mile front between Montdidier and Amiens towards the Arve Valley; Mailly-Raineral, Saurillers, and Aubvillers taken. Resignation of Dr. von Seidler and Austrian Cabinet. Armed cruiser *Marmora* torpedoed, 100 lives lost. Strike of 12,000 men at Coventry in defiance of the local Joint Committee. **24.** Franco-Americans N. of Château-Thierry drove the Germans another two miles towards Fère-en-Tardenois; progress along the Marne in the Forest of Fère between Charteves and Jaulgonne. French and Italian troops fighting in Albania during two months occupied the whole of mountainous region overlooking the banks of the Deroli. Colonial Secretary announced that War Cabinet had decided on a scheme of preference within the Empire. New scale of separation allowances sanctioned by War Cabinet. **25.** Forest of Fère and La Croix Farm, Oulchy-le-Château, and Villemontoire taken by Allies. Gen. Garcia Rosada appointed Commander-in-Chief of Portuguese army in France. Conference of National Engineering and Allied Trades Council in Leeds decided on a general strike on July 30. **26.** General retreat of Germans on the Marne towards Epernay; capture of Buzancy by Scottish division. Conclusion of the Empire War Conference; delegates received by King at Buckingham Palace. **27.** Spread of enemy retreat and pursuit by Allied cavalry. **28.** Advance of Allies on a 20 mile front, and depth of 4 miles: the Ourcq forced: capture of Fère-en-Tardenois. **29.** German positions N.E. of Oulchy-le-Château stormed by French: Grand Rozoy captured. **30.** Stubborn German resistance: Allies captured Remigny and St. Gemme in the centre, and Australians, Merris on the Meteren front. **31.** Fierce hand-to-hand struggle between U.S. troops and Prussian Guards and Bavarians for the possession of Seringes and positions to the S.E.: Seringes surrounded and captured by Americans.

Aug. 1. Officially stated that since July 15, the date of the German offensive, to July 31, the enemy lost in prisoners 33,400 men, including 674 officers. Allies on all fronts during July brought down 844 enemy machines: the Germans claimed 310. Advance of British and French north of the Ourcq; ridge between that river and the Aisne taken, and progress of two miles made along the Fère road, 600 prisoners captured: Cierges, further east, also won. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law introduced a Vote of Credit for £700,000,000: particulars given of the indebtedness of our Allies: total £1,402,000,000. **2.** Germans again in full retreat in the salient south of the Aisne, from which he began to retreat July 31, with the Allies in full pursuit. Soissons, evacuated by French May 29, taken: line of the Crise held by the Allies: farther south Arcy and Coulonges captured: between the Ardre and the Vesle, they held Gueuex and Thillois, advancing six miles and recapturing 50 villages. Enemy's whole line north of Hartennes to Soissons rolled up. Japanese Government decide, in concert with the U.S. Government, to land troops at Vladivostok. British and French, naval and military, landed at Archangel. **3.** British ambulance transport *Warilda* torpedoed: 112 wounded men drowned. Germans driven across the Vesle: Allied advance on a front of 30 miles to Fismes. Enemy withdrew behind the Ancre, and surrendered Hamel and Dermancourt. British troops landed at Vladivostok. **4.** The King and Queen, with both Houses of Parliament, and representatives of the Dominion Government, attended a Special Service of Thanksgiving and Intercession, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the war. Messages to and from the Allies passed between the King and their respective rulers. "British Day" observed in the United States. U.S. Anniversary Message to the British Empire "Hold fast." Fismes taken by U.S. troops. Vesle crossed by French light troops. Prisoners taken on the Marne front, to date over 40,000. **5.** Five German airships over the East Anglian coast: no bombs dropped, and one, the most valuable of the German Zeppelins, brought down in flames, and their best commander, Capt. Strasser, killed. Arrival at Kingston of 13 U.S. Congressmen, members of the Committee of the Naval Forces of the House of Representatives, on a tour of inspection. Notice given by the Home Office that under D.O.R.A. any person not a natural born subject is prohibited from making any change of name, except by permission of the Secretary of State. Bill introduced in the U.S. Congress for the extension of the draft age downwards from 21 to 18, and upwards from 32 to 45. Title of "Citizen of Honour and Friend of the Belgian Nation" conferred by King Albert on Mr. Hoover, U.S. Controller. **6.** Gen. Foch made a Marshal for his victorious conduct of the second battle of the Marne. Attack on British front south of Morlancourt by Germans, who retook part of the ground recently gained by the Australians. Visit to the U.S. Fleet in British waters by the King and Queen of the Belgians. Arrival of the Earl of Reading from the U.S. **7.** British holding the sector south-west of Morlancourt atttacked and regained all the more important part of the ground won by the Germans on the 6th. French in co-operation with U.S. troops crossed the Vesle between Braine and Fismes. French advance north of Rheims between Rethel and Laon. Reviewing the war position by sea and by land, Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, stated that "before the battle of March 21 was over, in a fortnight's time, 268,000 men were thrown across the Channel. In a month's time 355,000 men had crossed. The army in France had now more guns and machine-guns than it ever had." **8.** 4th British Army, Sir H. Rawlinson, and the 1st French Army, Gen. Débeney, aided by Tanks, stormed the German lines on a 20 mile front east of Amiens, from region of Morlancourt, north of the Somme, south to Braches, on the Avre, 2½ miles south of Moreuil. Allied line being carried forward to Plessier, Beaucourt, Caix, and Framerville: greatest depth of advance seven miles: 100 guns, and 7,000 prisoners captured. British aeroplane

adron co-operated with other arms in the tle. Parliament adjourned to Oct. 15. Im-tant speech by Mr. Balfour on German itarism, the obstacle to peace. Labour dele-es refused passports, by the Government, to it M. Troelstra, the leader of the Dutch cialist Party. **9.** Rapid progress made by anco-British Armies on the front east of iens. French striking south captured Pierre-nt, 4½ miles north of Montdidier, and vanced to Arvillers. French, Canadian, and stralians south of the Somme took Maharicourt d carried the Allied line by Arvillers to Rosières, ich was captured bringing their line within o miles of Chaulnes. 24,000 prisoners and over guns taken. French 3rd Army struck south-st on the German flank near Mondidier. On e Lys, further north, more positions won by e enemy in the April offensive evacuated: itish advanced from west of Merville to Locon. smettes, on the Vesle, taken by U.S. troops. multaneous raids on a large scale made by itish troops in Italy, with the vigorous co-eration of Italian and French artillery;; thern fringes of Asiago town reached. A Declaration to the Peoples of Russia," issued the British representatives at Vladivostok, rmansk, and Archangel, declaring that they d come to save them from the Germans, and d no intention of acquiring territory or im-sing any political system on Russia. Appeal of e executive of the Miners' Federation of Great itain to miners to increase the output of coal avoiding all unnecessary absenteeism from rk. **10.** Advance of Allied Armies continued er the whole front S. of Montdidier to the ncre: La Tronquoy, Le Fretoy and Assainvil-rs and Montdidier captured. Bouchoir, éharicourt and Lihons taken by Canadians and ustralians, who also entered Rainecourt and oyart. Boulogne la Grasse *massif* carried d Allied lines advanced E. of Bus; Halu, on e railway from Roye to Chaulnes captured. Allies gained ground between the Avre and e Oize in spite of strong resistance by the emy. S. of the Avre Marquevillers and Gri-llers were occupied, and the line Arnancourt–illeloy reached. Encounter between British val light forces and aircraft reconnoitring the . Frisian coast and enemy aircraft: a German ship brought down in flames, six British otor-boats lost. First Japanese contingents rived at Vladivostok. **13.** French took Belval, of Lassigny; severe fighting for the Bois des ges. 80,000 prisoners taken since July 18. eturn of King George to England after a nine ys' visit to the front. Czecho-Slovaks recog-sed as an Allied nation by the Government. panese Foreign Office announced that Japan d China had agreed on a course of action to eck enemy menace on the Manchurian frontier. Evacuation by Germans of positions on the ncre front; they abandoned Beaumont Hamel, rre, Puisieux and Bucquoy. French took Ribe-urt on the Oise. **15.** Lassigny *massif* completely ptured by the French. 34,000 prisoners and guns taken since Aug. 8. The Ancre crossed British, who progressed to the N. between aucourt-sur-Ancre and Puisieux. U.S. Govern-nt severed all relations with the Bolshevist vernment of Russia. Air raid on Paris by rman aeroplanes: many bombs dropped and ne casualties. Spanish Note to Berlin an-nced that any further losses to Spanish pping through German submarines, Spain would compensate herself by confiscating an equal amount of German tonnage in Spanish ports. Announced that British held the road from Baghdah, through Persia, to Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, and that detachments had been sent to Baku. **16.** Strong German attack on new British position at Dammery, repulsed with great enemy loss; British and French pushing forward in this sector made substantial progress towards Fresnoy-les-Roye and Fransart, and W. of Roye penetrated deeply into Loges Wood, an important part of the enemy's defensive positions between Roye and Lassigny. Gen. Ohani, Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Vladivostok force arrived at Vladivostok. Sir Charles Eliot appointed British High Commissioner in Siberia. War Bonds attained a total of £1,000,000,000. **17.** Attack on a nine mile front by Gen. Mangin on German positions in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne with Soissons on the right and Lassigny on the left: advance at some points about two miles. Arrival in London of six U.S. Congressmen on their way to the front to investigate the American war effort in Europe. Arrival of U.S. troops at Vladivostok. Conclusion of the trial at Chicago of 101 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were found guilty of conspiring to disrupt the nations' war programme. Capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks assisted by Siberian troops. **18.** British advanced on a front of four miles, and 1,000 to 2,000 yards depth between Vieux Berquin and Bailleul. Oulterstеene captured and 400 prisoners. Visit to F.-M. Sir Douglas Haig by President Poincaré, who conferred on him the Médaille Militaire. Official statement that each Dominion is to have a resident or visiting Minister in London who will be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet. **19.** British advanced and entered Merville. Le Hamel taken by French. **20.** Between the Oise and the Aisne Gen. Mangin further advanced to the depth of three miles and reached Lombray, 8,000 prisoners. Names of the new Committee of Representatives established by the Inter-Allied Food Council, consisting of the Food controllers of the U.K., France, Italy and the U.S., published. **21.** Third British Army, under Gen. Byng, attacked N. of the Ancre on a 10 mile front and reached successively Beaucourt, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville, Moyenneville, Achiet-le-Petit and Courcelles. The French, under Gen. Mangin, advanced to Cuts, Camelin and Pontoise; Noyon outflanked and Laval nearer Soissons captured. **22.** S. of the Oise to Quierzy Gen. Mangin progressed and took St. Aubin and Pommières. Between the Ancre and the Somme, on a front of six miles from N. of Bray to Albert and to a depth of two miles, the British struck anew at the enemy. **23.** British fighting on a 30 mile front from Mercatel, five miles S. of Arras to Lihons: they captured Gomiécourt, Ervillers, Hamelincourt, Boyelles and Boiry-Becquerelle, on the left, Achiet-le-Grand, Bihucourt and the ridge commanding Irles carried on the left centre, S. of the Somme they took Herleville, Chuignes and Chuignolles, penetrating the German lines to a depth of over two miles and capturing thousands of prisoners; Bray taken by Australians. **24.** S.E. of Albert British captured Thiepval Ridge, La Boiselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandecourt, outflanked Miraumont, carried Loupart Wood and Biefvillers, and reached the outskirts of Bapaume at Avesnes: Henin-sur-Cojeul and St. Leger also taken.

25. Further British advance: Neuville Vitasse and Favreuil carried, and the whole of the road from Albert to Bapaume, with Martinpuich, Le Sars, Warlencourt, Le Barque, Mametz and Mametz Wood captured with 17,000 prisoners. **26.** British attack spread northwards along both banks of the Scarpe. German first line carried S. of Gavrelle; outskirts of Roeux reached; S. of the Scarpe, Orange Hill, Wancourt and Monchy were captured with the high ground between Croiselles and Kemmel. Suzanne and Cappy on the Somme taken. **27.** Roy captured by French under Gen. Débeney, after repulsing the previous day vigorous enemy counter-attacks. Progress made on the British front N. of the Scarpe. Gavrelle was captured; in the centre Beugnatre, N.E. of Bapaume was reached; in the S. Maricourt was taken. Many other places also captured in the advance, including Longueval, Delville Wood, and Bernafay Wood, Chérisy, Sart Woods, Roeux and Gavrelle. Admiralty announced during the period Aug. 19–25 numerous enemy naval bases were heavily bombed by R.A.F. contingents operating with the Navy, including Zeebrugge and Bruges Docks. Mr. Ryan appointed U.S. Asst. Sec. of War, with the title and functions of Director of Air Service. **28.** German retreat from most of their positions on the Scarpe to above the Aisne; Canadians S. of the Scarpe took Boiry-Notre Dame, Pelves and Croiselles; Hardecourt and Curlu on the N. Bank of the Somme carried; Chaulnes, Nesle, Pont l'Evêque, Suzoy, Vaucherelles and Porquericourt taken by the French. Order of the Day issued by Gen. Pershing praising the exploits of the 1st and 3rd Army Corps on the Marne. Retirement of Mr. Page, U.S. Ambassador in London (April 1913–Aug. 1918), announced by Foreign Office. Arrival in England of Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour. Dispatch from V.-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover Patrol, dealing with the second blocking operation against Ostend on the night of May 9–10, when the *Vindictive* was sunk between the harbour piers, with a list of officers distinguished by their gallantry, and awards including three V.C.'s. **29.** Bapaume entered by New Zealand troops, and Noyon taken by the French after severe fighting. Gen. Mangin across the Ailette. British troops fighting on the general line—Combles, Beaulencourt, Fremicourt. Committee on revocation of naturalised aliens appointed by the Home Secretary. Soviet decree published ordering the arrest of all British and French subjects in Russia between the ages of 18 and 40. First dispatch of Gen. Marshall issued, covering six operations from Oct. 1, 1917, to Mar. 31, 1918. British Embassy at Petrograd attacked by Bolshevist troops. Capt. Cromie, D.S.O., the Naval Attaché, killed. Princess Mary appointed Col.-in-Chief of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.). **30.** Somme S. and W. of Péronne crossed by British, who entered Bailleul. Haucourt taken by Canadians. French crossed the Canal du Nord and entered Chevilly: E. of Noyon they captured Mt. St. Siméon. Strike of London policemen. **31.** German retreat extended on almost his whole front from S. of Ypres to Soissons, except between La Bassée and Lens, and along the Somme S. of Péronne and Canal du Nord to N. of Noyon: Mt. St. Quentin taken by Australians: Campagne, on the Canal du Nord, captured by French: above Soissons, Gen. Mangin captured Juvigny and other important positions. Mt. Kemmel, Doulieu-le-Verrier and Steenwerk evacuated by Germans. End of police strike: resignation of Sir E. Henry, Chief Commissioner, succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Macready.

Sept. 1. Enemy in retreat on almost his whole front from S. of Ypres to Soissons, except between La Bassée and Lens. Allies progressed and captured Péronne and Sailly-Saillisel. Bouchavesnes and Rancourt taken by British: recapture of Bullecourt and Heudecourt: capture of Neuve Eglise on the Lys front. 57,328 prisoners, including 1,283 officers, and 657 guns, 5,750 machine guns, 1,000 trench mortars taken by British in France during August. Maj.-Gen. G. F. Ellison appointed Q.M.G. to Forces in Great Britain. **2.** Great German system of defences, the Drocourt-Quéant line, covering Douai and Cambrai, broken through on a front of six miles by Canadians: capture of Dury, Cagnicourt, Villiers, Le Transloy and St. Pierre Vaast Wood. French, under Gen. Mangin, advanced and took Neuilly and Terny Sorny. **3.** English, Scottish and Naval force, under Gen. Fergusson, penetrated Hindenburg defences of Quéant and Prouville: Drecourt taken: advance on Inchy and Moeuvres: Baralle, Rumancourt and Lécluse captured. The Somme crossed by French at Epenancourt. Germans evacuated Lens. **4.** British still advancing E. on a wide front between the Scarpe towards Cambrai: enemy fighting rearguard actions: Moeuvres and Ecourt taken by British: Ruyaulcourt taken by New Zealand troops: N., capture of Ploegsteert and Hill 63. Supplement on agreements to Brest-Litovsk Treaty signed by Germany and Bolshevist Governments. **5.** French under Gen. Humbert advancing N.E. from Noyon to St. Quentin. The Aisne between Condé and Vieil-Arcy reached by French. Khabarovsk, Bolshevist base against Vladivostok, taken by Japanese. **6.** French between Somme Canal and the Oise captured the whole of the Autrécourt *massif*, Ham, and railway junction of Chauny. Germans in rapid retreat from the line of the Somme, from Péronne S. to the Hindenburg line, from which they opened their offensive Mar 21. **7.** Hurried retreat of Germans continued on a wide front towards St. Quentin. La Fère and Laon before the armies of Gens. Débeney, Humbert and Mangin. Publication by Admiralty of commanders' names of 150 U-boats disposed of by Navy. **8.** 150,000 prisoners taken since the Allied counter-offensive of July 18. **9.** Crozat Canal crossed by French: strong counter-attacks by Germans near Laffaux, between Soissons and Laon, repulsed. **10.** Special Order of the Day issued by Sir Douglas Haig on the completion of a month's most successful fighting: 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns captured in four weeks. **11.** Attilly, Vermand and Vendelles, between Cambrai, taken by British. Arrival in Archangel of U.S. troops to assist Allies in restoring order in N. Russia. **12.** Gen. Pershing with 1st U.S. Army, co-operating with French Army, supported by Tanks, attacked Germans on both flanks of St. Mihiel salient: on the S. on a front of 11 miles they carried Thiancourt, captured Pannes and Nousard and gained Bois de Gargantua: W. Combres carried. British S.W. of Cambrai captured Havrincourt, Trescault, Gouzeaucourt Wood and Moeuvres. Union Castle liner *Galway Castle*, with over 1,000 on board, including many women and children, torpedoed without warning: 154 passengers and

crew missing. Important speech by Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester—"the worst is over, but the end not yet; casualties one-fifth of those in the advance over same ground in 1916." **13.** Registration in U.S. of 13,000,000 citizens between 18 and 21 and 32 and 35 for military service. Reign of terror in Petrograd reported: many anti-Bolshevists put to death. **14.** Turks attacked Baku; evacuated by British. Germany stated to have made an offer of "peace" to Belgium: reversion to neutrality; maintenance of old commercial treaties; "Flemish question" to be dealt with; no indemnities, no reparation. **15.** German retreat between the Meuse and Moselle continued; enemy after evacuating the St. Mihiel salient retiring towards the Conflans-Metz-Longwy railway on a 33-mile front, closely pursued by Americans and French. Note addressed by Austro-Hungarian Government to all belligerent and neutral Powers, communicated in special form to the Holy See, proposing a conference between representatives of the States at war to discuss in a "non-binding" manner, but secretly, the general conditions of peace. **16.** President Wilson's reply to the Austrian Note. Offensive by French and Serbians in the Balkans: first Bulgarian position on the Dobrolpolje front carried. Air raid on Paris: six killed, 15 injured, two enemy machines brought down. Mr. Balfour in a speech described the Austrian "peace" proposal as a cynical attempt to divide the Allies. Recognition by Japan of the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied and belligerent army. **17.** Austrian "peace" conference proposal contemptuously rejected by French Government. **18.** Outer defences of the Hindenburg line stormed by British 3rd and 4th armies: Lempire captured. French on a six-mile front and depth of 2½ miles advanced and took Saxy Wood and Fontaine-les-Cleres. Bulgarians in retreat before Serbian cavalry. Blagoveshtchensk and Alexeievsk occupied by Japanese. **19.** Moeuvres recaptured. Appointment of Mr. John Davis, U.S. Solicitor-General as U.S. Ambassador to London announced. **20.** Nazareth occupied. Benay, S. of St. Quentin, taken by French. Dr. Page, U.S. ex-Ambassador presented with the freedom of Plymouth, enclosed in a silver model of the *Mayflower*. **21.** Further advance of Gen. Allenby in Palestine. Franco-Serbian armies reach the Vardar. **22.** 4th and 8th Turkish armies *hors de combat*. **23.** Withdrawal of 4th Turkish Army towards Amman: Colonial and Jewish troops in pursuit reached Es Salt: Capture of Acre and Haifa: Haifa occupied by King Hussein's Arabs. Prilep entered by French cavalry: Bulgarians fleeing in disorder N. from Monastir to Veles harassed by Allied troops. **24.** Francilly-Selenay captured by French. Resignation of Japanese Cabinet announced. Congratulations from the citizens of London to Gen. Allenby on his splendid victories in Palestine. Spread of S. Wales railway strike. **25.** "Italy's Day" celebrated in London. Armistice proposed by Bulgaria. Shtip and Veles captured by Serbians: British enter Bulgaria opposite Kosturino: 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns taken. Selency captured by British. Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee, and Beisan on the Hedjaz railway occupied by Gen. Allenby: 45,000 prisoners, 265 guns to date. **26.** French and U.S. armies attacked enemy in the Argonne on a front of 40 miles and captured Montfaucon, Varennes and numerous villages. Krumnitza entered by British. **27.** Hindenburg line in front of Cambrai broken by British, who took Beaucamp, Graincourt and other important enemy positions: Bourlon Wood carried by Canadians: Franco-Americans progressed in the Champagne: 23,000 prisoners captured. **28.** British and Belgians under King Albert, attacking from Dixmude to Ploegsteert on a front of 23 miles, captured Houthulst Forest and numerous prisoners: British warships and many aeroplanes co-operated on Zeebrugge and vicinity. Further French advance in Champagne and on the Aisne: withdrawal of Germans to the Ailette. Armistice with view to peace negotiations asked for by Bulgaria. **29.** Anglo-Belgian armies progressed and occupied Dixmunde, Passchaendale, Gheluvelt and Messines: outskirts of Cambrai reached by British, who broke the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin: 22,000 prisoners to date. New Japanese Cabinet formed with Mr. Kei Hara as Premier. **30.** Surrender of Bulgaria: Allied terms accepted. "Feed the Guns Campaign" to raise second War Loan of £1,000,000,000 opened by the Chancellor of Exchequer.

Oct. 1. Resignation of Count Hertling, German Imperial Chancellor, and all German secretaries, announced. Damascus entered by British: 7,000 prisoners. Fall of St. Quentin. Advance of Gen. Gourand towards Challerange in the valley of the Aire; Aure and Marfaux taken; further progress and capture of Binarville, Condé, Autry and Vaux. British flag hoisted at Ebeltoft Harbour, Spitzbergen. **2.** Rumilly–Beaurevoir–Fonsome, enemy line of defences between Cambrai and St. Quentin, broken through by Australians; swift retreat of Germans between the Vesle and the Aisne as far east as Rheims; enemy withdrawal from Armentières, La Bassée and Lille; British cross the Lys between Werwicq and Comines. Italian and British warships attacked Durazzo, sank an Austrian t.b.d., and completely destroyed the base. **3.** Prince Max of Baden appointed successor to Count Hertling. British infantry, with Tanks, attacked on an 8 mile front and advanced some 3 miles north of St. Quentin. Gen. Moiner appointed Military Gov. of Paris. **4.** German Note by Prince Max sent to Pres. Wilson proposing an armistice to open peace negotiations on the basis of Pres. Wilson's 14 points of Jan. 8; Germany now to have a "People's Government"; offer to join the League of Nations. Advance of British on a 20 mile front east of Armentières and Cambrai; French and U.S. troops advanced between Rheims and Verdun; in Champagne they captured Challerange. Abdication of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria in favour of his son Prince Boris. Japanese steamer *Hiramo Maru*, torpedoed off the Irish coast: 28 saved out of total 320. **5.** Gen. Gourand's left wing and centre and the 5th Army on their left, north of Some-Py, east of Rheims, flung back the enemy on a 25 mile front, freeing Rheims and capturing Brumont and Nogent l'Abasse; capture by Gen. Berthelot's army of the old French line of the Aisne-Marne Canal; German retreat on a front of 30 miles to the line of the Suippe, surrendering without a fight Morouvillers Ridge. British, east of the breach in the Hindenburg line, advanced and captured Montbrehain, Beaurevoir, and high ground to the north: 1,000 prisoners taken; Germans forced to retired from the Scheldt Canal. Germans in their retreat towards Lille set Douai in flames, and were systematically laying waste the country. Capture of Vrange by Franco-Serbian

troops. **6.** Solemn warning to Germany issued by French Government "that the authors and directors of German crimes on French territory, such as the treatment of refugees, and the destruction of towns, will be held responsible, morally, judicially and financially. . . . The account with them is opened and will have to be settled." Fresnoy, north of the Scarpe, taken by British: by its capture, enemy now definitely on a 100 mile front from Dixmude down to the Oise, behind the line from which he started for the "Kaiser's Battle" of March 21. Sir Douglas Haig awarded the American Cross of Honour. H.M. armoured mercantile cruiser *Otranto* carrying U.S. troops lost by collision: 431 drowned, including 351 soldiers; 367 rescued. Purchase of the *Daily Chronicle* by Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P. **7.** Berry-au-Bac taken by French, and north-east of St. Quentin, Remancourt, Oppy and Biache St. Vaast captured by British. Rapid advance from Damascus of Gen. Allenby, who reported that he, with the King of the Hedjaz, had since Sept. 28 taken 79,000 prisoners. Sidon occupied by British, and Beirut by French. German Armistice and Peace Note, with its Austrian appendix, received in Washington. Evidence confirming the non-democratic sympathies of Prince Max brought to light by a letter to a relative Jan. 18, in which he mocked at "parliamentarisation," and demanded that Germany should "take the enemy by the throat," and exact as much as possible from the Allies. **8.** Full text of Pres. Wilson's reply to the German Peace Note published; President firmly refuses an armistice until all the territories occupied by Germans have been evacuated by them, before the discussion of peace terms. New Turkish Cabinet; Tewfik Pasha appointed Grand Vizier in place of Talaat Pasha, and Izzeb Pasha, War Minister, in place of Enver Pasha. British, French and Americans delivered a strong attack on a 21 mile front from Cambrai to St. Quentin towards Le Cateau and Guise. **9.** Attack resumed on the whole front of the 3rd and 4th Armies; 23 German division defeated between Cambrai and St. Quentin; Cambrai taken by Canadians of the 1st Army. Grand, Ham and Lançon in the valley of the Aisne captured by French. **10.** Fall of Le Cateau to British, who pushing north-east reached Solesmes–Le Cateau road; great progress made between Lens and the Scarpe towards Douai. Line of the Oise, east of St. Quentin, reached by French. Prince Friedrich Karl elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag. Death of Gen. Alexieff, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Russian Army. Irish mail boat *Leinster* from Kingstown torpedoed: 650 passengers, 70 crew; 527 lost, 193 saved. **11.** Germans forced by British thrust beyond Le Cateau to retreat on the whole front between Soissons–Laon road and Grand Pré, they evacuated the Chemin des Dames, left the Suippe, and the main pass through the Argonne; enemy in Champagne forced to retreat on a front of 37 miles, pursued by French cavalry and infantry; the Suippe crossed and enemy first positions captured by French. British east of Cambrai won the high ground at St. Aubert; north of the Scarpe they advanced through the north stretch of the Drocourt-Quéant line. Big raid by Allied troops on Austrian positions north of Monte Grappa. King sent a message of congratulation to Sir Douglas Haig. **12.** U.S. troops overseas numbered over 1,900,000. Nish occupied by Allies and the direct line Berlin-Constantinople broken. **13.** Laon and La Fère occupied by French; retreat of Germans on a front of 100 miles from the Oise east of St. Quentin to the Argonne; St. Gobain Forest evacuated; whole of the bend of the Aisne facing Rethel, west bank of the Sensée Canal captured by British near Douai. Tripolis occupied. Capture of 90,000 prisoners and over 2,000 guns by Allies in the Balkans since Sept. 15. **14.** Belgian, British and French forces, acting under King Albert, resumed the offensive on a front of 28 miles from Dixmude on the north to Wervicq in the south, the British fleet co-operating off the Belgian coast; Merlon, Roulers and Iseghem taken. Sissonne, on the Hunding line, captured by French. Durazzo occupied by Italians. **15.** Pres. Wilson's reply to Germany. The Allies and U.S. must judge about "the process of evacuation and conditions of an armistice." Germany warned to expect no armistice while German outrages on sea and land continue. The ruling power in Germany, too, is an arbitrary power. Haute Deule Canal, south-west of Lille, crossed by British. **16.** Wervicq, Comines, Hallim and Welveghem captured by and British Army, under Gen. Plumer, fighting east of Ypres in the Valley of the Lys; northern half of Courbrai and river bank to Bavichove secured. Ingelmunster and Lichtervelde taken by French, who also outflanked Thourout. In three days Gen. Plumer advanced 8 miles, took 4,000 prisoners, and 150 guns. **17.** Germans in retreat on the whole of the Flanders front, and south as far as Douai; Ostend evacuated; Vice-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes landed from the Fleet, and Belgian troops entered; visit of King and Queen of Belgians. British troops of 5th Army. Gen. Birdwood occupied Lille, and breaking German resistance on the Haute Deule Canal entered Douai. British and French carried the line of the Selle and part of Le Cateau. **18.** Allied troops operating east of Ostend captured Blankenberghe. British crossed the Sensée north of Coutrai. British-Americans continuing their offensive from Le Cateau to Bohain, co-operating with French, took Ribeauville and Wassigny. Operations against the Turks on the Tigris by three columns under Gen. Marshall. Bolshevist force, between 2,000 and 3,000, defeated in North Russia by British troops on the Dvina; Allied troops in Murman region reported advancing on Saroka, south-west of White Sea. **19.** Reply of Pres. Wilson to the Austrian Note published; mere autonomy for Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs no longer an adequate basis for peace. Zeebrugge and Bruges occupied by Belgians; Denain taken by 1st British Army. Hunding line on a front of 3 miles broken through by French operating between the Oise and the Serre. **20.** Belgian coast cleared of Germans, retreating east towards Antwerp and still retiring from Dutch frontier to south of Valenciennes: British and Army close to the Scheldt. Enemy on the Selle attacked by English, Scottish and Welsh troops from Denain to Le Cateau, and passage of river forced; 3,000 prisoners. Franco-Serbian troops close to Danube near Roumanian border. **21.** Reply by German Government to Pres. Wilson dealing with the evacuation of North France and Belgium, and the charges of illegal and inhumane actions against the German sea and land forces, and the status of the German Government. Germans find temporary refuge behind a line of rivers and canals from the Dutch frontier to St. Amand, north of Valenciennes, the Lys Canal, the Lys

and the Scheldt and its canals. Resignation, on account of illness, of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information. **22.** French and Belgians attacked along the line of the Lys Canal towards Ghent; Canal crossed and 1,100 prisoners taken. French advance on the Serre front. West suburb of Valenciennes entered by 1st British Army. Lord Northcliffe, in a speech to a large gathering of U.S. officers, uttered a warning that the great German peace offensive, now in progress, might prove more dangerous than the offensive in the field earlier in the year: "no haggling with Germany about peace terms." Despatch from Sir Douglas Haig published, dealing with the reasons for the retirement of the 5th Army. **23.** Great attack opened by 3rd and 4th British armies east and north-east of Le Cateau on a 20 mile front to a depth of 4 miles; between Valenciennes and Tournay, 1st British Army pushing through Raismer Forest captured Bruay, Bicharies and Espain. The Souche crossed by French, overcoming stubborn resistance of the enemy. Mr. Balfour, speaking in London, said "that in no circumstances was it consistent with the safety, security and unity of the British Empire that the German colonies should be returned to Germany." The House of Commons, voting on non-party lines, by 274 votes to 25 affirmed that a Bill should be passed forthwith that women should be eligible as M.P.'s. **24.** 3rd and 4th British armies extended their advance beyond the Oise-Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, a distance of 17 miles: 7,000 prisoners, 100 guns taken: Landrecies approached and the Forest of Mormal. Offensive opened on a wide front by Italians, French and British against Austrians on the Trentino front and Middle Piave: bitter fighting on Monte Grappa region: Monte Solarolo taken by Italians, and Sisemol by French: 84 officers, 2,791 men prisoners. Reply of Pres. Wilson to Germany, demanding "extraordinary safeguards, because the present war is not under the German peoples' control." **25.** British 1st Army north of Valenciennes advanced through Raismes Forest into the Condé loop of the Scheldt. 3rd Army south won eight miles of the Valenciennes-Avesnes Railway: 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns taken in two days' fighting. Between the Oise, Serre, Souche and Aisne rivers French attacked on a front of 25 miles. Piave crossed by Anglo-Italian 10th Army, under Lord Cavan. **26.** Aleppo taken, completing the conquest of Syria, and cutting the Baghdad Railway. South of Valenciennes, Artnes, Famars, and Englefontaine captured by British. Resignation of Gen. Ludendorff. **27.** Austrian reply to Pres. Wilson, accepting his Note of Oct. 18 (refusing to accept mere autonomy for the Czecho-Slovaks) and stating readiness to negotiate peace, and an immediate armistice on all the Austro-Hungarian fronts. Germans retreated between the Oise and the Serre towards Hirsow. Port of Alessio taken by Italians. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour with their naval and military advisers, and Col. House, U.S., in Paris for Conference of Allies. **28.** Conference, at Versailles, of Allied Chiefs. Prof. Lammasch appointed Austrian Premier in succession to the Hussarck Cabinet resigned. Piave, in Montello region, crossed by Italians. Kalat Shergat, on the Tigris, taken by Gen. Marshall. Count Andrassy, new Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, applied to Mr. Lansing asking him to use his influence with Pres. Wilson, to effect an immediate armistice. **29.** Further progress of great Italian advance begun Oct. 24 extending from the Brenta to the sea: enemy's successive lines of resistance on the mountain front being overcome: the Allied line carried across the Piave well north of Valdobbiadene and of Conegliano as far as Vittorio: Lower Piave crossed at St. Donà di Piave and Zenson: Austrian Trentino line threatened: 33,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns taken since 26th Oct. Turks heavily engaged by Gen. Marshall five miles north of Kalat Shergat, 50 miles south of Mosul, and routed: 7,000 prisoners. Conclusion of Tigris campaign. Desperate fighting by French for ancient castle of Guise. Important debate in the House of Commons on the treatment of British prisoners at the hands of the Germans. **30.** Czecho-Slovak State proclaimed at Prague: independence of Croatia and all the Southern Slav territories proclaimed in Agram Diet. Surrender of Turkish army on the Tigris. Turkey out of the war: unconditional surrender: armistice signed to take effect from noon next day. Great activity of British air squadrons on the Western front: 82 German machines down: 18 British missing. Mr. Bonar Law joined Mr. Lloyd George at Versailles. National Debt to date £6,875,000,000. **31.** British captures Aug., Sept., Oct., in series of successful battles fought in France: 172,659 prisoners, including 3,957 officers, 2,378 guns, 17,000 machine-guns, 2,750 trench mortars. Austrian Army occupying the Trentino separated and isolated from occupying the Venetian Plains: enemy's only line of communications down to the Piave Gorge from Bellona and along the Val Sugana, 50,000 prisoners to date. Austrians chased back across the Livenza towards the Tagliamento, in the mountainous Asiago, and the whole of strong positions between the Brenta and Piave regained. Austrian Dreadnought *Viribus Unitas*, flagship of the Austrian fleet, sunk by Italians at Pola. End of Dual Monarchy; revolutionary outbreaks at Vienna and Budapest: demonstrations against the Hapsburgs: Hungarian National Government, at Budapest, took over the Government and proclaimed a Republic. Bosnian National Council, at Sarajevo, proclaimed the amalgamation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the kingdom of Serbia. Austrian commander-in-chief on Italian front applied to Gen. Diaz for an armistice. King and War Cabinet sent a warm message of thanks to Gen. Allenby: the G.C.B. conferred. Nancy bombed by Germans: severe casualties and damage. *The Times* fund to date £11,594,384.

Nov. 1. Versailles Conference opened: naval delegates present. English and Canadians forced the passage of the Rhonelle, captured villages of Maresches and Aulnoy, and, attacking on a 6-mile front, reached S. outskirts of Valenciennes. British, French, and U.S. troops E. of the Lys forced their way to the Scheldt as far as Gavere, 10 miles S. of Ghent: combined push of U.S. and French from the Aisne to the Meuse. Continued retreat of Austrian armies on the whole front of the Venetian Alps and Plain. Imperial decree issued handing over the Austrian Fleet to S. Slav Council at Agram and Pola: Danube flotilla transferred to Hungarian Government. Count Tisza shot at Vienna. **2.** British at Valenciennes: capture by French of Semuy and S. bank of the Canal des Ardennes from Semuy to Neuville. Mass meeting of Trade Unionists, to consider Labour's part in the Peace, held at Albert Hall. **3.** Surrender of Austria, accepting all conditions: armistice signed by Gen. Diaz,

Italian Comm.-in-Chief, to take effect at noon, Nov. 4. Mutiny of sailors of German Fleet at Kiel. Advance of French and Americans 8 miles on a front of 30 miles: Neuville, Les Alleux, Noival, Buzancy, Bois de Tailly, and woods N.W. of Dun, on the Meuse, taken: the Argonne completely cleared of Germans. Italian military and naval forces landed at Trieste: Italian troops in Trent and Udine. Belgians advanced S. of Dutch frontier and took Baasvelde and Steydinge. Prof. Lammasch handed over to the Austrian State Council the government "so far as it relates to German localities." Hungarian National Council, with Count Karolyi at its head, in power at Budapest. **4.** French reached the line of the Ardennes Canal: La Chesne captured: Americans on the right near Beaumont and Stenay: 17 German divisions defeated, 5,000 prisoners, 100 guns taken: Great offensive by the 1st, 3rd and 4th British Armies, with Army of Gen. Debeney on the right, on a front of 30 miles, E. of Valenciennes to Guise: Landrecies taken: British half-way through the Forest of Mormal: over 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns captured. The defences of the Sambre-Oise Canal broken through by 1st and 3and British Divisions operating on the right N. British several miles E. of Le Quesnoy after fierce fighting. German retreat towards the Meuse, followed by Allies. Scutari entered by Italians. Spread of revolution to Hamburg and other parts of Germany. **5.** Rapid retreat of Germans on wide sections of the Western Front. Forest of Mormal occupied by British: Le Quesnoy captured with its garrison of 1,000 men. French advance between the Oise and Aisne towards Hirson. French over the Ardennes Canal: Beaumont taken by Americans. Germans still retreating between the Aisne and the Meuse. In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Versailles Conference had reached complete agreement as to the terms of armistice with Germany, which the Premier read to the House: Gen. Foch placed in supreme direction of all the forces operating against Germany on all fronts "in this last and decisive phase of the war." Allied reply to Germany through President Wilson: "Germany must apply for the conditions of the armistice to Gen. Foch in the usual military form." Arrival in Paris of Gen. Townshend. **6.** Sedan reached by U.S. troops: main lateral line of German communications cut. French captured Vervins and Rethel. Ministerial changes: Sir Auckland Geddes appointed President of the Local Government Board in addition to present office: peerage conferred on Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Great German retreat continued and became general from the Scheldt N. of Valenciennes to the Meuse. 1st, 3rd and 4th British Armies continued their pursuit towards Mons, Maubeuge and Avesnes. German delegates left for Western Front to receive Allied terms of armistice from Gen. Foch and Adm. Sir R. Wemyss. **7.** Formal entrance into Valenciennes by 1st British Army: Bavai taken N.: Avesnes entered S.: Haumont, in the Sambre Valley, reached. Kiel and Hamburg reported to be in the hands of Committees of Workmen and Soldiers: their demands granted by the German Government: part of the German Fleet, "flying the Red flag," Maj. W. C. Barker, D.S.O., a Canadian, fought 60 enemy aeroplanes, brought down 10, and returned to the British Front severely wounded. Approximate number of German prisoners captured on the Western Front, Jan. 1–Nov. 5: by British, 200,000; French, 140,000; U.S., 50,000; Belgians, 15,000. **8.** Resignation of Prince Max of Baden, Imperial Chancellor. Spread of revolutionary movement over Germany. Bavaria proclaimed a Republic. Further progress of British: W. part of Tournai occupied: the Scheldt crossed to the S.: Condé captured: advance towards Mons on both sides of the Mons–Condé Canal: Maubeuge taken: 18,000 prisoners, several hundred guns taken since Nov. 1 by British. French continued their progress towards Mézières and Charville: 3,500 prisoners captured. **9.** German envoys received by General Foch. "Abdication" of the Kaiser announced. Revolution in Berlin: flight of King of Bavaria: Bavaria, Würtemburg, Saxony, the Mecklenburgs, Brunswick, Hesse, and other countries reported to be suppressing their Governments. Mr. Lloyd George, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, announced the abdication of the Kaiser, and said "Germany's doom was sealed." Flight of the Kaiser to Holland. **10.** French captured Hirson, surrounded Mézières and crossed the Meuse: few German troops remaining on French soil. U.S. troops pushed forward towards Montmédy and the Briery basin. Death of Herr Ballin, Director of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. **11.** Mons entered at dawn by Canadians. Armistice signed by German plenipotentiaries. 11.0 A.M. firing ceased on all fronts. Allies' terms included the giving up of 6 battle-cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers, 50 destroyers, and all submarines, specified number of military guns, &c., immediate evacuation of all invaded countries, release of British prisoners, and the occupation by Allies of the left bank of the Rhine. Messages of congratulation and appreciation sent by the King to the Navy, Army, and Air Force. Scenes of great rejoicing in London and the provinces

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THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1917, was £19,121,196,000, an increase of £3,846,150,000 as compared with the year 1916. The Town Clearing in 1917 amounted to £15,699,258,000, an increase as compared with 1916 of £3,370,960,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,177,478,000, an increase of £103,451,000; and the Country Cheque Clearing to £2,244,190,000, an increase of £371,739,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, Walter Leaf; *Deputy Chairman*, Laurence Currie; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, P. W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector*).

Pelmanism—A Review.

By G. Sidney Paternoster,

Author of "The Great Gift," "Gutter Tragedies," etc.

Definition of Pelmanism. Pelmanism may be tersely defined as the art of thinking scientifically. More liberally interpreted, the term may be said to denote a practical exposition of mental development at the point of fullest efficiency which has been secured through the scientific training of mind and will-power. Thus the Pelmanist is one who, having passed through a course of mental training, has attained not only a knowledge of his own capabilities, but also a knowledge of how to utilise them to the best advantage, coupled with the power so to utilise them automatically in any and every direction.

The Origin of Pelmanism. About the origin of the term there is no obscurity. It owes its derivation to the Pelman Institute, which supplies the practical training in the principles of Pelmanism. From this Institute there has indeed arisen the most remarkable educational movement which has been recorded in this or any other country for many generations. Pelmanism is to-day a household word, its principles practised by hundreds of thousands of people, and the enormous vogue to which it has attained can only be explained on the ground that it supplied an adequate response to a conscious educational impulse manifesting itself simultaneously in all grades of society for greater power of self-expression and self-realisation in thought, word, and action.

This impulse was undoubtedly born of the War. The paramount need for efficiency in every department of activity—military, naval, and industrial—became so obvious that many men and women inevitably asked themselves the question whether they personally were as efficient as they might be. To the majority of citizens of the British Isles in pre-war times there could be only one answer to this question. The defective educational methods general only trained the mind fortuitously, while easy conditions of existence were not calculated to awaken dormant capabilities or even to bring awakened powers to full fruition. To those, however, who were brought up against the bare fact that they were not in a position to get the best out of themselves, the reason why was less important than an effectual remedy. They had the will, and they only needed to be shown the way.

"Truth" and Pelmanism. At this juncture "Truth" was invited to make an investigation of the training given by the Pelman Institute and of the results of that training. The investigation was undertaken, and the conclusions arrived at were published in an exhaustive report of eight pages which was in effect a whole-hearted recommendation of the Pelman Course of Mind Training as an important means of securing, not only individual, but national efficiency. The reason for this recommendation was found in the general conclusions that the Pelman training "was of the highest educational value, valuable to the well-educated, but still more valuable to the half-educated or the superficially educated, and that there are few people who would not find themselves mentally stronger, more efficient, and better equipped for the battle of life by a Pelman Course."

This opinion was formed on the following five specific conclusions based on the evidence examined:—

(1) That the course of training is founded on a scientific basis of natural law.
(2) That it is the product of expert psychological knowledge combined with acquaintance with everyday affairs.
(3) That it is taught by experienced tutors.
(4) That it is devoid of technicalities, is adapted to everyday needs, and provides instruction for securing physical as well as mental well-being.
(5) That there is overwhelming testimony from men and women in all ranks of life to the value of the training, backed up by innumerable specific instances of personal success directly attributable to such training.

The Progress of Pelmanism. The effect of this recognition of the intrinsic merits of Pelmanism was immediate. Pelmanism was revealed as a national want, and by a strenuous publicity campaign, which has been described by a prominent educationist as "a crusade against ignorance and inefficiency," the possibilities of Pelmanism were made widely known. Up to the publication of this article, some three years ago, the Pelman Institute had for the twenty years of its existence been making sure but steady progress, but the value of its services had been recognised by the few rather than the many. The dramatic nature of the change may be gathered from the fact that to-day over 300,000 students have been enrolled on the books of the Pelman Institute, 70,000 of these being men in the Army and Navy, including amongst them ninety-six generals and twelve admirals. Nor does there seem to be a likelihood of any decrease in the force of the movement, since in the first eight months of the current year, i.e., from January 1918, to August, 1918, inclusive, close upon 60,000 new students, civilians and military, have been enrolled, amongst them being an archbishop and various other Church dignitaries, several judges and Privy Councillors, several M.P.'s, commanders and captains of famous battleships, masters of famous public schools, and many medical men.

The Catholicity of Pelmanism. These distinguished Pelmanists show the catholicity of the appeal which Pelmanism makes. It is in that respect truly democratic. To every student it offers the means of increasing his mental girth and stature. The clergyman and the mechanic, just as much as the financier and the manufacturer, the sailor on the lower deck equally with the admiral, the private soldier in the same measure as the general, can share in the advantages of a Pelman training. They need not necessarily have the same objective. The ambitious young man who becomes a Pelmanist usually has a more or less material

end in view. He is aware that efficiency spells success, whether in the counting house or workshop, on the lower deck or in the gun-room, behind the counter or in the trenches. Pelmanism is his open door to success in life, and that it has proved to be such there is abundant proof. In the archives of the Pelman Institute are to be found thousands of letters giving direct testimony to material advancement due to Pelman training, such as increased salaries, higher positions, improved business results, and so forth. Many such instances have been published from time to time, though these represent not a tithe of those which could be published.

The Intellectual Appeal of Pelmanism. But it must be manifest that an archbishop or a Privy Councillor, an admiral or a Member of Parliament, does not become a Pelmanist in order to obtain financial advancement. In such cases the animating motive is the certainty of obtaining a higher intellectual development through the training provided by the Pelman Institute. There is indeed no class, however highly placed or expensively educated, the members of which cannot profitably adopt Pelmanism, and the recognition of this fact is shown by the large number of members of what in previous days was the leisured class who are studying Pelmanism in ever-increasing numbers. Distinguished Pelmanists are many. All ranks of the Peerage, the Bench, and the Bar—in fact, eminent men in all the professions, soldiers, sailors and diplomatists, leaders in society and social service—are finding through Pelmanism a wider intellectual horizon.

The Essence of Pelmanism. Why this result has been attained can be best realised by a knowledge of the underlying principles of Pelmanism. Briefly the central aim of the training given at the Pelman Institute is to develop all the mental faculties in unison. The mind is recognised to be a unit, though exercising a variety of functions. The Pelmanist learns, therefore, to observe things, how to concentrate his attention, then to associate the facts observed and retained in his memory through the concentration, and from the association and reassociation of stored impressions, to develop new ideas by logical process. This is not a mere system of training to develop either the memory power, or will power, or reasoning power separately. Pelmanism realises that all these powers are interdependent, and that one power cannot be developed in isolation from the others. For example, in developing the perceptive faculty, the power of concentrating the mind is *ipso facto* increased. The increased power of concentration automatically strengthens the memory. With an improved memory the imagination is brought into fuller play, and hand in hand with the development of the imagination goes the gift of sympathetic insight. But Pelmanism is more than a system for the development of the perceptive, retentive, and reasoning faculties. The bedrock principles of Pelmanism are, first, the awakening of dormant powers, and, secondly, the focussing of them on a life purpose. It is in this respect that Pelmanism is differentiated from any other system of education. It is the successful method by which these principles are embodied in the training given by the Pelman Institute which gives it the unique value as a character builder which has been commented on by so many of the eminent men who have made a study of the system.

The Teaching of Pelmanism. The system of training may be described in scientific terms as psycho-synthesis. The method, too, has, in fact, just as sound a psychological basis as the teaching, for it is individually imparted to each student. The course consists of twelve text-books and twenty-two exercises in specific mental training, and by a carefully graded series of physical exercises in which brain and body are exercised in unison and co-operation, a valuable means of obtaining swift physical response to a mental decision. Both text-books and exercises are practical expositions of applied psychology, though they are absolutely free from technicality, and present not the slightest difficulty to anyone of ordinary intelligence who can read the English language. The tutors, too, who pilot each student through the course, correct his exercises and smooth away his difficulties, are men and women who have devoted their attention to the study of psychology. In this respect the Pelman Institute is as well equipped as any psychological institution in the world. As an institution of applied psychology it is undoubtedly the greatest, if it is not absolutely unique.

Weighty Opinions on Pelmanism. To the position which Pelmanism has already achieved there is a wealth of testimony to be found in the already considerable literature which has grown up on the subject. Pelmanism has attracted the attention of eminent men and women, particularly those interested in education from the ethical point of view, to a remarkable degree, and no review of the movement would be complete without taking into account conclusions which have been arrived at by such authorities after close investigation and mature consideration. The following excerpts taken from much more voluminous studies of Pelmanism and its actual effect are therefore given under the name of the writers :—

Admiral Lord Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

"The Pelman system teaches how consciously to develop and employ reserve powers. It teaches, first of all, that their existence is a fact, then how to call upon them, and then how to make their use habitual. Again, it is a part of the very remarkable ingenuity of the system that it is applied to the uneducated and the educated alike. The man of slow intellect will, naturally, find the course more difficult than the man who owns a high degree of mental capacity, but both will use the same methods."

Major-Gen. Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B.

"Now, the Pelman system provides mind-drill on scientific principles, and is taught by experienced instructors. It claims to produce not only a good memory, but concentration, self-confidence, self-control, initiative, and observation, and the thousands of letters received from soldiers who have taken the course, both before and during the War, show that it makes no empty claim. . . . The Pelman system is not cram or trick, but a scientific method of training which has proved its value to the soldier in war, and it would, I am certain, be of the greatest benefit if it were adapted to Army training generally."

Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., D.Sc.

"Pelmanism, it seems to me, is not so much an education in itself as the preparation of the mind for education elsewhere; for the education of the street

and shops and countryside; education by home reading, by foreign travel, by secondary schools, and, above all, by universities. So far from being in rivalry with sound educational institutions, with schools and colleges, it is a preparatory ground for them. Its intention is that its pupils shall be enabled henceforth to assimilate and co-ordinate to the utmost advantage all the education they receive or seek for."

Sir James Yoxall, M.P.

"It is rare and, I think, unique. . . . I had tested the men and the methods there; I had satisfied myself that the men are neither unpractical visionaries nor advertising charlatans; I had verified the testimonials which they publish, and the names of the well-known people among their clients: I inquired into the methods they use in a way which only one who is himself a teacher could do; I procured and have studied the books they issue to their clients; I examined the queries they put, the schedules they work by, and the degrees of individual effort they require to be put forth. I went there rather sceptical. I went away rather enthusiastic. And because the more I think about it the more I feel that Pelmanism is the name of something much required by manuals of people to-day; I am writing this.

"Pelmanism is no fake, no dodge, no knack of temporary influence only, and it is not for the few alone. It is not for the relatively few whom Nature has endowed with the successful qualities, who cannot help 'getting on,' and who get on early because the many do not compete with them; it is for the many whom Nature has endowed with all qualities for success except the instinctive knowledge of how to use them aptly."

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

"The Pelman system is a real 'system,' and not a haphazard collection of educational tricks and notions.

"This depends, as I understand upon exact discoveries, but rests upon known and tried 'laws' of psychology.

"Its worth as a 'discovery'—or its main worth—lies in its application of tried principles to practice.

"The system is a 'large' system.

"It is at once a 'first-aid' and a discipline. It saves time in reading who read musically but it demands concentration, and must be taken seriously.

"Its process is at once 'educative.' It draws out the student's own faculties, helping him to help himself—and constructive. It builds habits of mind as of character.

"Its 'exercises' are searching, and the answers to the questions have to be written down succinctly, which in itself is an exercise, and a valuable one, in mental training.

"The staff of the Institute appears to consist of enthusiasts, who thoroughly believe in the system and take great pains.

"The system does not claim a province of its own in education, to be cultivated separately. It is not a branch of knowledge, but offers itself as an instrument ancillary to students in all branches.

"Its methods are sound and alive, are still in the growth, and seem to me capable of being used by the State to its great advantage."

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, Editor of "The British Weekly."

"The Pelman Institute carries out its programme of training upon the basis of a strict analogy between physical and mental development. But the work goes much farther than training upon a common principle; the individual need of each student of the course is the ultimate goal, and it is never lost sight of. Attention is focussed on helping men and women in their individual and special difficulties, and on bringing out the best that is in each. 'Interest' and 'aim' are therefore treated as of paramount importance, as indeed they are, and in stopping that mental 'drift' which is one of the diseases of the age, and in inculcating definite purpose and direction into life and effort the Pelman Institute is doing a work which it would be difficult to overpraise.

"Life implies accomplishment, and accomplishment necessitates intelligent and sustained effort. What the nature of our accomplishment may be matters little so long as it is a worthy accomplishment. The point is that we cannot justify ourselves as human beings unless we fill some niche in the universal scheme of things, and it is because Pelmanism is so manifestly helping thousands of men and women to recognize this, and inspiring them to appropriate action, that I have departed from the usual practice in regard to Pelmanism. I again affirm my strongly-held conviction that it will prove to be an important factor in that rebirth of civilisation which we hope to see."

E. F. Benson.

"I cannot hesitate about recording my confidence in the soundness of the system and in the results which anyone who honestly and consistently follows it may be entitled to expect from it. These results I believe to be very great, but most emphatically the last word that I should apply to them would be miraculous, because the training is entirely based on simple and well-known laws, and the results, therefore, may be deduced in theory as well as practice. Miracles imply a suspension of natural laws; the Pelman system, on the other hand, works precisely in accordance with them. It is an apotheosis of common-sense, and I know no higher praise than that."

Sir H. Rider Haggard.

"The net result is that, so far as my humble judgment goes, I am convinced that not only can the Pelman system do no harm to any human being who adopts the course of study it provides but that it can and does improve the mental and even the moral capacities of great numbers of men and women in all classes of life, and fit them better to cope with the varying circumstances of a difficult world. Also, and to my mind this should be one of the chief objects of all true education, it teaches the student how to teach himself."

Lucas Malet (Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison).

"Pelmanism founds its whole system on psychology. It has realised the existence of that narrow yet all-important line—so dear to the dramatist and novelist—where the physical passes into moral. Its object is to straighten out that line, unpick the knots in it tied by natural disabilities or defective training; making it, taut where it shows a disposition to sag.

". . . To sum up, the main objects of Pelmanism, in as far as I can pretend to grasp and to define them, are initiative, accuracy, intelligent apprehension and use of thought, mental fearlessness, hospitality to new ideas, the harmonious action of mind and body which makes for sanity, for the perfection of moral and physical health."

George R. Sims.

"Just as the professors of physical culture contrive, by the exercises through which they put their pupil, to develop the physical powers and keep his body in condition, so the professors of mental culture attached to the Institute teach the student how to develop his mental powers and to keep his mind in condition. Condition is everything. A horse out of condition cannot be expected to win a race. A pugilist out of condition is likely to be exhausted long before he finds himself in the presence of the enemy.

"To make the horse fit to compete in a race, it is trained; to make the pugilist fit to stand up against an opponent in the ring, he is trained; to enable the soldier to bear the fatigues of a campaign, he is trained.

"Yet thousands of men and women who want to be successful in life, which is at once a race, a fight, and a campaign, are satisfied with the desire for success. They hope to be successful, and with hope for their guiding star they struggle along the rough and broken road which too often lies between them and their goal, only to fall exhausted by the way because they have not been trained to overcome the difficulties and surmount the hardships of their journey.

"Pelmanism not only develops the powers and the faculties which enable you to surmount the difficulties and overcome the more or less important obstacles which may lie between you and the goal of your ambition, but it endows you with the trained sense which enables you to enjoy the journey and finds new points of interest in it at every turn of the road."

Mr. Arthur Machen.

"Pelmanism furnishes the method, the general guide to knowledge and perception. It separates the various objects from the general mass, distinguishes between them, one from another, shows how they are related to each other, shows how the unintelligible signs—as in the page of Homer—are really words in a great language conveying a great message.

"The Pelmanist, then, is the man who has found a guide. He has the clue to the maze."

"Sapper."

"What is this thing which Pelmanism teaches, and which its students wish to be taught? It is well-nigh impossible to sum up the course in a phrase; it is altogether too big a thing. And yet perhaps it can be done, more or less. Pelmanism, as I see it, teaches human nature—your own and the other man's.

"There is no catch in it. It is a system developed along perfectly common-sense lines, which leads to a definite goal. That goal is efficiency.

"Pelmanism trains the untrained mind; that is its *raison d'être*. But from an intellectual point of view the thing can be put in a nutshell. It is not good to go through life blind, and yet thousands do so. Their brains are blind; they see, and do not appreciate; they hear, and do not understand. Pelmanism brings that appreciation and that understanding. Therefore it would seem worth while to Pelmanise, for it is certainly worth while to understand."

Max Pemberton.

"Already it has forged a bond of learning whose links intellectually are of steel. It has founded a great fraternity of the mind, and this fraternity will add thousands to its numbers every week.

"And it stands for more than a mere system of education. Rather let us say that it makes for national regeneration—for a new spiritual and intellectual birth which must write a memorable page in the story of man's progress."

C. Steenbuck, B.A., B.D.

"The Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training, dealing, as it does, with Thought, Feeling, and Will, is something infinitely higher than any ordinary system of mnemonics, and this largely accounts for the phenomenon that the formal title is now being gradually abandoned in favour of a word recently coined to describe it more adequately, viz. PELMANISM. It is not a term invented by the staff of the Pelman Institute, but one which has grown up spontaneously—no one knows how—in the same way as other words grow when a need is instinctively felt for a more adequate term than has hitherto been used. The suffix 'ism' implies something beyond a mere system, a mere department of knowledge, or a mere science; it implies a permeating spirit, a principle, and thus it elevates the Pelman system to what it really is, but what modesty has hitherto prevented its own promoters from claiming for it, namely, a Philosophy of Life, not an abstract discussion of the origin and meaning of Life, but a practical application of the highest principles of life as it is lived in this world, in whatever sphere this may be, from the highest to the lowest. All human beings are, or ought to be, workers; they all share in the principle of life; and therefore Pelmanism is applicable to all and needed by all."

Thomas Pellatt, M.A.

"Pelmanism is based upon those great and eternal principles which underlie the art of all genuine education, and which are just as permanent as the principles which underlie the art of painting, or of architecture, or of any other art.

"The system, therefore, being built upon a rock foundation, is not of the nature of a quack medicine and needs no quack device to recommend it. It makes no claim whatever to transform human nature; to change the earthborse into the racehorse, or so to metamorphose the elephant that he will 'amble nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute'; but it does claim this—success for all who follow the directions given; success in the sense that, after they have been through the course, they will find themselves re-born, as it were, with aims, objects, possibilities—nay, certainties—in front of them such as they never dreamed of before.

"And this claim is verified by the verdict of thousands and thousands of people who have proved its truth. That is why I call the Pelman system sound."

The National Importance of Pelmanism.

The foregoing excerpts from the writings of men and women who view life from such widely different angles can lead only to one conclusion. Pelmanism in action—in other words, the production of the highest degree of efficiency in the individual—is a matter of just as great import to the community as it is to the individual. The deduction that the efficiency of the nation is dependent upon the multiplied efficiency of each citizen will be apparent even to the un-Pelmanised mind. In any form of society the community can only be the sum of the units composing it. A community of blockheads will of necessity be wooden, unprogressive. A community of trained thinkers will be vital, progressive. Hence the Pelman movement is something more than many Pelmanists have realised. The student may embark upon a course of Pelmanism for merely personal motives, but he or she can no more help contributing thereby to the improvement of the whole community than an apple tree which produces a full crop of apples. It is this side of Pelmanism which has won for it such universal commendation from all those interested in the national welfare and national progress who have given its principles and its methods their consideration. No man or woman who does well for himself on sound ethical principles can fail to do well for others. That is a concrete result of Pelmanism.

But, apart from these concrete results, there is one further point which stamps Pelmanism as a movement of the highest national importance. Who would venture to question to-day, or for the to-morrow of reconstruction of national life, the value of action based upon thought instead of passion or prejudice? Never more requisite was the deliberate mind in dealing with national affairs. Essentially the deliberate mind is the product of training in the principles of Pelmanism. The Pelmanist is taught to act upon reason, not upon impulse, and if action is based upon reason, the period of reconstruction need have no terrors for the most easily affrighted.

The Future of Pelmanism.

The Pelmanist, therefore, is the exponent of a force which is as yet incalculable. Pelmanism increases the reasoning powers in the individual and in the community. It demands the why and the wherefore of every problem, and insists upon an answer. The fact, therefore, that Pelmanists already number over 300,000 is a matter of more than ephemeral interest. It is a national insurance policy of which the premium has been paid. But the 300,000 are only a beginning. Already in educational circles is the demand being made that the broad principles of Pelmanism shall receive in the national educational system the attention which they deserve, and which hitherto they have not received. Meanwhile Pelmanism remains for individual attainment—the highway to the intellectual land of promise.

"Mind and Memory" (in which the Pelman Course is fully described, with a Synopsis of the lessons) will be sent, gratis and post free, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the Pelman System, and a form entitling readers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK" to the complete Course for one-third less than the usual fees, on application to the Pelman Institute, 66, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.

Overseas Addresses: 46-48, Market Street, Melbourne; 15, Toronto Street, Toronto; Club Arcade, Durban.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1917) Nov. 1.** Their Majesties and members of the Royal Family present at the funeral of H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G. Prince of Wales left Buckingham Palace on his return to the Front. Death of the Very Rev. Dr. Eliot, K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor. **8.** The King and Queen visited Bristol, Bath, and district. **13.** His Majesty made a tour of inspection in the Home Counties and visited various munitions works. **16.** Members of the American Mission entertained by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. **Dec. 6.** The King sent a message of sympathy to the Governor-General of Canada in respect of the explosion at Halifax. **10.** Lt.-Com. Dudley Ward, M.P., appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. **11.** Message of congratulation sent by His Majesty to Gen. Allenby on the capture of Jerusalem. **15.** Their Majesties and Queen Alexandra present at the Choral Commemoration of the First Seven Divisions at the Albert Hall. **18.** His Majesty was graciously pleased to assume the office of Ranger of Windsor Park. **19.** Lady Maude received by the King, who handed to her the K.C.B. awarded to her late distinguished husband. **25.** Their Majesties spent Christmas at Sandringham, and sent their cordial greetings to the officers and men of the Services. **(1918) Jan. 1.** Special title of "Faithful Ally of the British Government" and style of "His Exalted Highness" conferred on the Nyzam of Hyderabad. **8.** Exchange of courtesies between the King and the Emperor of Japan, each monarch accepting the rank of F.-M. in the other's Army. **9.** The King received in audience Vice-Adm. Sims and Lord Reading, on their appointments respectively as U.S. Naval Attaché and H.M. High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission to the U.S. **11.** His Majesty was represented by Lord Sandhurst at the Thankgiving Service of the Order of St. John for the deliverance of Jerusalem. **Feb. 19.** Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords as a peer of the realm. Gen. Sir William Robertson received in audience by the King on relinquishing his appointment as Chief of Imperial Staff. **25.** Prince of Wales returned to London on the conclusion of his tour in South Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. **Mar. 4.** Prince of Wales at Glasgow on a visit to the Clyde industrial area. **9.** The G.C.B. conferred by the King on King Alexander of Greece. **13.** His Majesty received at Buckingham Palace the Siamese Military Mission, and conferred the K.C.M.G. on the Chief, Maj.-Gen. Phya Bhijai Janridh. **14.** Prince of Wales succeeded the late Prince Christian as High Steward of Windsor. **30.** Return of the King to Buckingham Palace after a visit to his troops in France. **April 3.** Prince of Wales appointed Cadet Col.-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps of the U.K. **9.** Visit of King and Queen to Lincoln to inspect war material and tank works, and wounded men in the hospital. Queen assumed the position and title of Commandant-in-Chief of the Queen Mary's Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. **30.** Their Majesties visited the officers and men at Chatham wounded at Zeebrugge and Ostend. **May 11.** His Majesty at Buckingham Palace reviewed a regiment of U.S. troops proceeding to the Front. **14.** Death of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. **16.** Reception by Their Majesties of the American Delegation. **18.** Capt. the Prince of Wales gazetted temporary major, G.S.O. Lord Wimborne created a Viscount. **20.** Their Majesties visited the exhibition for the after-care of disabled sailors and soldiers. The Queen and Princess Mary visited some of the raided London districts. **21.** Lord Hylton appointed Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Sommerleyton, K.C.V.O., appointed Lord-in-Waiting in Ordinary. **23.** Prince of Wales visited Rome. **25.** Open air Investiture by the King at Buckingham Palace. **27.** Prince of Wales visited the Pope at the Vatican. **31.** Leeds visited by Their Majesties. **June 3.** New decorations for airmen instituted by His Majesty. **5.** The King in residence at the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot. **10.** Lt.-Col. R. A. Sanders, M.P., appointed Treasurer of the Household. **12.** The King and Queen inspected Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps at Aldershot. **17.** Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. **18.** H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught celebrated the jubilee of his entrance into the Army. **19.** Mr. W. Hughes, Premier of Australia, and Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, received in audience by the King. Queen Alexandra's "Rose Day." **20.** Maj.-Gen. the Maharajah of Patiala received in audience by His Majesty, who invested him with the G.B.E. **22.** Visit of the Queen and Queen Alexandra to the Red Cross Pearl Necklace Exhibition. **24.** Duke of Connaught opened the Washington Inn for U.S. officers in St. James's Square. **26.** Royal visit to Bradford. **July 4.** Their Majesties attended the U.S. baseball match at Chelsea; the King handed the umpire a baseball inscribed "George R.I." **6.** Royal Silver Wedding: the King and Queen attended a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. At the Guildhall the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of London, asked Their Majesties' acceptance of a cheque for £53,000. The Lord Mayor received the honour of a baronetcy and the Sheriffs knighthoods. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace. **8.** Their Majesties received at Buckingham Palace a number of deputations, who presented loyal addresses of congratulation on their Silver Wedding. **9.** Silver Wedding gift from the women of India accepted by the Queen. **11.** The King and Queen of the Belgians concluded their visit to London. **13.** Their Majesties present at the special service in St. Paul's Cathedral for the munition workers of Woolwich. **15.** The Prince of Wales elected a Governor of Wellington College. **16.** The Earl of Athlone took his seat in the House of Lords. **17.** G.C.B. conferred on Gen. Pershing by the King. **20.** Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, received in audience by the King, who invested him with the C.V.O. **21.** Mr. Herbert Hoover, U.S. Food Controller, received by the King at Buckingham Palace. **24.** Return of His Majesty to London on the completion of his visit to the Grand Fleet. **25.** The King, Queen, and Queen Alexandra and members of the Royal Family present at a Requiem Service for the late ex-Tsar at the Russian Embassy Chapel. **Aug. 3.** Australia House opened by the King, who decorated certain officers of the Australian Imperial Force on leave from the Front. **4.** Their Majesties, with both Houses of Parliament, attended St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the Special Service of Thanksgiving and Intercession on the fourth anniversary of the war. **5.** Lord

Bertie, ex-Ambassador at Paris, created a Viscount. **13.** Return of the King from a nine days' visit to the Front. **19.** Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace. **28.** Retirement of Dr. Page, U.S. Ambassador, succeeded by Mr. John Davis. **29.** Princess Mary appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.). **Sept. 2.** Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle to return to the Front. **11.** Lord Elphinstone appointed a Lord-in-Waiting. **24.** Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O., Groom-in-Waiting, appointed Deputy-Master of the Household. **Oct. 4.** King's Fund for Disabled Officers and Men opened by the King with a donation of £78,000, the amount of the Imperial Silver Wedding Fund and £25,000 from the Privy Purse. **13.** American journalists visiting England entertained by Their Majesties at Sandringham. **21.** M. Venizelos, Greek Premier, received by the King at Buckingham Palace. **29.** Adm. Prince Yorihito, on a special mission from the Emperor of Japan, presented to the King, at Buckingham Palace, the sword and badge of a F.-M. in the Imperial Japanese Army.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—**(1917) Nov. 7.** Debate in the House of Lords on industrial unrest introduced by Lord Salisbury. **8.** Redistribution schedule to the Reform Bill passed the Committee stage of the House of Commons. Air Force (Constitution) Bill introduced by Mr. Walter Long. **13.** Bill prolonging the life of Parliament (4th Bill) passed its second reading by 222 votes to 28. **19.** Debate in the House of Commons on the Allied War Council: Mr. Lloyd George defended his scheme and his speech at Paris. **20.** House of Commons made several important changes in the Reform Bill, giving the vote to the wife of a Local Government elector, if 30 years of age, and enfranchising every sailor and soldier serving in the war who has attained the age of 19. **22.** Proportional representation rejected by the House of Commons by 202 votes to 126. **Dec. 12.** Vote of Credit for £550,000,000 moved by Mr. Bonar Law. **13.** Government announced that it would contribute £1,000,000 for the relief of sufferers of the Halifax (N.S.) explosions. Sir G. Cave defended the action of the Government in suppressing the issue of pacifist literature. **15.** Select Committee of the House of Commons on Treasury Control of Public Expenditure presented its second Report. **19.** Reform Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords. Constitution of the new Department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office announced, Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., Comptroller-Gen. **(1918) Jan. 1.** New Year's honours included 1 Viscount, 4 Barons and 6 Privy Councillors. Gen. Plumer awarded a G.C.B. Mr. Lloyd George addressed a New Year's Message to the Nation. **2.** Constitution announced of the new Department of the Air Council by Order of Council: Lord Rothermere appointed Secretary of State and President of the Council. **10.** Constitution of new Board of Admiralty and Naval General Staff announced: Mr. Arthur F. Pease appointed a Lord Commissioner with the title of Second Civil Lord. **14.** New Education (No. 2) Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Fisher, conferring more power on the local authorities and removing the apprehensions of religious bodies. **18.** Death of the Rev. F. Byng, Earl of Stafford, Chaplain of the House of Commons, 1855–1874. **22.** Resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the War Cabinet, and of Lt.-Col. Sir James Craig, M.P., Treasurer of the Household and a Government Whip. Lord Selborne's amendment to the Reform Bill, providing for proportional representation, carried in the House of Lords by 132 votes to 42. **23.** Debate in the House of Commons respecting the British operations at Cambrai, and the non-publication of the result of the inquiry. **Feb. 6.** Parliament prorogued: The King's Speech. Royal Assent, Representation of the People Bill. **12.** New Session of Parliament opened by the King. **28.** Debate in both Houses on the food question: the policy of Lord Rhondda defended respectively by Lord Milner and Mr. Clynes. Sir G. Cave, in the House of Commons, explained that M. Litvinoff, the Bolshevist "Ambassador" to London, was not an Ambassador of any recognised Government. **Mar. 6.** Death of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party. Tributes paid to his memory by the Premier, Mr. Asquith, and Sir Edward Carson, in the House of Commons. **11.** Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement as to the connexion between the Government and the Press. **13.** Mr. John Dillon elected chairman of the Irish Nationalist Party. Resignation of the Duke of Marlborough of his office of Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. **14.** Speech by Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, on the state of Russia and the possibility of Japanese intervention in Siberia. **18.** Blue Book "The War Cabinet: Report for the year 1917," issued. **19.** Appointment of Lord Pirrie as Controller-General of mercantile shipping announced. The new "Curfew" regulations announced by Sir A. Stanley, who made important statements on restrictions on railway travelling and coal consumption. **21.** Appointment, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced of Committee to inquire into the actual cost of living to the working classes since June 1914. **April 20.** Death of Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P. since 1885, the miners' leader in Northumberland. **21.** Irish bishops and clergy, at Mass, denounce conscription for Ireland. **22.** Budget statement by Mr. Bonar Law. **29.** Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, to be also Vice-President of the Army Council and Deputy-Secretary of State. **30.** Drastic powers given to the Board of Trade to deal with railway traffic by a Defence of the Realm regulation. **May 5.** Gen. Lord French, K.P., appointed Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, in succession to Lord Wimborne, resigned, and Mr. E. Shortt, K.C., Chief Secretary for Ireland, in place of Mr. Duke, resigned. **9.** Mr. Asquith's motion to refer the charges of inaccuracy, made by Gen. Maurice against Ministers, to a Select Committee of the House of Commons defeated by 293 votes to 106. **11.** Death of Lord Courtney, P.C. **16.** Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, on the Emperor Karl's letter, and German "peace offensives," and the plans of the Central Powers to divide the Allies. **17.** Text of Sir G. Cave's Bill to denaturalise dangerous aliens published. Treasonable communications between Germans and a small number of Irishmen discovered by the Government. **18.** Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland denouncing the pro-German plot, and calling upon all loyal Irishmen to aid in suppressing it. Arrest of 69 Sinn Fein plotters. Royal Assent, Military Service (No. 2) Act. **19.** Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Shaw, K.C.B., appointed G.O.

Com.-in-Chief of Forces in Ireland. **21.** New regulations requiring permits to travel in Ireland in force. **30.** Treatment of British prisoners in Germany raised prominently in the House of Commons. **June 3.** King's birthday honours included 2 Viscounts, 3 Barons, 7 Privy Councillors. The Dukes of Rutland and Atholl received respectively the K.G., and Lord Oranmore and Browne a K.P. New postage rates came into force. **6.** Highly encouraging survey of the food position given by Mr. Clynes in the House of Commons. **7.** Speech by Mr. Lloyd George, in which he eulogised the unsurpassed sacrifices of the British peoples and their Allies. **13.** In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law was closely questioned as to the present position of German banks in this country. **14.** Certain Irish counties and boroughs proclaimed. **15.** Decision of the War Cabinet announced to set up a Committee of Ministers of Home Affairs : Sir G. Cave to be Chairman. **19.** Debates in both Houses of Parliament on Cabinet control. **20.** Mr. Griffith, Sinn Fein, elected M.P. for East Cavan by majority of 1,214 votes over Mr. O'Hanlon, official Nationalist. **21.** Government announced the abandonment, for the present, of Home Rule and conscription for Ireland. **22.** Strong protest issued by Labour members of the Government against incessant "snipping" by anti-national factionists through the Labour Press and other means. Redistribution of Departments at the Ministry of Munitions : Brig.-Gen. J. Seely appointed Member of Council for new group—the "Warfare Group." **29.** Peerage conferred on Col. Sir A. H. Lee, K.C.B., M.P. (the donor of the Chequers Estate to the Nation), in recognition of his public services as Director-General of Food Production, 1917–18. **July 3.** Death of Lord Rhondda, Food Controller. **5.** Central Agricultural Advisory Council set up, amalgamating the Agricultural Advisory Committees of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture. Publication of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, signed by the Viceroy and Secretary of State, as the result of their recent conferences. **8.** The six M.P.'s asked by the Government to make recommendations for dealing with the alien question made their report to the Premier. House of Commons, without a division, accepted the Government Bill extending (fifth time) the life of Parliament until Jan. 30, 1919. Congratulations moved in both Houses of Parliament to the King and Queen on their Silver Wedding. Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Food, appointed Food Controller in place of late Viscount Rhondda. **12.** British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill passed its second reading, in the House of Commons, by unanimous assent. **13.** National memorial of all classes presented to the Premier, urging the immediate establishment of a Ministry of Health. **15.** In the House of Commons Sir G. Cave explained how the Government proposed to give effect to their new policy in dealing with aliens. **16.** Education Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons without a division. Increased maximum prices for coal fixed by an Order of the Board of Trade. **19.** Lord Robert Cecil appointed Assistant-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bt., Minister of Blockade ; Rt. Hon. Maj.-Gen. J. Seely, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Ministry of Munitions, and Maj. Hon. Waldorf Astor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. **22.** Retirement of Mr. A. W. Nicholson, C.B., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, announced. Resignation of Lord Lee, Director of Food Production. **23.** Return of the Irish M.P.'s to the House of Commons after an absence of three months. **25.** Information about the Hague Agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war given by Sir G. Cave. **Aug. 1.** Vote of Credit for £700,000,000 moved by Mr. Bonar Law. Rt. Hon. T. F. Molony, K.C., appointed Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, and Rt. Hon. J. O'Connor, K.C., appointed Judge of Appeal in Ireland. **5.** Education Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords. **6.** Meeting of all parties specially interested in the aliens question held at the House of Commons : Aliens Watch Committee formed, Sir Edward Carson chairman. Important debate in both Houses on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. **7.** Earl of Radnor gazetted Director of Agricultural Production, with temporary rank of maj.-gen. **8.** Labour delegates refused passports by the Government to visit M. Troelstra, the leader of the Dutch Socialist Party. **18.** Official statement that each Dominion is to have a resident or visiting Minister in London, to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, to attend periodical meetings. **28.** Retirement of Dr. Page, U.S. Ambassador in London, announced. **29.** Decision of the Government to appoint a Committee to investigate and report as to the relations that should be maintained between the wages of men and women. **Sept. 16.** Great strike of Lancashire cotton spinners. Letter from Mr. Lloyd George appealing to them to return to work in the interest of the men who are fighting. **30.** "Feed the Guns" Campaign, to raise the second £1,000,000,000, opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Guildhall. **Oct. 5.** Purchase of the *Daily Chronicle* by Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., announced. **15.** Parliament reassembled. **23.** House of Commons, voting on non-party lines, by 274 votes to 25, decided that a Bill should be forthwith passed making women eligible as M.P.'s. **31.** Government Bill making women eligible as M.P.'s introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil.

ACCIDENTS (GENERAL).—**(1917) Nov. 10.** Fire at the Infirmary, Crumpsall, 15 women patients killed. **Dec. 11.** Serious explosion at Crouton Colliery, Lancs., caused by firedamp : five deaths, ten badly injured. **(1918) Jan. 1.** A mine being recovered from the sea at Deal exploded and killed six men. **2.** Motor-bus overturned near E. Finchley Station, and injured 11 people. **10.** Seven lives lost by the explosion of a live mine washed up during a heavy gale and striking against the pier at Rosehearty, on the Aberdeenshire coast. **12.** Colliery explosion at the Minnie Pit of the Podmore Hall Colliery, Halmead, Staffs, resulting in the death of 155 men. **19.** Accident to passenger train, St. Pancras to Scotland, near Lazonby, caused by a landslip : six killed, 17 injured. Training ship *Warspite* destroyed by fire : all the boys in training brought safely ashore. **Feb. 24.** Steamer *Florizel* wrecked near Cape Race with loss of 102 lives. **Mar. 15.** L. & N.W. ss. *Rathmore* in collision with another vessel, 26 lives lost. **April 24.** Motor-bus overturned at Hendon : one killed, 18 injured. **29.** Upsall Castle, Thirsk, destroyed by fire. **May 31.** Explosion at a munitions factory in the North of England caused

the death of three persons and injury to two. **June 9.** Boating accident, with loss of 17 lives, in Ulverston Channel, off Peel Island, Barrow-in-Furness. **July 1.** Explosion at a national shell-filling factory in the Midlands: 100 killed, 150 injured. **9.** Explosion in Arbuckle Pit, near Airdrie, entombing 19 miners. **13.** Marina Pier, Ramsgate, partially destroyed by fire. **Aug. 11.** Great fire at the electric sheds of the N.E. Rly. Co. at Heaton, Newcastle, 38 coaches and sheds, covering five acres, completely destroyed. **18.** Electric train accident at Victoria Station, Manchester, owing to the brakes not acting: 29 passengers injured. **Sept. 24.** Headingham Castle, the remains of an old Norman fortress in North Essex, destroyed by fire. **Oct. 10.** Big fire at Odessa Wharf, Rotherhithe. **24.** Canadian Pacific steamer *Princess Sophia* foundered in a storm off Alaska: 346 lives lost.

ART.—**(1917) Nov. 17.** Death of M. Rodin the great French sculptor. **Dec. 10.** The Orestes Vase, from the Hope Heirloom Sale, acquired by the British Museum. **(1918) Jan. 1.** Knighthoods conferred on Messrs. David Murray, R.A., John Lavery, A.R.A., and Edwin J. Lutyens, A.R.A. **Feb. 13.** Chancery Division, Dublin, granted the application of the National Gallery of Ireland to retain 41 pictures bequeathed by Sir Hugh Lane. **April 23.** The "Ariadne in Naxos" by G. F. Watts, R.A., presented to the Guildhall Art Gallery by Sir Marcus Samuel. **May 3.** Mr. Wm. Stang elected President of the International Society, in succession to M. Rodin. Death of Mr. W. F. Yeames, ret. hon. R.A., aged 82. **8.** Sale at Paris of pictures by M. Degas, the famous painter, realised £224,000. **July 3.** Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A., made a G.C.V.O., and Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., a K.C.V.O. **Aug. 9.** Death of Mr. Asher Wertheimer, of the New Bond Street Gallery. **Oct. 23.** Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., elected President of the R.S.B.A. **29.** "The Triumph of the Innocents," by Holman Hunt, presented to the nation by Mr. J. T. Middlemore, M.P.

CRIMES.—**(1917) Dec. 31.** Mrs. Wheeldon, sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude for conspiring to murder the Prime Minister, officially released from Holloway Prison on account of ill-health. **(1918) Jan. 10.** Arthur Harry Victor de Stamer, a corporal in the City of London Imperial Yeomanry, sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Edward Kenrick Bunbury Tighe, a retired Army captain, at Wimbledon, on Nov. 2. **Feb. 16.** Mr. Arnold Lupton, formerly M.P. for Sleaford, sentenced at Bow Street to 6 months' imprisonment (second division) for aiding and abetting Samuel H. Street, a printer of Streatham, who was fined £62 10s. and 20s. costs, for printing a seditious leaflet without his (the printer's) name and address. (Notice of appeal given.) **Mar. 23.** George Sanders, St. Leo Alfred Garner, and the Twentieth Century Press were fined respectively, £200 and 30 guineas costs, £100 and 15 guineas costs, and £20 and 10 guineas costs, under the Defence of the Realm Act, for having in articles, published in the *Licensed Vehicle Trades Record*, on Jan. 9 and Feb. 6, made statements likely to prejudice recruiting and to cause sedition and dissatisfaction among the civil population. **May 9.** John Maclean, Bolshevist "Consul" at Glasgow, ex-deportee, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for speeches inciting Glasgow munition workers of military age to begin a revolution by seizing the City Chambers, the police stations, and other public buildings. (Released later in the year.) **16.** Appeal dismissed of David Greenwood, a young ex-soldier, sentenced to death for the wilful murder of Nellie Grace Trew on Eltham Common on Feb. 10. **June 4.** At the Central Criminal Court a verdict of not guilty was returned in favour of Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., on the charge of publishing a false and defamatory libel on Miss Maud Allan, the dancer. **8.** Eric Brotherton, manager, and James Percy Walker were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, charged with conspiring to defraud the King and the Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., of money by false representations. Brotherton sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment, Walker to 6 months' imprisonment, both in the second division. **14.** Bernard A. Kupferburg sentenced at the Old Bailey to 3 years' penal servitude for aiding and abetting James Samuel Reardon (sentenced to 18 months' hard labour) wrongfully to apply Government marks to war material with intent to deceive. **July 3.** Mir Anwarrudin, Indian barrister, sentenced at the Old Bailey to 6 months' imprisonment (second division) for perjury in his libel action against *John Bull*. **5.** The Recorder at the Central Criminal Court, in the case of a man charged with publishing a declamatory libel of and concerning his wife, held that a man could not libel himself, and, therefore, according to old common law, he could not libel his wife. **27.** Sir Joseph Jonas, J.P., a former Mayor of Sheffield, and Charles Alfred Vernon, for some time employed at the Ministry of Munitions, charged with conspiring in 1913 to contravene the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, at the Central Criminal Court. The jury found the defendants not guilty of felony, but guilty of misdemeanour in respect of information unlawfully obtained. Sir Joseph Jonas fined £2,000 and Vernon £1,000, defendants to pay costs. Subsequently Sir Joseph Jonas was deprived by the King of his knighthood, and was also removed from the Sheffield J.P.'s. **Aug. 31.** Resignation of Sir Edward Henry, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Macready. **Sept. 16.** Mrs. Villiers-Stuart sentenced at the Old Bailey to 9 months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for bigamously marrying Capt. Villiers-Stuart. **Oct. 31.** Brig.-Gen. W. Horwood appointed Assistant-Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in succession to Maj. Sir F. Wodehouse.

DRAMA AND MUSIC.—**(1917) Nov. 7.** Death of W. H. Kendal, aged 74. **Dec. 15.** Revival of "Charley's Aunt" at St. James's Theatre. **(1918) Jan. 15.** Death of Mr. Mark Sheridan. **20.** Sir Chas. Stanford's orchestral work "Verdun" performed for the first time at the Albert Hall. **Feb. 14.** Sir Arthur Pinero's new play "The Freaks" produced at the New Theatre. **24.** D'Annunzio's tragedy "The Dead City" produced by the Stage Society. **25.** "Ariette" performed for 200th time at the Shaftesbury Theatre. **Mar. 11.** 1,000th performance in London of "Romance" at the Lyric Theatre. **16.** Death of Sir George Alexander, the distinguished actor and manager of St. James's Theatre. **26.** Death of M. Debussy, the great French composer. **May 5.** Death of George Ohnet, the popular French author and drama

tist. **7.** Mr. Louis N. Parker's "Pageant of Freedom" given at the Queen's Hall on behalf of the Red Cross. **27.** "The Knife," after six weeks' run at the Comedy Theatre, transferred to the Queen's Theatre. **June 7.** First performance in public of Mr. Stephen Philpot's opera "Dante and Beatrice" at the Shaftesbury Theatre. **15.** 1,241st and last performance of "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Criterion Theatre. **16.** Gounod Centenary concert at the Palladium, attended by the French Ambassador. **21.** "Nurse Benson" produced at the Globe Theatre. **July 6.** Dr. H. P. Allen appointed to the Professorship of Music at Oxford. **8.** Revival of "The Story of the Rosary" at the Lyceum. **10.** "The Purple Mask" produced at the Lyric Theatre. **19.** Presentation to Sir Alex. Mackenzie on his completion of 30 years as Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. **Aug. 1.** "The Freedom of the Seas" produced at the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Sydney H. Nicolson, MUS. BAC., organist of Manchester Cathedral, appointed successor at Westminster Abbey to Sir Frederick Bridge, retiring. **13.** "Chu Chin Chow" reached its 500th performance at His Majesty's Theatre. **28.** "Shanghai" produced at Drury Lane Theatre. **Sept. 17.** Dickens' Fête at the Botanical Gardens: "Pickwickians" in character drove to Regent's Park. **24.** 300th performance of "Nothing but the Truth" at the Savoy Theatre. **29.** Pageant of "Old Drury," performance on the occasion of Mr. Arthur Collins' 21st year of management. **Oct. 7.** Death of Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., Director of the Royal College of Music. **25.** Centenary of the "Old Vic." celebrated by a *matinée* at which the Queen was present. Death of M. C. Lecocq, French operatic composer, author of "La Fille de Madame Angot." **29.** "Twelfth Night" revived at the Court Theatre.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1917) Nov. 1.** Death of Dr. Eliot, K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor. **Dec. 12.** Dr. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, appointed Bishop of Hereford, in succession to Dr. Percival, resigned. **14.** Dr. Gee, of Durham University, appointed Dean of Gloucester, in succession to the late Dr. Spence-Jones. **(1918) Jan. 11.** "Thanksgiving for the recapture of Jerusalem from the hands of the Turks" held by the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at the Priory Church, Clerkenwell. **24.** Centenary of birth of Dr. Neale, the learned translator of "Hymns of the Eastern Church." **26.** Rev. A. H. Anstey, M.A., Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, elected Bishop of Trinidad. **Feb. 3.** Death of Canon Knox-Little, Canon of Worcester. **Mar. 13.** Visit of Mr. Lloyd George to the Free Church Council Annual Assembly, whom he addressed. **16.** Death of Dr. John Healy, R.C. Archbishop of Tuam. **17.** Canon Scott Holland, D.D., Canon of Christ Church and Regius Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, died. **April 1.** Archbishop of York honoured at Washington by a great reception of leading U.S. statesmen and influential citizens. **19.** Approaching retirement of Bishop Montgomery, Sec. of the S.P.G., announced. **30.** Appointment of Archdeacon Sing Tsae-Seng as Assistant Bishop to Dr. Molony, Bishop of Chen Kiang—the first Chinese Anglican Bishop—announced. Archbishop of Canterbury stated in Convocation that 2,552 Anglican chaplains had served or were serving with the Forces. **May 19.** Dr. Jowett, of New York, entered upon his pastorate at Westminster Chapel. **21.** Dr. Ogilvie and Dr. Drummond elected Moderators respectively of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church for 1918–19. **27.** Celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society at the Mansion House. **June 7.** Commemoration of 700th anniversary of the dedication of Worcester Cathedral upon its restoration after the fire of 1202. **11.** Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester, appointed Dean of Durham. **29.** Prebendary Swaine, D.D., appointed Dean of Manchester. **July 23.** Rt. Rev. C. H. Stileman, D.D., formerly Bishop in Persia, appointed Secretary of the C.P.A.S. **Aug. 5.** Rev. H. R. Gamble, M.A., Canon of Westminster, appointed Dean of Exeter, in succession to Dr. Earle, Bishop of Marlborough, resigned. **26.** Death of Dr. Moule, formerly Archdeacon in Mid China. **Sept. 6.** New Diocese of Coventry formally founded by an Order in Council. **12.** Report of the Archbishop's Committee on the Teaching Office of the Church published. **25.** Canon M. L. Smith, M.A., appointed Bishop-Suff. of Warrington. Death of Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford. **Oct. 7.** Dr. Yeatman-Biggs, Bishop of Worcester, to be first Bishop of Coventry. **21.** Memorial of nine Bishops and others to the Archbishop of Canterbury deprecating the proposed alteration of the canon of the Office for Holy Communion. **26.** Death of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., ex-Bishop of Ripon and sub-Dean and Canon of Westminster. **27.** Death of Dr. Walsh, Archdeacon of Canterbury, ex-Bishop-Suff. of Dover. **31.** Rev. H. L. C. V. De Candole, M.A., appointed Canon of Westminster.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1917) Dec. 17.** Death of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., the first English woman to secure an English medical diploma. **(1918) Jan. 14.** Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died. **Mar. 5.** Death of Dr. Merry, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, sometime Public Orator. **19.** Resolution of Senate of London University to institute degrees in Commerce. **April 2.** Conference of the National Union of Teachers at Cambridge, by 42,757 votes to 26,040, decided against equal salaries for men and women. **May 14.** Death of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Chancellor of University of Durham. **16.** Visit of the delegation of distinguished Italian professors and members of the American University Union to Oxford: they subsequently visited London and Cambridge Universities. **23.** New degree of PH.D. proposed to be instituted at University of Birmingham. **29.** Important statute promulgated in Congregation at Oxford to establish a new School of Agriculture and Forestry. **June 3.** The G.B.E. conferred on Dr. Shipley, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and the K.B.E. on Dr. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. **12.** Rev. G. A. Weekes, M.A., elected Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. **July 15.** Lord Rhondda bequeathed £20,000 to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of scholarships. **16.** The Education Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons without a division. **17.** Lord Glanely gave £25,000 to Cardiff College to establish a chemical laboratory. **30.** Dr. Montagu Rhodes James, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, appointed

Provost of Eton, in succession to Dr. Warre, resigned. **Aug. 5.** Education Bill passed without a division in the House of Lords. **7.** Influential Committee, with Lord Crewe chairman, appointed to prepare a scheme for the creation and endowment of a professorship and lectureship of French in Cambridge University. **Oct. 29.** Memorandum signed by 120 Oxford men, Headmasters of leading schools, including those of Eton and Rugby, to authorities at Oxford University, on the examination of boys, approved by the Board of Education.

LABOUR.—**(1917) Nov. 15.** Programme of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed to Promote Improved Relations Between Capital and Labour published. **29.** Settlement of the railway crisis: traffic men to receive 6s. increase. **Dec. 1.** Coventry strike continued: 50,000 men and women out. **11.** Conference between representatives of Engineering Employers' Federation and Amalgamated Society of Engineers decided definitely on the recognition of "shop stewards." **13.** Strike of 3,000 employees in British aeroplane manufactories for increased wages. **28.** Special conference of British Labour Movement accepted without amendment the Labour Memorandum on War Aims. **(1918) Jan. 2.** Comprehensive report on reconstruction, "Labour and the New Social Order," issued by a sub-committee of the Labour Party. **10.** Announcement of Government's decision to send representatives of British Trade Unions to America. **21.** End of the Austin Motor Works (Birmingham) strike. **23.** Labour Party Conference at Nottingham. Resolution adopted calling for an International Labour Peace Conference in Switzerland. Advance in wages for women on munitions work authorised as from Dec. 15, 1917. **Feb. 14.** Deputation from British Labour Movement to Paris to hold informal discussions on war aims with representatives of the French, Belgian, and Italian Socialist and Labour Movements. **23.** Resolution of the Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference held in London adopted a statement of war aims, deciding to ask the Socialists of the Central Empires to reply without delay. **Mar. 19.** Result of miners' ballot on the "combing out": majority against the Government proposals, 28,754. **April 20.** Death of Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P., the miners' leader in Northumberland. **28.** Representatives of the American Federation of Labour entertained at the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall. **29.** U.S. Labour representatives met by invitation the members of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, to exchange views on war aims. **May 20.** Special Order of the Day issued by Sir Douglas Haig, expressing his "great pleasure" at receiving "so many reports of devotion to duty, endurance, and gallant work on the part of units of the Labour Corps" since the commencement of the great battle of March 21. Biennial Conference of the National Union of General Workers opened at Blackpool. **22.** Decision of conference at Manchester to give cotton operatives an advance of 25 per cent. on the standard price list. **25.** Issue of report of an inquiry made by the Minister of Labour into the constitution and working of works committees in a number of important industries, including engineering and shipbuilding. **28.** Strike of 30,000 South Wales colliers, a local dispute having developed on the question of recognition of the Workmen's Combined Committee. **31.** Miners on strike resumed work throughout the South Wales coalfield as the result of the intervention of the Coal Controller. **June 1.** Decision announced of British Workers League to form itself into a political party to be known as the National Democratic and Labour Party. **17.** Memorandum issued by the Ministers of Reconstruction and Labour foreshadowing a comprehensive scheme for placing on a firm and satisfactory basis the relations of capital and labour. **26.** Labour Conference opened in London: M. Kerensky, ex-Prime Minister of Russia, present. **27.** Interview between delegates of Miners Federation and Coal Controller with reference to their claim for wages advance. **28.** Series of resolutions passed at Labour Conference affecting domestic policy and the interests of workers: "equal rights for women" adopted. **July 2** South Wales Miners Federation Annual Conference at Cardiff: war aims of the Labour Party reaffirmed. **4.** Nineteenth Annual General Council of General Federation of Trades Unions opened at Leicester. **8.** Spread of strike in aeroplane factory at Hammersmith: 40 works affected. **11.** Terms of settlement, as result of negotiations with Minister of Munitions, accepted by aircraft strikers, who returned to work. Annual report of Railwaymen's Union for 1917 published: 401,579 members; estimated total sum of £47,000,000 a year secured by railwaymen by increased bonuses and wages by efforts of the Union. **Aug. 1.** Resolution passed by Executive Committee of British Workers League repudiating the plea for a "peace by negotiation" set up by Lord Lansdowne. **7.** Over 100,000 railway workers enlisted since beginning of the war. £300,000 raised by British miners for motor ambulances for sick and wounded soldiers. **18.** Strike of London women tramway and omnibus workers to enforce their demands for the same bonus as that given to the men. **22.** Settlement of London 'bus strike. 40,000 miners in Rotherham district out on strike. **28.** Arrival of Mr. Gompers in England. **30.** Strike of Metropolitan and City Police. **31.** Strike settled by intervention of Mr. Lloyd George. **Sept. 2.** Trades Union Congress at Derby. **13.** Threatened strike of railwaymen: conference with Railway Board: men refused offer of the Board. **16.** Strike of Lancashire cotton spinners: letter from Mr. Lloyd George appealing to workers' patriotism. **24.** Spread of South Wales railway strike: refusal of Government to reopen negotiations. **Oct. 1.** End of the railway strike: resignation of Mr. J. H. Thomas, General Secretary of National Union of Railwaymen, as a protest against the pacifist intrigues which led to the strike. Later, by request of the Executive Committee of the Union, Mr. Thomas withdrew his resignation.

LEGAL.—**(1917) Nov. 9.** Court of Appeal decided in the case of the Gateshead Union *v.* Durham C.C., that the Guardians were entitled to send the children to any public elementary school within the district of residence, not inconsistent with the right of parents to the free education of their children. **11.** Claim of George Beresford (sometimes known as George Tooth), a gardener, to the Marquisate of Waterford, dismissed by the Court of Appeal. **Dec. 11.** Mr. Justice Darling made a P.C. **(1918) Jan. 23.** Court of Appeal held that a

tenant was not liable for damages done to a neighbours' property by a tree blown down in an exceptional gale. **Mar. 18.** High Court declared against the Crown, in the action of the Marconi Wireless Co., that the Postmaster-General was not entitled to repudiate the agreement of July 30, 1913, to construct a chain of wireless stations round the Empire, and that the agreement was wrongly repudiated by him. **19.** Death of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., a former Lord Justice of Appeal. **26.** Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of Mr. Hugo Wenberger, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury, who decided that he was unable to interfere with the action of the Committee of the Stock Exchange in refusing to elect the appellant. **April 6.** Rt. Hon. J. O'Connor, K.C., Attorney-General for Ireland, appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division, Ireland. **22.** Court of Appeal upheld the decision that Lt. Alex. P. Wernher, of the Welsh Guards, who was killed in action, Sept. 16, 1916, could by his will, he being an infant in law, dispose of the £1,000,000 left him by his father. **30.** Rt. Hon. C. Swinfen Eady appointed Master of the Rolls, in room of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cosens-Hardy, resigned, and the Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C., appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, in succession to Sir C. S. Eady. **June 4.** Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell, Bt., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to Sir Ignatius O'Brien, Bt. Chancery Division decided, under a century-old precedent, that bequests made to the Westminster Cathedral, to the Jesuit Fathers, of Farm Street, and the Dominican Fathers, of Black Abbey, Kilkenny, for masses for the repose of the soul, were invalid. **12.** Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bt., ex-Judge of Appeal, raised to the peerage. **17.** Sir S. P. Sinha appointed a K.C.—the first barrister of Indian birth to receive this distinction. **21.** House of Lords, in the case of Macmillan *v.* the London and Joint Stock Bank, reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal, and ruled that a banker was not responsible for damages by cashing a cheque altered by a forger. **25.** Appeal of Capt. C. E. Banbury dismissed by the House of Lords: plaintiff claimed damages against the Bank of Montreal for alleged negligence and breach of duty by a branch manager in advising him respecting an investment which was unsuccessful: the case raised an important question as to the extent of a banker's liability when he gives financial advice to customers. **July 9.** Decision of King's Bench that sums paid by way of premium on life assurance might be deducted in assessment to super-tax. **12.** Death of Lord Parker, P.C., a Lord of Appeal. **23.** Verdict found for Sir Chas. Hobhouse, Postmaster-General, in the libel action brought against him by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, arising out of statements made during the hearing of a petition of right by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. (Notice of appeal given.) **Aug. 1.** Rt. Hon. Thos. F. Molony, K.C., appointed Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, and Rt. Hon. J. O'Connor, K.C., appointed a Judge of Appeal, Ireland. **2.** House of Lords by a majority of 3 to 2, dismissed the appeal of Mr. Manuel Antonia Rodriguez against the decision of the Court of Appeal, in the action brought against him by Messrs. Speyer Bros., the bankers. The case raised the question whether a partnership dissolved by the war (one of the partners, Edward Beit Speyer, having become an alien enemy), but the partnership continuing for the winding up, could sue Mr. Rodriguez for the payment of a partnership debt incurred before the war. **Sept. 11.** Death of Lord Robson, a former Judge of Appeal. **13.** Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, G.C.B., President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions, died. **Oct. 14.** Death of Mr. Justice Neville. **15.** Lord Justice Pickford appointed President of the Probate, &c. Divisions. **19.** Death of Sir Edward Fry, F.R.S., a former Lord of Appeal. **31.** Verdict, damages one farthing for the plaintiff, in the Dutton *v.* Pitman Shorthand libel case. Peerage conferred on the Rt. Hon. Sir William Pickford.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1917) Nov. 9.** The Lord Mayor's Show characterized by a naval, air, military procession, and the inclusion of Tanks and guns. At the Guildhall Banquet, Mr. Bonar Law spoke on the war outlook: "no short cut to peace." **21.** Death of Sir Henry E. Knight, Lord Mayor, 1882–83. **Dec. 18.** King and Queen visited the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. **(1918) Jan. 26.** Mr. Ald. Moon and Sir A. C. Morton, M.P., appointed trustees of the Crystal Palace as representatives of the Corporation. **Mar. 9.** £75,000,000 subscribed in London in "Business Men's Week." **May 2.** Meeting of the Corporation at the Guildhall resolved that no dealings with enemy firms should be entered into by the Corporation. **June 8.** Death of Sir Lumley Smith, K.C., formerly Judge of the City of London Court. **July 6.** Silver Wedding of the King and Queen. Their Majesties at the Guildhall presented with a cheque for £53,000 from the citizens of London. The Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. C. A. Hanson, created a baronet, and the Sheriffs, knights. **Aug. 3.** Strike of Metropolitan and City Police. **Sept. 29.** Ald. Sir Horace Marshall elected Lord Mayor for 1918–19.

SPORT.—**(1917) Dec. 16.** Death announced of Frank Gotch, the retired heavy-weight wrestling champion. **26.** Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta won by Kilton. **(1918) Feb. 2.** Death of John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, 12 years' champion of the world, until beaten by Jim Corbett. **13.** Death of Mr. Thos. Carter, the *doyen* of the Anglo-French racehorse trainers at Chantilly, aged 77. **Mar. 11.** Australian Cup won by Defence. Trooper Frank Goddard (R.H.G.), beat Sergt. Harold Rolph (Canadian F.), in a 20-round contest in the Ring after seven rounds. **15.** Death of Sergt. Dick Burge, the well-known boxer, aged 3[illegible]. **April 5.** "Charlie" Mitchell, the famous pugilist, died, aged 57. **May 3.** The One Thousand Guineas won by Lord Derby's Ferry. **2.** War Cabinet's decision to restrict racing after May 31 to Newmarket. **25.** Manchester Cup won by Mr. de Pledges' By Jingo. **27.** Death of M. Thomegeaux, the celebrated fencer. **29.** Lord Lonsdale elected Pres. of the British Boxing Control, formed to encourage boxing in the U.K., and to raise the standard of professional boxing. **June 4.** The New Derby run at Newmarket, won by Lady Jane Douglas. Gainsborough. **15.** In a 20-round boxing contest at the Liverpool Stadium, Corp. F. Goddard (R.H.G.) beat Seaman A. Townley (Birkenhead) who retired after the ninth round. **18.** New market Gold Cup won by Lady Douglas's Gal borough. **25.** Eton and Harrow Cricket Match won by Eton by 56 runs on the first innings. **2** Irish Derby, at the Curragh Meeting, won by Ca G. Loder's King John. **July 1.** Death of Mr. W.

Robinson, the famous Foxhill trainer and former jockey. **13.** Second Eton v. Harrow Cricket Match, played on Agar's Plough, won by Harrow by one innings, 7 runs. At Lord's, match between England XI and Dominions XI ended in a draw: the King was present as a spectator. **15.** Grand National Steeplechase run at Flemington, Victoria, Australia, won by Cobran. **17.** First baseball match in Hyde Park, played by U.S. soldiers in England, attended by the Lord Mayor. **24.** Irish Oaks won at the Curragh by Mr. Garland's Judea. **Aug. 5.** Cricket Match at the Oval between England and the Dominions ended in a draw. **Oct. 1.** Death of Maj.-Gen. Viscount Falmouth, son of the famous Lord Falmouth of racing fame: Steward, Jockey Club, 1900-2. **30.** The Cambridge fire Stakes won by Mr. Z. Michalines's Zinovia.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1917) Nov. 9. Arrival in Bombay of Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India. **26.** Death of Sir Leander Starr Jameson. **Dec. 6.** Explosion of a munition ship in collision with another vessel in the harbour of Halifax (N.S.): one-third of the city laid in ruins, 1,226 deaths, 400 persons missing, over 3,000 houses destroyed by explosion and fire, 25,000 people rendered homeless. **11.** Death of Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of Canada. **12.** British Government sent £1,000,000 for the relief of sufferers at Halifax, £1,000,000 sent by the U.S. Government, and £200,000 appropriated by the Dominion Cabinet. The *Porsanger*, the largest ocean-going ship ever built in Canada, launched at Montreal. **17.** General election in Canada: substantial victory for Unionists under Sir Robert Borden. **30.** Election riots at Quebec: city placed under martial law. **(1918) Jan. 2.** Resignation of Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland. **6.** Day of Intercession and Thanksgiving observed throughout Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Egypt. **10.** Australian Ministry reconstructed under Mr. Hughes. **11.** Result of Australian conscription referendum: for, 1,013,000; against, 1,178,000: majority of Australian Forces voted in the affirmative. Serious losses by bush fires in Victoria, Australia, reported. **20.** Death of Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., a former Commander-in-Chief in India. **24.** Mine explosion at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, caused the death of 89 colliers. **26.** Half the business section of Peterborough, Ontario, destroyed by fire. **27.** Mackay, North Queensland, completely submerged owing to heavy rains. **Feb. 4.** Destructive tornado reported to have devastated the seaside suburbs of Melbourne: 14 casualties. **6.** Special tribunal at Arrah delivered judgment in the Bisni Khurid case, connected with the anti-Moslem riots in Oct.: 56 persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment from five to seven years. **14.** Fire at Canadian orphanage and hospital, Montreal: 50 children killed. **15.** Sir John Forrest, Australian Treasurer, elevated to the peerage. **17.** Great rain and floods reported in South Africa: many casualties and great damage done. **25.** Contribution of £250,000 by the Commonwealth towards making good the destruction of the sugar stores by floods in Mackay district. **28.** £127,000 raised by the Mansion House Halifax Relief Fund. **March 2.** Death of Mr. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia. **12.** Violent cyclone in Victoria, Australia. **19.** Torrential rains in all parts of the Karoo, South Africa: numerous washaways on the railways, and much damage done to property. **20.** Bill to enfranchise all women on equal basis with men, except those married to enemy aliens, introduced by Sir Robert Borden in Dominion House of Commons. **21.** Patriotic demonstration at Sydney in connection with Australian Loan Campaign. **23.** Motion to give women the right to sit in the Ontario Legislature rejected. **24.** Death of Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon. **25.** Over £3,500,000 contributed since the beginning of the war to the various funds promoted by the Government of New South Wales. **27.** £815,000 collected on "Our Day" in India. **April 2.** Inauguration of the South African University at Cape Town: Prince of Wales first Chancellor. **6.** Visit of Archbishop of York to Toronto. **27.** War Conference opened at Delhi: message from the King. **30.** Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed Governor of Ceylon; Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica; Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., Governor of Barbados. **May 4.** Successful conclusion of operations against the Marris announced by India Office. **9.** Modderfontein Mining Leases Bill and the Factory Bill passed by South African Senate. **13.** Congratulations of the Canadian Press to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his golden wedding: telegram from the King. **15.** Direct railway service from Cairo to Palestine by the completion of swing-bridge over Suez Canal at Kantara. **21.** In the Dominion House of Commons Sir W. Borden's amendment confirming the recent Order in Council asking that no more hereditary titles should be bestowed in Canada, carried by a majority of 33. **22.** Completion of the Katanga railway, giving direct communication from the Cape to the Congo. **25.** Substantial agreement reached by members of the Joint Canadian and U.S. Fisheries Commission. Resolution framed by Indian Government containing the outlines of its policy for more complete local self-government. **28.** 64,139 recruits enlisted in Canada for active service in 1917. **29.** End of electricians' strike at Winnipeg. **30.** 9,739 awards of decorations granted to date to members of the Australian Imperial Forces, including 32 V.C.'s. **June 7.** Earthquake shocks in Australia in the vicinity of Keppel Bay. **12.** New South Wales Parliament opened with an extensive programme of domestic legislation, including a measure to centralise municipal government at Sydney. **13.** Death of Sir Charles J. Johnson, Speaker of the New Zealand Legislative Council. **15.** British Colony at Shanghai during "Tank Week" subscribed £429,655. **17.** 34,879 pensions and 3,013 gratuities awarded in Canada during the war. **19.** Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East African Protectorate, and H.M. High Commissioner for Zanzibar. **21.** Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bt., appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Seychelles. **24.** First Canadian aerial mail started: special bag carried from Montreal to Toronto. **July 2.** Spread of influenza in Bombay: large increase of death rate. **3.** Hurricane in West Indies: the Grand Cayman swept by a cyclone. **15.** Threatened strike of 300,000 railwaymen in Canada. **23.** Postmen on strike at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Winnipeg, and Toronto: threatened strike of postmen throughout the Dominion. **25.** Severe cold in Australia: weather in Melbourne coldest since

1903. **28.** End of drought in New South Wales; 2,000,000 sheep and lambs lost by the drought. **Aug. 1.** Formation of a United Malayan Council, representing all nationalities in Malaya. **3.** Australia House, London, opened by the King. **7.** Mr. Lloyd George's "Hold fast!" message published in over 100 newspapers throughout Australia. **Sept. 5.** Death of Sir Ratan Tata. **8.** Death of Lord Forrest, first Australian peer and first Premier of Western Australia. **10.** Mohammedan riot in Calcutta: military called out; several casualties. **17.** Trades Congress, Canada, passed a motion promising the whole-hearted support of Labour on all war measures. **30.** Maj. Sir G. A. Lloyd, M.P., D.S.O., K.C.I.E., appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Willingdon, appointed Governor of Madras. **Oct. 3.** Death of Maharajah Sir Sumer Singh, K.B.E., ruler of Jodhpur. **10.** Resignation of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. **28.** New South Wales Assembly passed the Sedition Bill through all its stages.

UNITED STATES.*

(1917) Nov. 6. Mr. Hylaw, Tammany nominee, elected Mayor of New York. **Dec. 13.** Explosion at the Bethlehem Steel Co., Newcastle, Pa. **29.** Intense cold in New York: 14° Fahr. recorded. **(1918) Jan. 1.** New Year messages exchanged between Pres. Wilson and King George, reaffirming mutual solidarity of war aims and interests. Great fire at Norfolk, Va. **2.** Eight acres of munition plant destroyed by fire at Harrisburg, Pa. **8.** Pres. Wilson's message to Congress, in which he specified 14 conditions necessary for a world's peace. **12.** Chicago reported to have been isolated by one of the worst blizzards in its history, paralysing traffic and business. **22.** Inauguration of radio-telegraphic communication between Italy and U.S. **27.** Conflagration at Newark, New Jersey: portion of the quay destroyed and other damage done. **Feb. 11.** Arrival of Lord Reading on a Special Mission to the United States. Pres. Wilson restated U.S. war aims in an address to Congress, and laid down four principles for a just peace. **14.** Death of Sir Cecil Spring Rice, Ambassador to the United States. **28.** Direct telegraphic communication between the War Board at Ottawa and Washington inaugurated by exchange of congratulations. **March 5.** Women for the first time voted in special Congressional elections in New York State. Death of Dr. H. Howe Bancroft, the American historian. **11** U.S. troops stated to be established on four separate points on the Western Front. **15.** Mr. McAdoo appointed sole Controller of American railways. **21.** Government Bill establishing a War Finance Corporation, to aid war industries, passed House of Representatives: measure previously passed by Senate. **April 3.** Third Liberty Loan launched. **5.** Greetings from King George to Pres. Wilson on the anniversary of America's entrance into the war. **May 1.** Air postal service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York inaugurated. **2.** Commercial agreement signed between U.S. and Norway. **5.** U.S. Mission visiting France received in Paris by Gen. Joffre. **9.** Lord Derby, new British Ambassador to the U.S. **14.** Death of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*. First 1,000,000 tons of ships delivered to U.S. Government announced to have put on the high seas. **15.** Members of the American Delegation welcomed by the London Chamber of Commerce. Overman Bill passed by House of Representatives. **17.** Third Liberty Loan for minimum of £600,000,000 stated to have exceeded £800,000,000. **22.** Sedition Bill, giving the U.S. Government wide powers to punish disloyal acts or utterances, signed by Pres. Wilson. **23.** By regulations of U.S. Provost-Marshal all men of draft age must either fight or work after July 1. **29.** Mr. Hughes, Australian Premier, received by Pres. Wilson at Washington. **June 5.** Death of ex-Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks. **8.** American s.s. *Pinar del Rio* sunk by U-boat off Maryland. **15.** League formed of Americans of Italian descent to combat German propaganda among Italian-speaking people in the U.S. **20.** Mr. Gompers re-elected President of the American Federation of Labour. **22.** Disastrous railway collision near Hammond, Indiana: 59 killed, 115 injured. **23.** Proposal for a permanent Anglo-American Union for the preservation of the liberties of the world put forward by Lord Reading. **24.** Gift of £40,000 by American Red Cross to celebrate Italian victory at the Piave. **28.** For the first time since 1812 U.S. troops marched carrying arms through the streets of Toronto. **July 4.** Independence Day celebrated in London, Paris, and Rome, as well as in the U.S. Great New York parade and tableaux of the Allies, and demonstrations throughout the States. **5.** Excursion steamer *Columbia* overturned in the Illinois River: 175 drowned. **6.** First aerial super-Dreadnought, the U.S. giant aeroplane "launched" near New York. **9.** 100 persons killed in a railway collision near Nashville, and over 80 injured. **17.** Legacy of £3,000,000 bequeathed to Yale University by Mr. John W. Sterling, the eminent New York lawyer. **19.** G.C.M.G. conferred by King George upon Vice-Adm. Sims, and other honours on Maj.-Gen. Biddle, Generals Pershing, Peyton, and Bliss. U.S. armoured cruiser *San Diego* sunk off Fire Island. **23.** Mr. Hoover, Food Controller, attending Conference of Allies on food supplies, entertained at the Mansion House, London. **Aug. 1.** New York *Evening Post* purchased by Mr. T. W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. **28.** Retirement of Mr. Page, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, 1913–18. Death of Senator Jones of Kentucky, one of the leaders of Congress. **Sept. 4.** U.S. expenditure for Aug. £11,058,064 per diem. **6.** "Lafayette and Name" Day celebrated throughout the U.S. **17.** Death of Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York. **19.** Mr. John Davis appointed U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. **23.** Mr. Gompers and U.S. Labour Delegates visiting England received by King George at Buckingham Palace. **24.** House of Representatives approved the measure making national prohibition effective on July 1, 1919: measure already passed the Senate. **Oct 8.** Full text of Pres. Wilson's reply to the German Peace Note published. **21.** 30,000,000 people throughout the States celebrated the British Navy's achievements in the war. **24.** Gift of £500,000 by American Red Cross to English "Our Day." **25.** Appeal of Pres. Wilson to the country to return a Democratic Congress at the elections. **26.** Reply of Mr. W. H. Hayes, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to Pres. Wilson's appeal. **29.** Raleigh Tercentenary celebrat

* For principal events connected with the war, *see* "Diary of the War."

in North Carolina and elsewhere in the U.S. **30.** 200,000 cases of influenza reported in U.S. camps: Philadelphia the chief sufferer, with 180,000 cases since the outbreak five weeks previously. **31.** Joint appeal of ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft urging the election of a Republican majority.

OTHER COUNTRIES.*

(1917) Dec. 8. Revolution in Portugal resulted in the overthrow of the Government after three days' fighting. **13.** Dr. Felix Calonder elected President of the Swiss Confederacy for 1918: Dr. E. Müller, Vice-Pres. **29.** Virtual destruction of Guatemala City by an earthquake: 1,000 reported killed, 125,000 people homeless. **(1918) Jan. 9.** Rapid spread of plague in China: passenger and goods traffic suspended between Pekin and Fengcheu (Shansi). **14.** Rising at Santander, Malaga, Valentia, Barcelona. **26.** Ten persons killed, 50 injured by an accident to an express train between Munich and Berlin. **Feb. 16.** Crowded passenger train from Stanislau to Lemberg, catching fire, caused many deaths by burning and drowning in the River Dniester. **Mar. 22.** Argentine general election resulted in sweeping majorities of Radicals supporting Pres. Irigoyen. **24.** Violent earthquake reported from Perugia, Italy. **April 25.** Mt. Stromboli in violent eruption. **May 4.** Amnesty Bill passed the Spanish Cortes. **11.** Roman Municipality granted a Government concession to build a port at Ostia, transforming Rome into a maritime city, at the cost of 47,000,000 lire. **20.** Violent earthquake at La Serena, the capital of Coquimbo, Chile, causing much damage. **21.** Resignation of Sun Yat Sen as Generalissimo of the Constitutional Military Government of S.W. China. **23.** Diplomatic relations between Mexico and Cuba severed. **27.** Illness of King Alfonso, caused by influenza widely spread throughout Spain. **28.** First Danish Rigsdag elected under the new Constitution opened by the King in person. **June 1.** Great fire at Constantinople, covering a distance of over 2½ miles: more than 2,000 houses destroyed, about 20,000 people homeless. **3.** Death of Señor Ramon Valdez, Pres. of Panama, succeeded by Sir Ciro Urilla. Explosion at Beausenq, France, munitions works: about 100 killed, 50 injured. **10.** 400 people killed by an explosion of a munitions depôt at Jassy. Return of Mr. Stefanson, the Arctic explorer, reported from Toronto. **12.** Statue of John de Witt unveiled in the Hague with State ceremonial. **13.** Bill for the damming of the Zuyder Zee finally passed by the Dutch States-General. **15.** Munitions factory at Mainz, Germany, partly destroyed by an explosion: many victims, and considerable damage done. **24.** Capt. Amunsden left Christiania on a N. Polar expedition in the *Maud*. **29.** 45 persons killed and many injured in a railway collision between Mircesti and Roman, Rumania. **July 1.** Bi-weekly through railway service between Penang (Straits Settlements) and Bangkok (Siam) started, shortening connexion with Europe by four days. **4.** Great fire at Kieff over an area of 2 sq. miles: whole streets and a bridge over the Dnieper burnt down; numerous casualties reported. **11.** Violent typhoon swept S.W. Japan, including the Luchu Is. in Kiushiu and Shikoku, and caused considerable damage. **16.** Railway accident in Paris: 15 killed, 70 injured. Trans-African railway, province of Angola, purchased by Portuguese Government. **Aug. 5.** End of the Montevideo Port strike. **14.** Japanese rice riots at Tokyo. **Sept. 7.** Hsu Shi-Chang elected President of the Chinese Republic by a large majority. New Netherlands Ministry formed, M. Ruys de Beercubrouck as Premier. **19.** Collision between two Marseilles express trains in the Pacy Tunnel between La Roche and Dijon: 30 killed, 100 injured. **Oct. 11.** Earthquake in San Juan de Puerto Rico: 150 killed. **30.** Article in the Danish Constitution giving the King the right to declare war to be changed by His Majesty's consent.

* For principal events connected with the war, *see* "Diary of the War."

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

QUANTITIES OF HOME-MADE SPIRITS DISTILLED IN U.K. AND AMOUNTS REMAINING IN BOND ON 31 MARCH, 1912–1917.

Year.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		U.K.	
	Distilled.	In Bond.	Distilled.	In Bond.	Distilled.	In Bond.	Distilled.	In Bond.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1912...	12,339,444	8,497,646	23,629,823	111,236,121	9,747,976	28,367,210	45,717,249	148,100,977
1913...	12,702,427	8,339,861	24,112,500	110,735,245	9,875,747	27,750,493	46,692,764	146,825,599
1914...	13,900,010	8,106,135	28,023,719	113,040,990	9,878,739	26,806,868	51,802,468	147,953,993
1915...	12,891,082	7,525,059	26,999,039	104,296,737	10,249,436	25,866,977	50,139,557	147,688,773
1916...	11,554,812	8,017,790	26,740,957	106,730,173	10,839,430	26,188,157	49,135,199	140,936,120
1917...	10,444,595	8,800,161	28,182,493	101,433,883	13,201,141	27,515,547	51,828,228	137,749,591

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1898–1916.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.°		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.°
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	91,066,038	4,205	55,960,543	58	40,291,958
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,393	4,417	60,090,687	59	41,576,378
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62	40,058,338
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	4,511	67,489,739	63	39,069,076
1902	22,152	1,216,861,421	1,188,219,269	102,061,164	4,607	67,841,218	62	41,628,502
1903	22,435	1,235,528,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	4,595	68,561,855	62	42,326,859
1904	22,634	1,258,294,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	4,586	69,172,531	62	42,660,741
1905	22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	70,064,663	62	43,466,356
1906	23,063	1,286,883,341	1,240,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	72,781,854	62	44,445,077
1907	23,108	1,294,065,662	1,259,481,315	112,178,174	4,854	76,609,194	63	44,939,729
1908	23,205	1,310,533,212	1,278,115,488	110,552,833	4,764	76,407,801	64	43,486,526
1909	23,280	1,314,406,642	1,265,080,761	110,682,266	4,754	75,037,588	62	45,136,464
1910	23,387	1,318,515,417	1,306,728,583	114,237,132	4,885	76,569,676	62	47,355,889
1911	23,417	1,324,018,361	1,326,316,990	117,240,062	5,007	78,617,824	62	48,581,746
1912	23,441	1,334,963,518	1,294,337,046	128,553,417	5,484	81,224,343	63	47,329,074
1913	23,691	1,334,011,000	1,454,761,000†	139,451,000	5,887	87,320,000	63	52,131,000
1914	23,701	1,341,222,000	...	139,098,000‡	5,869	88,173,000	63	50,925,000
1915	23,709	1,347,312,000	...	144,860,250‡	6,110	93,378,872	64	51,481,378
1916	23,709	1,349,219,000	...	154,468,000‡	6,536	102,251,000	66	51,947,000

° Previous to 1912 these figures were exclusive of Rents, Tolls, Navigation, Steamboats, &c., but the 1912 and 1913 figures include receipts from all sources.

† Includes 314,912,000 Passengers holding Workmen's Tickets.

‡ Includes the estimated amount receivable by the Companies under agreement with the Government.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bill-drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

Tithe Rent Charge for 1913 was £74 14*s.* 9¼*d.*; for 1914, £75 16*s.* 4*d.*; for 1915, £77 1*s.* 4¼*d.*; for 1916, £83 2*s.* 6¾*d.*; for 1917, £92 18*s.* 0¼*d.*; and for 1918, £109 3*s.* 11*d.*

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX brought in £3,001,268 in 1916-17: Table Waters and Ciders, £1,229,008: Cinematograph Films, £169,334; and Clocks and Watches, £456,864.

COST OF THE WAR, FORTY THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Federal Reserve Board of Washington, U.S.A., estimates that the cost of the war for all belligerents up to May 1, 1918, amounted to £35,000,000,000, and that the probable cost up to the end of the present year would be £40,000,000,000.

The Board has reason to believe that these figures are substantially correct. The Public Debt of the principal Entente countries is estimated at £21,000,000,000, and the aggregate debt of the Central Powers at £9,000,000,000.

MATCHES DUTY.—In 1916 a Customs Duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* per 10,000 matches imported, and an Excise Duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* per 10,000 made in the U.K., were imposed. A duty was also imposed on any tinder box, tinder lighter, or other mechanical and portable contrivance for producing a spark or flame, of 1*s.* each of those using spirit and 6*d.* on others. The receipts for the matches duty in 1916-17 amounted to £1,029,000, the quantities for which duty was paid being 6,089,000 standard gross of 10,000 matches, and from mechanical lighters £4,390, the numbers taxed amounting to 146,000.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in eleven years 1907-1917.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1907	19,622	12,978	£202,811	£62,781	£140,030	7,296,404	2·680
1908	19,079	13,811	193,601	36,538	157,063	7,402,817	2·577
1909	17,982	13,322	176,205	42,984	133,221	7,510,273	2·394
1910	16,919	13,136	164,989	57,645	107,344	7,250,277	1·333
1911	15,640	12,041	190,079	45,606	144,473	7,321,424	2·136
1912	15,981	13,071	183,905	44,672	139,233	7,393,969	2·161
1913	15,160	12,172	391,755	64,060	227,695	7,467,307	2·030
1914	12,798	10,830	190,950	159,195	131,755	7,467,307	1·713
1915	10,435	9,902	147,806	34,588	113,288	7,467,307	1·397
1916	11,420	11,582	220,174	61,050	159,124	7,128,405	1·602
1917	14,052	13,228	262,788	78,353	184,425	7,011,141	2·004

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 1911.
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	3,618,245	49,458,150
In North America	3,893,020	7,458,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Australasia	3,214,685	6,240,000
Total	13,153,712	434,286,650

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Empire enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones, and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 70,000,000 Christians (63,000,000 Protestants, 7,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *The United Kingdom.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to what has been already stated, the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a

sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—*(a) Those having responsible government.* The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. *(b) Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta. *(c) Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad. *(d) Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown. *(e) Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria. *(f) Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. This practice has grown up in effect as a corollary of the principle, "No taxation without representation," which was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous experiment the principle has become an accepted maxim of British administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—For many years the Imperial Dominions have contributed to the defence of the Empire, and a movement has recently been made by the various self-governing Dominions to provide land and sea forces to defend their territories against aggression. Canada has reorganised her old-standing militia, and has a naval defence scheme in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which is to be replaced by an Australasian fleet; while their land forces have recently been reorganised. South Africa is developing a scheme of military service for home defence, and makes considerable contributions to the naval expenses of the Empire. These schemes are largely the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, held periodically at London, and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Othe Dominions provide for the defence of the immediate area, but the general strategica defence of the Empire is undertaken by th Imperial Government.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin o the Imperial Conference may be traced to th presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers o the various self-governing Dominions, repre senting their countries at the celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Simila gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 an 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Con ference was changed to Imperial Conferenc At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretar presided, but with the change of title addition importance was given to the assembly by th assumption of the Presidency by the Prim Minister of the United Kingdom. In 1917 an 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial Wa Conference, and was held under the Chairman ship of the Secretary of State for the Colonie The constitution of the Conference is as follows: *President*, The Prime Minister of the Unite Kingdom; *Chairman (in the absence of the Pr sident)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Mini ters of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, N Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfound land, the Secretary of State for India and othe representatives of India; *Secretary*, H. C. V Lambert; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G. E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of th United Kingdom is the supreme legislati authority of the Empire. This Parliament ha with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegate its legislative authority to other parliamen constituted by itself, while retaining a gener supervision of Imperial affairs through th medium of the Colonial Office. The Secreta of State for the Colonies is a member of th Cabinet of the United Kingdom, his actu participation in the government of the Imperi Dominions varying with the measure of se government accorded to them. Parliament al exercises a control over Indian affairs throu a Secretary of State. (*See* also "Imperial Co ference," *ante*.)

THE JUDICATURE. — The Supreme Judic Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Co mittee of the Privy Council, before which appe may be brought (in the form of a petition to t Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vi Admiralty, and from the Courts of India a every British Dominion. The Committee consi of such members of the Privy Council as ha held or are holding high judicial office, provis being made for the inclusion of representati of India and the self-governing Dominio India and the Dominions have each a judic system, with judges appointed by the Cro The Supreme Judicial Authority for the Uni Kingdom is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—The general defence of the Emp is undertaken by the Imperial Governme aided in an increasing degree by the governme of India (*q.v.*) and the self-governing Dominio (*see* Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and So Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Ro Navy (*see* United Kingdom), the "second li being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of t British Army (*see* United Kingdom). Questi affecting general strategy are considered determined by the Defence Committee, wh

secures co-ordination between the sea and land forces of the Empire.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University Colleges and Universities have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships, each of £250, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision has since been rescinded by an Act of Parliament.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariff of the United Kingdom is imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom are the principal wheat-producing units. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee, sugar, and rubber are largely cultivated. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S. Cotton is extensively grown in India and Egypt, and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire, while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South Africa and Australasia. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India rubies and emeralds.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The Imports of all Nations may be valued at £3,500,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000, to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1913 was valued at £2,108,686,000 (Imports £1,165,436,000; Exports £943,250,000), of which 73·8 per cent. was Foreign and 26·2 per cent. Inter-Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,403,555,000), India (£327,225,000), Canada (£233,000,000), Australia (£158,275,000), New Zealand (£45,275,000), and South Africa (£103,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1915, there were 11,353 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,285 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,068 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,218 steam vessels of 20,830,918 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of 19,235,705 tons; Dominions, 1,543 vessels of 1,595,213 tons) and 1,135 sailing vessels of 443,150 tons (U.K., 610 vessels of 305,663 tons; Dominions, 525 vessels of 137,487 tons).

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

WEALTH OF THE EMPIRE.—It has been computed by statisticians that the capital wealth of the British Empire amounted at the end of November, 1917, to twenty-six thousand million pounds (£26,000,000,000), and its yearly income to £4,000,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1916–1919.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.	1915–1916. (*a*) Net.	1916–1917. (*a*) Net.	1917–1918. (*a*) Net.	1918–1919. (*a*) Net.
CIVIL SERVICE.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	4,062,740	2,948,582	2,831,894	3,266,998
II. Salaries and Expenses	4,604,991	4,547,929	4,818,172	5,826,737
Secret Service	150,000	500,000	250,000	500,000
III. Law and Justice	5,028,420	4,740,461	4,860,882	5,013,801
IV. Education, Science and Art	20,956,239	20,448,508	21,412,175	25,529,228
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,486,811	1,387,362	1,367,605	1,291,421
VI. Non-effective and Charitable do.	1,091,109	1,080,050	1,063,600	1,389,244
VII. Old Age Pensions, Ministry of Labour, Insurance, &c.	13,089,000	12,654,000	12,200,000	12,085,000
	1,034,430	918,262	1,232,426	1,398,562
	6,595,001	6,201,248	7,325,904	6,691,613
Total Civil Service	£59,017,468	£55,514,844	£57,362,658	£64,021,618
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.				
Customs and Excise	2,514,607	2,474,513	2,522,693	2,597,918
Inland Revenue	2,273,792	2,516,350	2,726,050	2,975,360
Post Office, Post Office Packet Service, Post Office Telegraphs, Post Office Telephones	26,836,380	26,537,145	25,580,310	26,141,304
Total Revenue Departments	£31,624,779	£31,528,008	£31,229,053	£31,714,582

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population (1911).	Total Imports (1917).	Total Exports (1917).
					£	£
Europe.						
United Kingdom	..	..	121,090	45,500,000	1,064,000,000	527,000,000
Isle of Man	..	..	230	50,000	—	—
Channel Islands	..	..	70	97,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	122	215,000	3,318,412	589,552
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	20,000	—	—
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest	1757-1897	1,900,000	315,000,000	132,000,000	166,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	11,600,000	20,000,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1785-1909	1,660	700,000	62,000,000	58,000,000
Federated Malay States	,, ,,	1874-1888	27,500	1,000,000	8,931,000	27,598,000
Other Malay States	,, ,,	1909	24,800	800,000	1,575,000	5,229,000
Hong Kong	,, ,,	1842-1906	390	440,000	—	—
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000	887,000	1,170,000
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	—	—
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000	660,000	709,000
Cyprus	Treaty Cession (1878)—(*Annexed*, 1914)	1878	3,600	275,000	1,000,000	800,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	5,100,000		
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,400		32,000,000	17,000,000
Basutoland	,,	—	10,300	350,000		
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	,,	1889	450,000	1,750,000		
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	146,000	800,000	650,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	80,000	1,400,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,100,000	1,260,000	1,100,000
Northern Nigeria	,, ,,	1391	255,700	10,000,000		
Southern Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	78,000	7,000,000	5,100,000	6,000,000
Somaliland	,, ,,	1884	68,000	300,000	323,000	240,000
East Africa	,, ,,	1888	282,000	4,000,000	2,200,000	1,900,000
Uganda	,, ,,	1894	223,500	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,100,000
Zanzibar	,, ,,	1890	1,020	200,000	900,000	600,000
Nyasaland	,, ,,	1891	300,000	1,000,000	200,000	210,000
Egypt	Occupation (*Protectorate*, 1914)	1882	400,000	12,000,000	21,000,000	31,000,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,100,000
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	370,000	3,300,000	3,750,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	—	—
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,506	35,000	41,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250			
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850			
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200			
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	7,200,000	160,000,000	240,000,000
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900			
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900			
Alberta	,,	1670	255,300			
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700			
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000			
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	210,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	850,000	3,200,000	2,000,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	56,000	475,000	333,000
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1659	730	240,000	676,000	1,130,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	260,000	800,000	1,000,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	196,000	1,850,000	2,207,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	330,000	4,500,000	5,100,000
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	40,500	500,000	540,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	19,000	725,000	160,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,240	600,000	1,750,000
South Georgia	,, ,,	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	1,650,000		
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,320,000		
South Australia	,,	1833	904,000	400,000	77,500,000	78,000,000
Queensland	,,	1821	670,500	626,000		
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,220	191,000		
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	282,000		
New Zealand	,, and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,050,000	2,500,000	33,300,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	130,000	880,000	2,200,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	250,000	150,000
Pacific Islands	Treaty Cession	1893-1906	12,500	200,000	225,000	300,000

Country.	Government Representative.	Representative in London.
Europe—		
Malta	*Field - Marshal* Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Gibraltar	*Gen.* Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor & Commander-in-Chief*	" " "
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Lord Chelmsford, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., *Viceroy and Governor-General*	*India Office*—Rt. Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, M.P., *Sec. of State.*
Madras	Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	
Bombay	Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	
Bengal	Earl of Ronaldshay, *Governor*	
United Provinces	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Punjab	Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Burma	Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Cyprus	*Maj.* Sir John E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Ceylon	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	" " " "
Straits Settlements	*Capt.* Sir Arthur H. Young, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Hong Kong	Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Borneo	Aylmer Cavendish Pearson, *Governor*	" " " "
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, *Raja*	*Advisory Council, Millbank House, S.W.*
Africa—		
Egypt	*Gen.* Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *High Commr.*	*Foreign Office.*
Union of South Africa	Viscount Buxton, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* / Rt. Hon. Lord Boyden, *Premier*	Rt. Hon. Wm. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., K.C., *High Commr*
Basutoland	Sir Herbert Cecil Sloley, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Bechuanaland Protectorate	*Lt.-Col.* F. W. Panzera, C.M.G., *Res. Commr.*	" " " "
Rhodesia	Sir F. D. P. Chaplin, *Administrator*	*British South Africa Company.*
British West Africa—		
Gambia	Sir E. J. Cameron, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Gold Coast Colony	Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., *Governor & C.-in-C.*	" " " "
Sierra Leone	Richard J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Nigeria	*Col.* Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Gov.-Gen. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
East and Central Africa—		
Somaliland Protectorate	G. F. Archer, C.M.G., *Comr. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
East Africa Protectorate	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Uganda Protectorate	Robt. T. Coryndon, C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., *Sultan* / *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Northey, C.B., *High Commr.* / *Maj.* F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., *Brit. Resident*	" " " "
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Cons.-Gen.*	" " " "
Mauritius	*Maj.* Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Seychelles	*Maj.* Hon. Sir EustaceFiennes, Bt., *Gov. & C.-in-Ch.*	" " " "
Ascension	*Captain* H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge*	*H.M. Admiralty.*
St. Helena	*Maj.* H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
North and South America—		
Dominion of Canada	His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Governor-General* / (Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., *Premier*)	Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*
Newfoundland	Sir Charles Alex. Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Gov.* / (Rt. Hon. William Frederick Lloyd, *Premier*	Sir Edgar R. Bowring, *High Commissioner* (1918).
Bermuda	*Gen.* Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
British West Indies—		
Jamaica	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Ch.*	" " " "
Bahamas	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Leeward Isles	Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Windward Isles	Sir George Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Barbados	*Lt.-Col.* C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Trinidad and Tobago	*Maj.* Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. *Governor*	" " " "
British Guiana	Sir W. Collet, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
British Honduras	Eyre Hutson, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Falkland Islands	William Douglas Young, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Oceania—		
Commonwealth of Australia	(Rt. Hon. Sir R. Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen. & C.-in-Ch.* / Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, *Premier*)	Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, *High Commissioner.*
New South Wales	Sir Wm. Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. W. A. Holman, *Premier*	Hon. Sir Gregory Wade, K.C., *Agent-General.*
Victoria	Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Hon. Sir Peter McBride, *Agent-General.*
South Australia	*Lt.-Col.* Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* / Hon. A. H. Peake, *Premier*	Hon. Edward Lucas, *Agent-General.*
Queensland	*Maj.* Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Gov.* / Hon. D. F. Denham, *Premier*	Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
Tasmania	Sir F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *Gov.* / Hon. J. Earle, *Premier*	Hon. Sir J. McCall, M.D., *Agent-General.*
Western Australia	Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. John Scaddan, *Premier*	Hon. J. D. Connolly, *Agent-General.*
Dominion of New Zealand	Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen. & Com.-in-C.* / Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, *Premier*	Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., *High Com.*
Fiji	Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., *Administrator*	" " " "
Pacific Islands	Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C.M.G., *High Commr.*	" " " "

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in July 1914 of 46,431,548. In 1916 there were 986,892 births (21·1 per 1,000), 650,250 deaths (14·6 per 1,000), and 333,570 marriages (14·2 per 1,000) in the United Kingdom. In 1916 the Police numbered 72,497. The number of Immigrants was 48,762, and of Emigrants 76,479, in 1916. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1917 was 794,021, and 5,941 Criminals were convicted in 1916. There were in 1917 66,004 registered Joint-Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,716,989,129. There were also 1,468 Building Societies, with a share capital of £45,208,375 and £58,460,131 outstanding on mortgage securities, and 2,525 Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies, with 3,221,088 members and a share capital of £44,259,302. In 1916 there were 18,602 applications for Patents, of which 8,424 were sealed, and 14,766 Designs and 2,878 Trade Marks were registered. There were 1,699 cases of Insolvency in 1916. In 1916 shipping to the extent of 49,693,427 tons entered and 46,085,440 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1914 sailing (115) and steam (110) vessels numbering 225, exclusive of losses by enemy action, were totally lost, their tonnage being 106,441, and 1,778 lives, including 1,011 on the *Empress of Ireland*, were lost. Of the total area, 31,849,590 acres were under cultivation in 1916, 6,996,558 acres being under corn crops, 2,774,928 under green crops, 21,565,337 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, &c. The live stock included 1,292,626 horses, 7,442,155 cattle, 25,006,987 sheep, and 2,314,331 pigs; 1,975,291 acres of wheat, 1,501,815 acres of barley and bere, and 3,075,263 acres of oats were grown in the United Kingdom, while 100,070,320 cwt. of wheat and 9,960,325 cwt. of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1916.

UNITED KINGDOM BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1909–1916.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1909	1,145,900	25·7	313,302	14·1	667,608	15·0
1910	1,122,925	25·0	320,699	14·3	630,386	14·0
1911	1,104,986	24·4	329,986	14·6	672,138	14·8
1912	1,096,518	24·0	338,988	14·8	631,491	13·8
1913	1,102,123	24·1	342,247	14·9	652,793	14·2
1914	1,101,551	23·9	352,833	15·3	661,671	14·4
1915	1,024,378	*22·2	421,311	*18·3	†720,035	*15·6
1916	986,892	21·1	333,570	14·2	†650,250	14·6

* Based on estimated population in 1914. † Including only civil deaths.

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1900–1916, and of those who arrived from 1903–1916. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the chief Destinations of the Emigrants (*British and Irish only*).

Year.	Nationality of Immigrants.				Year.	Destination of Emigrants.				
	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.		To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand	To South Africa.	Total.
1903	49,916	62,998	4,381	112,914	1900	18,443	102,797	14,922	20,815	168,825
1904	59,965	84,616	5,143	144,581	1903	59,652	123,663	12,375	50,206	259,950
1905	55,903	66,809	4,573	122,712	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1907	81,239	79,349	3,862	160,588	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	262,077
1908	93,302	78,741	—	172,043	1908	81,321	96,869	33,569	19,568	263,199
1909	84,872	67,196	—	149,068	1909	85,887	109,700	37,620	22,017	288,761
1910	90,571	73,578	—	164,139	1910	156,990	132,192	45,701	27,297	397,848
1911	105,366	87,352	—	192,718	1911	184,860	121,814	80,770	30,767	454,527
1912	111,075	88,106	—	199,181	1912	186,147	117,310	96,800	28,216	467,666
1913	132,815	94,828	—	227,643	1913	196,278	129,169	77,933	25,955	469,640
1914	133,081	96,789	—	229,870	1914	94,482	92,808	48,013	21,124	293,204
1915	73,468	56,184	—	129,652	1915	19,434	37,763	14,907	11,699	104,919
1916	48,762	35,892	—	84,654	1916	18,953	28,884	7,191	7,905	76,479

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general Census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801	16,345,646	1861	29,321,288
1811	18,509,116	1871	31,845,379
1821	21,272,187	1881	35,241,482
1831	24,392,485	1891	38,104,975
1841	27,036,450	1901	41,976,827
1851	27,724,056	1911	45,370,530†

*,*The population of the United Kingdom, a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the statute mile was in 1911: England, 618·0; Scotland, 156·5; Ireland, 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1911, IRELAND, 1821-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1911.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION. Males.	Females.	Total.	INCREASE. Decennial.	Per Cent.	FAMILIES. Number.	Persons in each.	INHABITED HOUSES. Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,523	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
SCOTLAND.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,008	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
IRELAND.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	‡1,622,739	‡19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·23
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	‡753,418	‡11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	‡386,590	‡6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	‡237,541	‡4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	‡470,086	‡9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	‡245,975	‡5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	‡68,556	‡1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66,120	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	‡3,378	‡2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150 370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	‡1,455	‡0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken.
‡ Decrease.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population. Census, 1911.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1918.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	144,588	Samuel H. Whitbread	H. Spensley	H. M. Lindsell, C.B.	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens.
Berks (Reading)	463,834	280,794	J. H. Benyon	Sir Clarendon Golding Hyde, Bart.	Sir R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.	J. H. Benyon	L. T. Morland	Maj. A. F. Poulton.
Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G.	J. Bell White	Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor	Rt. Hon. Lord Anslow	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne.
Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Capt. J. H. Mander	Prof. C. S. Kenny, LL.D	Sir H. G. Fordham, D.L	A. Tabrum	Col. A. Chichester.
Isle of Ely (March)	238,073	69,752			F. M. Bland	Charles Bidwell	C. E. F. Copeman	
Cheshire (Chester)	621,276	954,779	Duke of Westminster	James Edgar Dennis	Sir H. Lloyd	Col. G. Dixon	Reginald Potts	Mj.P. Malcolm, D.S.O.
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	John C. Williams	E. G. B. Lethbridge	Mr. Justice Rowlatt; G. T. Petherick	W. C. Pendarves	C. L. Cowlard	Maj. H. B. P. Smith
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	265,746	Earl of Lonsdale	Sir J. T. Hutchinson	G. A. Rimington	Rev. Canon Sutton	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	C. de C. Parry, O.B.E.
Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	J. B. Marst'n-Smedley	H. St. J. D. Raikes	J. Oakes	N.J. Hughes-Hallett	Maj. F. R. Anley.
Devon (Exeter)	1,658,995	699,703	Earl Fortescue	H. A. Bentinck	Lord Coleridge; G. C. Davie; T. H. Kekewich	Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan.
Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Alban J. Woodroffe	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Durham (Durham)	649,344	1,370,011	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Brodrick Dale	His Hon. Judge Greenwell	Sir F. Brown	Harold Jevons	W. G. Morant.
Essex (Chelmsford)	986,975	1,359,158	Earl of Warwick	Sir Frederick Green	Hon. C. H. Strutt W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh	W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	736,097	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	James E. Rawlins	F. A. Hyett	F. A. Hyett	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. Stanley Clarke.
Hants (Winchester)	1,048,926	950,979	J. E. B. Seely, C.B., M.P.	F. R. H. S. Sutton	Duke of Wellington, K.G.; W. Holding	Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B.	Maj. St. A. B. Warde
Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,745	83,185	H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg (*Gov.*)			Sir G. Baring, Bt., M.P.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O., D.L.
Hereford (Hereford)	539,230	114,269	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Sir R. Harington, Bt.	His Hon. J'ge Ingham	James Corner	J. R. Symonds	Capt. Hon. E. S. Champion.
Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Brig.-Gen. Visct. Hampden, C.B., C.M.G.	Capt. Hubert L. Butler	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey; Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law.
Huntingdon (Hunt'gdon)	233,985	55,577	Howard Coote	Sir H. S. Fordham	G. F. Rowley	G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester.
Kent (Maidstone)	975,991	1,045,591	Marquess Camden	Col. J. M. Rogers	Lord Harris; Coles Child	Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis	W. B. Prosser	Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde.
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,919	4,767,832	Lord Shuttleworth	Col. G. Hesketh, V.D.	Percy J. Hibbert; J. Openshaw Hon. Sir Dudley Stewart-Smith, K.C.; Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir H. E. Clare	H. P. P. Lane, M.V.O.
Leicester (Leicester)	523,779	476,553	Duke of Rutland	J. Fielding Johnson	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes.
Lincoln: Lindsey (Lincoln)	1,705,293	563,969	Earl Brownlow	Christopher Hatton Turnor	E. C. T. d'Eyncourt	Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt.	Charles Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes.
Kesteven (Sleaford)					Earl of Ancaster	Sir J. H. Thorold	T. H. Holdich	
Holland (Boston)					F. Howard and R. Sleed (*Vice-Ch.*)	W. Dennis	W. H. Gane	
London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Rt. Hn. F. H. Jackson	Robert Wallace, K.C.		John Dix	
Middlesex (Brentford)	143,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	S. M. Dent	Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	W. Regester	W. G. Austin	(Vacant).
Monmouth (Monmouth)	345,043	395,749	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Capt. C. O. Liddell	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.	Alfred Onions	F. Lyndon Cooper	Victor Bosanquet.
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	499,116	Earl of Leicester	H. F. Smith	Wm. Carr, F.K.North; F. M. Bland	J. S. Holmes	G. C. Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander.
Northampton (North'ton)	582,679	218,733	Earl Spencer, K.G.		Sir C. Knightley, Bt.	S. G. S. Sackville	H. A. Millington	J. D. K. MacCallum.
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	44,728			H. B. D. Woodcock	Marquess of Exeter	(Vacant)	

ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—*continued.*

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population Census 1911.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1918.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,291,515	696,893	Duke of Northumberland	Sir George Noble, Bt.	Sir Francis D. Blake, Bart., M.P.	Sir Francis Blake, Bart., M.P.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James.
Nottingham (Nottingham)	616,287	604,098	Duke of Portland, K.G.	W. H. Mason	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; H. Mellish, C.B.; F. H. Oates	Viscount Galway, C.B.	H. H. Copnall	Capt. W. H. Tomasson, M.V.O.
Oxford (Oxford)	491,421	189,484	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	F. Gelden-Somervell	Sir Edward O'Malley	W. H. Ashhurst	James Rose	Maj. Douglas Roberts.
Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,347	Lord Ranksborough	J. E. Corby	Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	R. A. Adam	W. Wilson.
Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	J. H. A. Whitley	R. L. Kenyon	Sir J. B. Bowen-Jones Bart.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke.
Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,443	453,025	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Henry Thos. Daniel	Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Siney	Capt. H. C. Metcalfe.
Stafford (Stafford)	744,985	1,279,649	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Geo. E. Meakin	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.
Suffolk, E. (Ipswich)	930,631	394,060	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., M.P.	C. Pettiward	Hon. John de Grey; A. Maitland-Wilson; C. H. Lomax; R. F. White; T. K. Crossfield	Earl of Stradbroke; Marquess of Bristol	A. T. Cobbold	Capt. J. G. Mayne. Maj. E. P. Prest.
Surrey (Guildford)	463,553	845,578	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	J. H. Renton	Sir Charles Walpole	Clifford B. Edgar	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant.
Sussex, E. (Lewes)	938,630	663,378	Lord Leconfield	Sir J. M. Barrell, Bt.	Sir A. Bosanquet, K.C.; W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.	J. Godwin King; Lord Leconfield	H. J. T. Mellveen; S. Thornely	Maj. H. G. Lang. A. S. Williams.
Warwick (Warwick)	557,527	1,247,418	Earl of Craven	G. F. Jackson	J. S. Dugdale, K.C.	J. S. Dugdale, K.C.	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley.
Westmorland (Appleby)	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield	J. C. Hamilton	Earl of Lonsdale	J. W. Weston, M.P.	A. Milne	H. B. Greenwood.
Wilts (Salisbury)	864,017	286,822	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.	Maj. E. Richardson-Cox	Marq. of Bath, K.G.; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Col. H. Llewellyn, D.S.O.
Worcester (Worcester)	452,112	287,210	Earl of Coventry	Lt.-Col. A. H. Hudson	J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	L.-Col. H. S. Walker, C.B.E.
Yorks, E.R. (Beverley)	741,172	432,759	Lord Nunburnholme	A. C. Dorman	W. H. St. Quintin	Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickerstaeth	Maj. W. H. Dunlop.
" N.R. (Northallerton)	1,358,135	419,546	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.		E. R. Turton	Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt.	H. G. Thornley	Mj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G.
" W.R. (Wakefield)	1,773,592	3,045,377	Earl of Harewood		W. Sheepshanks	J. Æ. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Gen. L. W. Atcherley.

WELSH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION (1911), LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1918.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,417	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.	F. W. Turner	The Lord Lieutenant	R. O. Pierce	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk, C.B., D.S.O.	David Powell	Hon. R. C. Devereux	Lord Glanusk, C.B.	H. F. W. Harries	Capt. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	447,071	59,879	Herbert Davies-Evans	Evan Jones	J. W. W. Bund	J. M. Howell	F. R. Roberts	E. Williams.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	586,472	160,406	John Hinds	Thomas Lewis	F. D. W. Drummond	Rev. R. H. Jones	J. W. Nicholas	W. H. Evans.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	322,742	125,643	John Ernest Greaves	David T. Lake	The Lord Lieutenant	John T. Jones	A. Bodvel Roberts	J. Griffiths.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,634	144,783	Lord Kenyon	Lt.-Col. Gee	L. W. Jolf Petit	W. G. Dodd	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	E. Jones.
Flint (Mold)	159,575	92,705	Henry Neville Gladstone	Lt.-Col. H. Hurlbutt	Mr. Justice Bankes	J. E. B. Jones	H. A. Tilby	R. Y. Davies.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	487,329	1,120,910	Earl of Plymouth	D. Radcliffe	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.	Hopkin Morgan	T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, M.V.O.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)	524,035	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.	R. D. Evans	The Lord Lieutenant	R. C. Anwyl	D. Breese	R. Jones.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	510,211	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	R. Q. Wilson	Richd. Lloyd	Hugh Lewis	G. R. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland.
Pembroke (Pembroke) Haverfordwest	393,003	89,956	Lord St. Davids	D. Harrison	Sir C. E. G. Philipps	S. B. Sketch	R. A. Wheatley	F. T. B. Summers.
Radnor (Presteign)	238,663	22,590	Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps	W. T. Davies	E. M. Samson	C. C. Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	R. Jones.
			Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.	H. W. Duff-Gordon	W. Green Price			

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1917-18. s. d.	Mayor, 1918-19. * Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
London :	4,521,301	24·8	15·0	...	7 6		
City of London	14,720	7·9	15·6	5,818,898	7 3	*Sir H. B. Marshall	Sir James Bell.
Westminster	160,000	12·5	15·5	6,996,789	7 10 aver.	G. W. Tallents	John Hunt.
Battersea	150,023	17·7	15·2	995,079	10 6	W. J. Moore	W. Marcus Wilkins.
Bermondsey	119,983	27·7	18·8	915,956	11 6	Arthur J. Ferris	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	107,362	22·64	15·6	532,541	10 1	Lt.-Col. W. J. Lewis	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	261,328	22·5	13·7	1,331,070	8 6	E. Cook	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	63,130	14·8	14·2	923,023	8 3	Rev. R. Hudson, M.A.	Thomas Holland.
Deptford	103,527	20·1	16·0	606,325	10 2	W. A. Wayland	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	87,923	15·5	9·3	1,004,172	7 4	H. B. Barton	...
Fulham	153,161	23·1	13·2	917,021	7 6	Sir H. G. Norris	J. Percy Shuter.
Greenwich	97,577	15·52	11·53	687,195	8 0	Charles Stone	Francis Robinson.
Hackney	196,598	17·1	14·6	1,234,100	9 6	Louis S. Johnson	N. Scorgie (*acig.*).
Hammersmith	114,952	17·7	14·3	889,204	8 8	Henry Foreman	Leslie Gordon. M.A.
Hampstead	75,649	13·3	10·8	1,101,212	8 8	E. A. O'Bryen	Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	49,355	15·7	17·5	1,179,727	7 6	G. P. Parker	Lionel Walford.
Islington	327,403	17·62	15·48	1,831,944	8 3	Sir George Elliott	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Kensington	172,317	14·8	16·3	2,449,795	9 0	Sir W. H. Davison, K.B.E.	W. Chambers Leete, O.B.E.
Lambeth	272,038	25·2	15·3	1,838,968	9 2	Sir Charles H. Gibbs	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	172,433	22·33	10·68	1,101,257	7 10	A. H. Nicholl	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	142,551	15·4	16·7	1,482,174	7 9	H. G. Handover	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar	162,442	23·13	16·84	834,480	13 8	Rev. W. H. Lax	J. B. Skeggs.
St. Marylebone	103,441	14·5	17·0	2,219,762	8 1½	H. F. New	James Wilson.
St. Pancras	208,006	18·2	15·1	1,741,083	9 1	G. F. Parsons	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	89,675	22·5	22·5	755,396	10 4	H. Busby Bird	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	191,907	27·4	17·4	1,187,890	8 4½	Walter J. Wightman	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	279,804	17·9	16·9	1,478,073	11 5 to 9 4	F. J. R. Miles	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	49,776	15·5	14·1	335,444	9 1	H. J. Ormond	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	332,202	14·72	12·69	2,197,590	9 0	Lt.-Col. Sir A. D. Dawnay	D. A. Nicholl.
Woolwich	157,970	15·1	9·3	922,492	9 4	Henry Smith Syer	Arthur B. Bryceson.

Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

A list of Cities (in Small Capitals), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1918-19. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.	6,892	18·8	12·3	31,634	H. S. Challenor	H. G. W. d'Almaine.
Accrington, Lancs.	45,029	12·89	13·88	207,700	D. C. Dewhurst	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	65,219	14·9	12·7	434,729	†J. P. Hamilton	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,374	18·5	14·8	11,870	W. F. Thompson	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants	7,900	...	...	36,655	T. Webb	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,736	25·26	10·5	10,633	Edwd. Alex. Heelis	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,842	6·2	12·6	13,678	Charles Bartlett	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	45,179	17·7	16·1	199,144	John J. Broadhurst	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury	11,048	...	...	...	R. W. Locke	...
Bacup, Lancs.	22,324	12·64	15·60	89,191	Samuel McLerie	Joseph Entwistle.
Banbury, Oxon	13,463	19·31	16·65	70,620	W. J. Harding	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	53,929	30·4	17·3	287,145	Wm. Emsley Raley	Wm. P. Donald.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,484	13·8	14·01	57,804	F. A. Jewell, M.B.E.	S. J. Taylor.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	83,179	24·3	11·4	402,399	Alfred Barrow	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	11,540	...	10·77	77,710	T. B. Allnutt	John A. Kingdon.
Bath, Somerset	69,173	12·0	12·8	413,442	A. W. Wills	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,395	15·7	16·5	171,276	David Stubley	Joseph Hanson Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,139	...	...	29,540	E. J. Hindes	Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	39,185	16·49	14·88	218,024	F. R. Hockliffe	Charles Stimson.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,075	21·73	14·31	64,720	J. W. Plenderleith	A. H. M. Weddell.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,654	22·1	11·9	54,979	Harry Wray	James Willis Mills.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,745	24·4	11·65	9,178	John Green	Stanley Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	15,728	16·64	15·53	132,972	G. H. Gray	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,500	18·79	14·99	34,950	A. R. Adams	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	144,993	26·9	14·2	726,972	David R. Rowlands	James Fearnley.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1918-19. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	870,000	19·7	12·6	5,026,517	*Sir D. Brooks, G.B.E.	J. Beaumont Jones.
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,409	14·9	19·1	6,550	R. W. Francis	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	134,387	12·8	15·5	575,110	Lawrence Cotton	Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	62,206	13·4	13·9	596,000	A. Lindsay Parkinson	D.L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,477	25·8	19·4	14,678	J. J. Lampard	W. H. Wilson.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,734	...	...	24,977	G. C. Carpenter	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	180,851	14·8	15·1	877,939	Lord Leverhulme	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs.	69,876	24·4	17·61	493,526	Harry Pennington	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,679	21·72	14·99	62,153	A. Cooke - Yarborough	R. W. Staniland.
Bournemouth, Hants	78,395	12·49	15·01	792,281	Edward E. Bishop	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,633	22·5	12·5	12,798	C. Gardner	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	288,458	16·7	16·0	1,678,506	*J. Hayhurst	Frederick Stevens.
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,768	12·8	23·9	22,942	Thomas Whitefoot	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	16,802	17·07	14·14	67,178	F. G. Haggett	Arthur King. (LL.B.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	14,334	13·10	17·6	98,468	E. Lambert	A. E. Matthewman,
Bridport, Dorset	5,962	7·1	14·2	25,997	W. S. Edwards	Chas. George Nautes
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,843	13·68	15·51	88,573	John Wood	Herbert G. Roberts.
Brighton, E. Sussex	131,237	14·3	14·6	894,063	Herbert Carden	Hugo Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	363,312	16·36	14·28	1,903,533	*Henry Wm. Twiggs	Edmund J. Taylor.
Bromley, Kent	33,649	18·0	11·5	251,506	F. Gillett	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,282	18·6	11·7	17,766	A. C. Rogers	G.H.M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	106,765	14·4	16·1	444,509	R. Hargreaves	Peregrine Thomas.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,266	16·52	13·5	287,716	George Hill	John B. Chapman.
Bury, Lancs.	59,407	13·43	15·99	290,853	James Hacking	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,785	14·80	17·14	687,702	Owen A. Clark	Arthur P. Wheeler.
Buxton	14,375	15·88	13·12	107,000	W. F. Mill	Josiah Taylor.
Calne, Wilts.	3,539	17·4	13·7	12,362	W. B. Treacher	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	55,812	12·6	12·1	385,785	Ralph Starr	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	24,108	16·6	16·5	133,038	R. A. Bremner, M.D.	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,719	18·8	14·8	267,815	B. Carr	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,282	11·4	13·2	20,300	Alfred P. Indge	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,250	22·5	15·5	181,794	William Paine	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	19,500	21·89	14·52	126,749	Walter Cowell	George Melvin.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,944	15·4	15·8	317,898	John D. Bendall	Robt. Owen Seacome
CHESTER	39,038	21·55	16·66	226,580	John M. Frost	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	40,500	20·6	12·2	160,303	Ernest Shentall	Jas. H. Rothmell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,591	20·0	17·0	60,000	Sir Sharp Garland	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8,400	...	...	32,000	Edwin Bowker	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,972	21·4	19·5	12,448	William Toy	Albert E. Mace.
Chorley, Lancs.	31,500	...	...	123,702	Lewis Wilson	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,000	...	...	34,570	W. Tucker	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,500	17·5	14·9	53,343	J. J. Carter	William Self Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	43,452	17·0	14·1	196,543	G. Fairhead Wright	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	25,693	...	...	109,016	Edward Carr	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,310	20·68	15·38	39,134	F. Jackson	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	119,023	20·2	10·4	522,405	Joseph T. Bates	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	44,970	...	...	174,518	C. J. Bowen Cooke	Harold S.K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	186,917	15·3	11·8	1,175,083	Howard Houlder	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	57,538	18·3	14·0	333,845	T. E. B. Bates	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,005	15·0	13·4	32,765	Thomas Wilton	Sydney. J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,344	11·18	14·29	175,000	Walter Worth	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants	3,517	20·16	12·9	16,549	T. H. Marriott	Fredk. Willoughby.
Deal, Kent	11,297	20·24	15·08	57,772	William H. Redsull	Alfred Chas. Brown.
Derby	132,864	18·3	13·4	584,999	W. B. Robotham	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,741	17·9	14·3	27,400	Roland J. Neate	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,351	19·5	17·12	291,810	Walter France	John Hall.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	48,455	21·6	14·0	282,334	Abner Carr	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester	9,842	16·8	14·9	49,742	G. J. Dennis	A. G. Symonds
Dover, Kent	43,645	21·82	15·75	203,100	Edwin W. T. Farley	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,146	17·4	18·8	23,135	Percy Austin Roden	Samuel John Tombs.
Dudley, Worcestershire	51,079	25·81	13·70	188,808	G. W. Adshead	A. Holt.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,422	19·1	12·0	80,910	Joseph Cooke	Ernest Barlow.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts.*	Population. 1918.	Rate per £,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1918 19. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Dunstable, Beds.	8,057	18·8	16·3	32,572	E. Franklin	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,550	17·9	21·9	70,182	George H. Procter	G. Armitage Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	71,030	14·9	10·5	542,443	S. J. King	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	52,542	15·9	11·5	464,928	C.O'B. Harding, M.D.	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	156,526	20·7	11·0	549,247	J. O. Williams	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	14,000	...	...	59,814	Thomas Wheeldon	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	41,944	19·7	12·3	191,905	A. Bethel	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	64,797	18 20	9·50	242,307	†S. J. Sanders	F. W. Claxton.
Enfield, Middlesex	56 338	17·91	11·05	320,813	†David Weston	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,341	...	...	39,000	C. F. Cox	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	60,788	14·7	16·4	338,521	James G. Owen	H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.
Eye, E. Suffolk	2,000	13·6	16·5	8,755	James Wm. Martin	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,136	17·8	15·45	51,016	C. Spargo	Ed. Ernest Armitage
Faversham, Kent	10,619	20·6	13·2	49,369	S. R. Alexander, M.D.	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	33,495	19·2	14·7	265,000	Sir Stephen Penfold	Arthur Fred. Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	2,276	8·76	9·2	16,988	W. H. L. Shadwell	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	120,830	28·7	17·6	447,677	John Maccoy	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	55,559	26·9	13·8	194,418	W. H. Griffin	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	3,908	22·77	14·07	25,000	Maj. J. A. Walter	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	21,668	14·24	14·44	87,227	Mary A. Partington	Theo. Walter Ellison.
GLOUCESTER	55,026	13·27	13·14	243,536	Sir James Bruton	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	8,847	12·52	13·63	52,460	C. Burgess	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts	2,133	...	...	12,365	R. L. Towgood	Gerald Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	22,727	22·83	13·07	90,332	Sir A. Priestley, M.P.	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	28,117	...	...	149,138	James Berrey	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	74,659	20·89	12·62	324,554	F. Moss	John W. Jackson.
Guildford, Surrey	23,820	19·9	11·3	162,065	Wm. Shawcross, M.A.	Albt. David Jenkins.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,373	12·8	16·1	472,413	Howard Clay	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	33,706	11·5	11·9	276,068	T. H. Fleming	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,618	25·8	19·8	74,960	C. T. Watson	Herbt. Wright Bell.
Harwich, Essex	13,623	24·7	11·2	44,890	E. Saunders, M.B.E.	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	18,719	11·33	14·76	88,791	David Holstead	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	61,145	14·9	13·5	409,401	Arthur Blackman	Percy Idle.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,171	26·7	14·6	3,299	R. A. Park	J. E. D. Stickney.
Helston, Cornwall	2,938	16·2	12 3	9,876	William Hall	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	12,888	22·7	11·3	65,552	G. A. Talbot	Alfred E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,456	21·3	13·6	33,904	William Hamilton	Alfred Caldecott.
HEREFORD	25,913	16·6	12·5	133,925	E. R. Dymond	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,384	20·4	11·9	55,612	H. R. H. Gosselin	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	26,697	22·28	13·35	122,330	J. S. Hargreaves	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	20,390	20·0	12·10	78,600	Owen Haines	Arthur Jos. Clarke.
Higham-Ferrers	2,726	20·1	12 2	8,524	Thos. Pateuall	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Honiton, Devon	3,191	14·4	14·3	17,263	S. W. Hook	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	91,900	11·3	10·9	704,286	P. F. Teychenné	P. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	42,173	10·8	15 0	415,254	A. R. Sargeant	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	107,820	13·25	13·79	604,452	Carmi Smith	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	277,991	19·1	16·1	1,336,787	*Peter Gaskell	H. A. Learoyd, M.A.
Huntingdon	4,003	19·5	19·6	21,319	Henry Perkins	J. Percy Maule.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	14·9	13·07	148,414	John Mirfin	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	6,387	22·55	15·56	46,205	Wm. Richard Colby	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex	78,188	14·4	10·5	433,173	†W. H. Stevens	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	31,673	29·4	10·9	89,356	Arthur Henshaw	Sidney C. James.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	72,800	...	...	360,612	E. C. Ransome	William Bantoft.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	33,732	30·4	16·6	125,000	John Hall	Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	43,490	11·8	13·1	211,834	F. N. Binns	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,033	11·16	17·6	70,855	J. J. Thomas	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,544	22·77	14·04	107,655	Joseph Ray	J. H. Thursfield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,201	21 15	15·6	86,268	P. T. Chatterton	J. W. Woodstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames	37,975	15·3	12·2	234,934	Sir Charles Burge	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	41,410	16·4	12·87	211,017	William Briggs	T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.
Launceston, Cornwall	4,117	14·0	16·4	20,050	Wm. Fookes Thompson	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	26,713	15·9	16·9	191,446	G. Cashmore	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	459,260	17·3	16·1	2,269,067	*Joseph Henry	Sir Robert Fox.
Leicester	232,664	16·95	13·54	1,159,560	Walter J. Lovell	H. A. Pritchard.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population. 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1918-19. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Leigh, Lancs.	47,029	19·39	14·90	193,861	J. Ashworth	W. H. Cowburn.
Leominster, Hereford	5,737	23·3	15·1	36,224	J. Benj. Dowding	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,972	15·21	16·12	63,800	A. E. Rugg	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	124,736	16·0	12·6	529,855	†T. W. Mitchell	R. Vincent.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,616	17·7	12·8	47,709	H. G. Hall	Herbert Russell.
LINCOLN	62,048	17·0	13·2	273,808	C. T. Parker	William Bagshaw.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,371	...	...	20,634	R. H. Lee	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	767,992	27·9	18·7	5,047,302	*Lt.-Col. J. Ritchie	E. R. Pickmere, M.A.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,373	...	...	4,898	Robert Pease	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	22,990	17·5	12·2	109,451	Walter W. Coltman	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,883	...	...	38,819	Sydney H. Jackson	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	33,777	18·81	14·49	145,712	H. R. Boardley	R.B.Nicholson, O.B.E.
Ludlow, Salop	5,926	19·4	16·8	23,055	Edward Sheldon	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	55,000	21·43	11·4	280,000	Henry Impey	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,874	...	...	10,100	Arthur Finn	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,294	12·3	16·1	11,340	A. J. Woodroffe	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,329	15·17	13·68	22,402	E. A. G. Stone	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,797	16·0	15·5	122,403	Joseph Geo. Frost	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks	15,218	16·1	12·98	96,708	C. W. Cox	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	35,475	16·5	16·3	206,831	G. Foster Clark	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,248	19·4	13·7	24,328	E. T. Baker	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,657	15·0	16·0	7,680	A. M. J. Duck	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	714,385	16·8	13·4	4,853,310	*John Makeague	Thomas Hudson.
Mansfield, Notts	36,888	22·5	11·2	147,438	J. Lievesley Wilson	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	30,000	12·7	15·5	184,886	W. B. Reeve	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,401	15·78	13·19	19,970	G. H. Hughes	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks	105,124	20·03	19·35	553,930	Joseph Calvert	Preston Kitchen.
Middleton, Lancs.	27,983	15·8	14·2	131,890	W. M. Wiggins	J. P. Walmsley.
Monmouth	5,269	22·0	14·2	24,440	William Sambrook	G. B. Adamson.
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,133	13·1	14·63	85,527	J. Birkett	T. Ponsonby Tilly, M.A.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	24,285	15·7	13·5	103,380	John Stockdale	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,436	28·4	17·1	28,409	J. Robert Temple	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	13,205	18·7	15·5	65,000	J. A. Bottomley	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs.	39,479	14·1	11·7	183,090	John Rickard	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts.	16,400	16·4	13·7	77,401	W. E. Knight	H. Tallents.
Newbury, Berks	12,107	12·4	17·5	55,728	C. A. Hawker	F. Quekett Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,201	13·79	14·41	65,408	W. V. S. G. Goodwin	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,107	23·4	15·0	1,761,064	*Arth. M. Sutherland	Arthur Maule Oliver
Newport, I. of Wight	11,209	18·7	10·5	47,022	F. E. Whitcher	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	93,000	23·2	14·6	478,015	Henry C. Parfitt	Albert A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent	1,333	...	...	6,846	A. H. Smith	Walter Lamacraft.
Northampton	90,064	11·3	12·1	413,892	J. J. Martin	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	121,478	16·0	14·0	476,069	*G. M. Chamberlin	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	259,904	15·9	16·6	1,287,317	*J. E. Pendleton	William John Board.
Nuneaton, Warwick	37,073	24·6	11·5	160,000	*H. C. Jones	F. S. Clay.
Okehampton, Devon	3,200	17·8	10·4	11,674	W. Brown Channings	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	147,495	14·4	16·0	567,922	John Berry	J. H. Hallsworth.
Ossett, Yorks	14,078	...	...	65,790	George F. Wilson	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	9,991	...	...	75,187	W. Morris	A. Walter Morris.
OXFORD	53,048	17·06	12·83	456,601	Sir Robert Buckall	Richard Bacon. M.A.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,092	17·43	11·96	8,356	Benjamin Annear	Matthew H. Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	13,478	17·48	13·85	65,069	George Poole	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	33,574	15·02	13·73	161,249	Charles Vergette	William Mellows.
Plymouth, Stonehouse & Devonport	179,375	19·3	16 4	1,063,108	J. F. Brown	R. T. Fittall.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	15,949	...	...	78,671	O. Holmes	William Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	38,886	16·2	13·9	202,408	G. A. Dolby	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants	245,827	20·7	14·5	1,154,049	John Timpson	G. H. Etherton.
Preston, Lancs.	117,113	16·8	13·69	480,266	H. Cartmell	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,027	17·5	17·3	60,297	W. Croft Forrest	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	2,468	26·3	10·3	15,305	Capt. E. W. Jaffray	Charles B. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	18,394	20·7	22·1	146,786	Hy. Charles Child	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	30,516	11·65	12·37	124,455	Henry Crabtree	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks	87,693	15·44	14·23	509,975	Stanley Hayward	W. S. Clutterbuck.
Reigate, Surrey	28,502	16·2	11·8	220,520	Ald. T. Malcolmson	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	33,223	11·8	12·1	331,269	Lewis Hunt, M.D.	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,934	25·16	17·96	15,909	G. R. Wade	C. G. Croft, M.A.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,218	17·4	13·43	43,575	F. W. Hargrave	M. Kirkley.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor. 1918-19. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Rochdale, Lancs.	91,428	22·0	16·2	445,763	William Davidson	Wm. Hy. Hickson.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,384	18·5	12·4	141,952	Col. H. d'A. Breton, T.D.	Apsley Kennette.
Romsey, Hants.	4,671	...	...	17,323	R. Bowen	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks(W.R.)	77,000	26·99	12·73	270,690	G. Gummer	Chas. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,608	...	...	70,384	J. I. Barton	Charles G. Vincent.
Rye, E. Sussex	4,229	10·97	8·53	16,932	Jesse Louis Deacon	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	6,311	12·5	16·2	27,566	A. N. Myhill	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,000	...	...	144,873	Arthur Faulkner	E. Percy Debenham.
St. Helens, Lancs.	100,775	21·9	16·53	416,660	H. B. Bates	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	7,179	15·40	16·11	23,454	John Hain	Edward Boase.
St. Ives, Hunts.	3,015	15·1	11·7	18,030	G. G. G. Wheeler	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	234,975	21·8	15·8	1,295,976	W. Huddart	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	21,217	17·0	10·2	120,501	James Macklin	Francis Hodding.
Saltash, Cornwall	4,130	17·7	9·4	14,700	G. J. L. Lang	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,040	20·0	12·0	13,264	Wm. Jas. Hughes	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks(N.R.)	37,224	15·3	17·6	239,184	C. C. Graham	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,873	20·2	13·3	6,388	John Norton	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	476,971	21·1	14·6	2,124,385	*W. Irons	William E. Hart.
Shrewsbury, Salop	29,389	...	...	170,891	S. M. Morris	Jno. Williams (*act.*).
Smethwick, Staffs.	70,694	20·32	11·5	305,962	W. H. Pollard, M.B.	G. Coles Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants.	119,012	18·8	14·5	658,650	S. G. Kimber	R. R. Linthorne.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	89,826	14·04	14·2	593,835	Frederic Wm. Senier	H. J. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,742	...	...	13,583	D. J. C. Bush	R. L. Riccard.
Southport, Lancs.	71,747	11·16	12·47	542,764	Ernest Wood	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	111,357	26·4	13·6	458,368	Andrew Anderson	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	2,655	18·1	12·8	16,308	Edgar Pipe	Ernest Read Cooper.
Stafford	23,383	18·86	13·79	130,000	Joseph Rushton	Richard Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	26,514	14·3	15·4	123,574	William Hague	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,646	17·9	13·6	38,448	W. E. Martin	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	108,693	17·66	15·42	588,007	Thomas Rowbotham	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees.	52,154	28·3	18·3	282,695	John Harrison	Thomas Downey.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	234,534	20·8	16·1	848,014	W. E. Robinson	E. B. Sharpley.
Stourbridge	17,316	19·73	14·26	68,721	Samuel Fiddian	William W. Goddard.
Stratford-upon-Avon	8,532	11·93	17·53	48,645	A. D. Flower	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,136	15·1	14·5	24,555	A. Howard	T. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	152,927	26·1	18·4	717,816	W. F. Vint	Henry Craven.
Sutton Coldfield	20,132	15·22	12·87	143,565	William John Seal	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	53,500	15·5	12·2	244,460	C. A. Plaister	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,738	20·7	13·0	29,690	W. R. Frost	John Matthews.
Taunton, Somerset	22,563	11·0	10·1	112,301	H. J. Van Trump	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,379	23·3	12·7	19,619	A. R. Boorman	Joseph Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	5,260	20·9	14·0	23,370	A. Baker	H. Alex. Badham, Jr.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,778	16·1	19·0	19,187	Stephen Oldman	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	18,605	28·88	15·78	96,174	W. F. Whitwell	Wm. James Watson.
Tiverton, Devon	10,205	13·75	18·42	58,939	A. T. Gregory	J. Follatt Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks(W.R.) and Lancs.	25,404	9·47	13·4	123,132	Robt. Jackson	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	38,772	11·7	18·0	200,546	Ald. H. G. Cumming	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Great, Devon	3,041	15·53	14·21	9,803	F. W. Hodge	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	4,128	20·85	15·13	20,845	C. F. Rea, B.A., B.SC.	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	137,457	17·53	11·5	594,345	†O. F. Broadway	R. C. Graves, M.B.E.
TRURO, Cornwall	11,325	...	...	45,800	J. Tonkin	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	35,703	11·1	13·1	305,718	R. Vaughan Gower	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	58,816	22·05	15·5	272,942	Wm. Hutchinson	Stanley Wilson.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	52,643	22·7	14·0	248,542	George Blakey	Abram C. Allibone.
Wallasey, Cheshire	78,504	19·4	12·2	537,520	F. Fawcett Scott	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,716	...	...	12,949	Charles T. Rogerson	Francis R. Hedges.
Wallsend, Northumb.	45,000	28·4	16·8	199,769	W. H. Thompson	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	92,115	21·94	15·96	294,688	A. J. Llewellen	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	134,825	16·8	10·2	478,217	J. W. West	C. S. Watson, LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	2,002	20·2	19·5	5,162	E. S. Clark	A. Laws (*temp.*).
Warrington, Lancs.	72,166	22·3	14·6	315,926	Sir Peter Peacock	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	11,858	...	...	68,989	Sir E. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G.	Henry J. Brown.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	28,108	26·0	17·2	104,258	Albert E. Pritchard	Thomas Jones.
WELLS, Somerset	4,655	8·92	11·77	21,646	G. W. Wheeler	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	15,244	17·6	12·1	59,267	Commr. W. G. Dyas	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	69,430	28·7	13·6	243,484	T. Sansome, M.R.C.S.	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	287,969	29·0	14·7	1,347,269	F. W. Wordley	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Popn. 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor. 1918-19. * Lord Mayor † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
West Hartlepool, Durham	63,932	22·6	13·9	267,724	William Edgar	Higson Simpson.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,325	...	...	122,616	V. H. Bennett	Frederick Fernihough.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,044	28·76	22·49	78,976	John R. Musgrave	E. B. Crosadell.
Widnes, Lancs.	31,544	31·9	17·7	185,292	George Davies	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,491	24·15	18·01	348,759	John Cheetham	Wm. Henry Tyrer.
Willesden	169,358	16·62	10·73	954,021	†C. Pinkham, M.B.E.	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts	2,124	...	...	10,585	C. E. Marks	Henry John King.
Wimbledon, Surrey	59,598	18·1	10.0	441,662	L. Allen	A. Steele Sheldon
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	G. M. Freeman, K.C.	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,380	11·1	13·4	145,437	Alfred Edmeades	Thomas Holt.
Windsor, Berks	12,681	15·8	17·02	89,814	W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,828	21·7	18·0	51,751	C. Clayton	C.E.F.Copeman, M.A.
Wokingham, Berks	4,352	19·1	11·6	23,351	Henry C. Mylne	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,328	21·0	13·3	433,343	A. G. Jeffs	Sir Horatio Brevitt.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,594	22·1	12 0	4,474	A. R. Lay	Stanley Heuman.
WORCESTER	52.000	15·5	13·5	237,758	Arthur Carlton	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	25,092	25·5	13·4	100,640	Frederick Hall	John Warwick.
Worthing, W. Sussex	33.000	15·6	9·9	208,179	James F. Whyte, M.A.	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	57,502	26·1	13·4	253,229	A. Harbord	Wm. Edgar Stephens
Yeovil, Somerset	13,759	14·6	11·4	66,924	W. R. E. Michelmore	R. L. Hiscott (*acty.*).
YORK	82,282	13·7	13·9	428,335	*Sir W. A. F. Todd	Percy J. Spalding.
Wales.						
Aberavon, Glamorg.	14,000	26·6	16·4	54,952	Sydney H. Byass	Moses Thomas.
Aberdare	53,427	24·9	12·6	190,404	...	W. R. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,511	17·9	14·6	38,350	Zachariah Wheatley	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,412	10·5	16·9	48,938	E. P. Wynne	A. J. Hughes.
BANGOR, Carn.	11.237	17·33	14·25	44,944	R. J. Williams	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	2,231	...	...	9,752	J. H. Burton	Sam. R. Dew.
Brecon	5,908	19·1	14·2	26,612	W. H. Parry de Winton	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	169,440	18·5	13·4	1,218,779	*A. C. Kirk	J. L. Wheatley.
Cardigan	3,578	18·2	17·6	13,940	John Evans	David Morgan Jones
Carmarthen	10,221	...	...	42,289	William Evans	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	9,119	19·0	22·5	33,216	R. Parry, M.D.	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	5,242	17·85	12·41	35,132	Frederick J. Jones	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,167	7·8	7·0	4,038	W. L. Jenkins	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,892	17·65	14·45	36,959	H. Dryhurst Roberts	Edward Parry.
Flint	5,474	34·5	14·7	20,027	Maj. C. E. Dyson	Thomas W. Hughes.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,920	18·54	16·0	15,250	H. J. P. Thomas	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,035	...	...	9,800	William Loosmore	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,802	13·4	12·7	7,795	Evan Evans	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,993	20·0	13·6	6,340	Daniel Jones	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	32.071	20·36	12·0	130,700	Daniel Williams	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	18·5	18·0	7,571	John Lomax	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,594	...	...	8,000	S. P. Davies	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	85,082	27·7	15·3	282,000	N. F. Hankey	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery	983	6·1	14·2	7,808	Henry Jones	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	17,586	20·3	14·4	69,972	Hopkin Morgan	Edwin Chas. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,673	21·96	14·5	54,712	Col. Joseph Gibly	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,791	20·10	13·37	15,666	G. C. Roberts	Evan R. Davies.
Rhondda	152,781	24·1	12·8	677,458	†James James	W. P. Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,824	16·7	22·2	12,052	W Godfrey Lecomber	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	164,726	19·1	13·9	745,330	W. Miles	H. Lang-Coath.
Tenby, Pemb.	4,368	17·07	11·07	26,600	Maj. D. H. Morgan	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,917	21·0	15·5	41,253	Thos. Simpson Jones	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,377	18·7	13·2	80,886	L. B. Rowland	Lawson Taylor.
Isle of Man.						
Douglas	22,000	13·2	12·5	105,338	John Kelly	Alexr. Robertson.

COAL EXPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon exported coal during the financial years 1901-2 to 1906-7, the amounts derived therefrom being as follows :—

1901-2	£1,311,706	1904-5	£2,052,774
1902-3	1,991,767	1905-6	2,183,973
1903-4	2,051,653	1906-7	1,494,777

CORN AND GRAIN IMPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon imported corn and grain in the financial year 1902-3, and was repealed in 1903-4. The following amounts were raised :—

1902-3 ..... £2,346,796 | 1903-4 ..... £101,234

MOTOR SPIRIT DUTY, imposed in 1909-10, produced £312,881 in 1909-10, £721,951 in 1912-13, £823,623 in 1913-14, and £1,923,084 in 1916-17.

GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress. While, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General (*Dyson* v. *Attorney-General* [1911], 27 T.L.R. 143).

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops, Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

While the House of Lords was formerly entitled to alter or reject any Bill passed by the House of Commons, these powers are much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified, without the consent of the Upper House. The Speaker of the Commons decides what is a Money Bill within the meaning of sect. 1 (2) of the Act. As for a Public Bill other than a Money Bill, such a measure will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 707 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons, since 1906, receive annually salaries of £400.

(3) *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, or inner Council, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicature.—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England, it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal Court for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.* — Scots civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county, which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Ireland.*—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts.

THE EDUCATION ACT, 1918—SUMMARY.

The passing of the Education Bill into law marks the opening of a new era in English history as well as in English education.

At present, full time school attendance is obligatory up to 12 years of age, with a restricted power of compulsion up to 14 years. The Act now raises the lower limit to 14 years and the higher limit to 18 years, and extends the compulsion between 14 and 18 years by attendance at a Continuation School or some equivalent instruction. In the first place, there *may* be compulsory full time or part time attendance at the ordinary day school up to the end of the term in which the pupil reaches 15 years. Then "suitable and efficient full time instruction" up to 16 voluntarily, will exempt from compulsory education after that age. The hours of compulsory attendance are now fixed at "320 in each year," and for the first five years may be decreased in any area by the Local Authority; the Continuation Schools are to be free and under the control of the Local Education Authority, though not necessarily maintained by them. "Works" schools are recognised and, although not under control, are to be inspected. There is a new statutory prohibition of all employment under the age of 12, and the prohibition of street trading is raised from 11 to 14; after the age of 12 employment of a day school scholar is restricted before school hours and forbidden during school hours, or after eight o'clock at night; and on school holidays it is forbidden in factories, workshops, mines or quarries absolutely, and in other occupations "before six o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening."

Special provision is made that the employment of each young person who is "under an obligation to attend a Continuation School," may be suspended not only to allow for school attendance, but also to secure "fit mental and bodily condition" for school work.

In order to develop "Public Elementary Schools," the Authorities will provide special classes for cookery, laundry work, housewifery, dairy work, handicrafts, gardening and other subjects of practical instruction; courses of advanced instruction in elementary schools for older scholars; co-operation in the preparation of the children for further education, and their transfer at suitable ages to other schools; and in the supply and training of Teachers.

No fees shall be charged in any public elementary school, and children who are "not in a position to receive the full benefit of education" near their homes, may be boarded and lodged elsewhere by the Local Authority.

"Means of recreation during holidays, and arrangements for attending to health and physical condition," is now to be extended to "other children and young persons, or persons over the age of 18 attending educational institutions." Specific mention is made of centres for physical training, of playing fields, baths, holiday camps for continuation scholars, and of other facilities for social and physical training in the day or evening. Power is extended to provide medical inspection and treatment to Continuation Schools as well as to Secondary Schools if provided by the Local Education Authority, and an optional power to any other educational institution. Nursery Schools or Classes may be provided by the Local Education Authority.

Large portions of the Act are devoted to charges in the details of local administration and the future relations of the Board, and the local authorities are placed upon a reasonable basis. The old method of acquiring is replaced by adopting the new method of the Housing Act (1909). The old Education Acts in regard to Public Enquiries are repealed and a simple code introduced. The imposition of charges on rural parishes by the County is made optional. The veto of the Local Government Board in the Act of 1902, relative to the expenditure for higher education, is abolished, and all mention of a limit on County Councils is struck out of that Act. The power to prosecute parents for cruelty is now extended to Education Authorities. The Act provides that the Board of Education may pay "not less than one half the net local expenditure." The old system of submitting the Annual Code for parliamentary approval before it becomes operative is abolished. A new power is taken to compel Local Authorities to survey the possibilities of their trust, with a view to the establishment of a national system of public education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby, and to consult and "submit schemes" to the Board of Education which, after considering the schemes and making alterations by agreement, may "approve" any scheme, and "thereupon it shall be the *duty* of the Local Education Authority to give effect to the scheme."

The Board of Education takes power to establish "Federations" for "areas larger than those of individual education authorities" to undertake "any educational or administrative functions." Such bodies may consist of nominated and co-opted persons, the Council appointing two-thirds, but none necessarily being elected members of either Council or Education Committee.

As to Sectional interests as apart from the public interest, private schools may, on their own request only, be inspected free of cost by the Board of Education, and may share all the benefits of the Local Authority's School Medical Service. The Denominational public elementary schools get the benefit of cooking, laundry and other practical instruction provided by the Local Authority; they lose the power of charging fees, but for five years they receive an equivalent sum from the taxes; they get the benefit of the section allowing the Local Authority to provide conveyance, board and lodging, &c., in exceptional circumstances; they get the advantage of, though compelled to receive, visiting teachers for cookery and other "practical instruction"; they are forbidden to close their schools without 18 months' notice, and if unable to carry on the school whilst the notice is running they must allow the Local Authority to do so; they must, when "efficiency and economy" demand it, allow neighbouring schools to be grouped and re-organised.

Expenditure is authorised to aid teachers and students to carry on research, and to give them compensation for loss of office. Pupil teachers, student teachers, and teachers in "practical" subjects are definitely set free from denominational appointment, trust-deed tests, &c. The Board of Education is empowered to constitute and incorporate "official trustees" to take over official trust property from the official trustee of charity lands, and from the official trustee of charitable funds.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN 1918: SUMMARY.

Statistics.—A recent Report of the Board of Education (Cd. 9045) states, that in the Secondary Schools a deficiency in the number of teachers and the growth in the number of pupils have necessitated the relaxation of the rule that classes should not exceed 30 and may not exceed 35. The effect of increased entry and the stoppage of building has caused "overcrowding, more or less serious, in a very large number of schools, and frequently in all the schools of a particular area." The increase in the number of pupils in the schools on the grant list for the year 1917–18 is 17,745, and of these 11,020 are due to the "longer average school life." On October 1, 1917, there were 14,497 pupils between the ages of 16 and 18, or 9 more than on October 1, 1914. Free places were held on October 1, 1916, by 61,776 scholars in 931 schools on the grant list (including those on the lower grant scale), out of 198,759 scholars in such schools. Thus nearly one-third of the pupils in grant-aided Secondary Schools are receiving free secondary education. In Wales the number of pupils in Secondary Schools in 1917 was 21,538, showing an increase of 1,439 on 1916. Twenty-five per cent. of free places is required in all the Welsh Secondary Schools on the grant list, with the exception of one school of a not local character.

Government Reports.—Among the documents of importance calling for attention during the year are the Reports of two Government Committees, appointed in August, 1916, on the Teaching of Science and the Teaching of Modern Languages, issued in the spring of this year. As to Science, the Committee urged concerted efforts by employers, teachers, local authorities, and the State to increase the flow of capable students to the universities and higher technical institutions in order to secure a larger supply of trained scientific workers. This is not the main object of education, but is a policy in accordance with the necessities of our times, and one which should be brought into harmony with the truly national system now in course of construction. In advocating the more extensive study of modern languages, the Report frankly points out that our position has been "insidiously weakened by our own complacency and by foreign energy."

Superannuation.—It has been plain that many of the secondary teachers were much underpaid, and one of the most interesting movements during the war was the steady pressure of all branches of the teaching profession for more adequate remuneration. The Pensions Bill practically places the teachers in this respect on a Civil Service basis. On consideration of the School Teachers (Superannuation) Bill, as amended in the House of Commons in November, Mr. Fisher moved an amendment to Clause 16, which, he said, was designed to meet the desire of members that there should be a definite indication as to schools in which service should be pensionable. The amendment excluded (*a*) schools conducted for private profit; (*b*) schools not open to inspection by the Board of Education, and not shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be efficient; (*c*) schools able out of their own resources to maintain a satisfactory pension scheme; and (*d*) schools which do not satisfy such other conditions as may be prescribed as necessary or desirable for securing the public interest. The amendment was agreed to, as was also a proviso, moved by Mr. Fisher, enabling the Board to fix the maximum salary in regard to schools which are not grant-aided, which may be taken into account in calculating the average salary.

Registration.—Meetings have been less frequent during the year, and the Council has been engaged mainly with the Education Bill. It has sent a number of suggestions and criticisms to the President of the Board of Education, which have been sympathetically considered, and the Council was warmly in favour of the Bill. The number of teachers seeking registration has risen considerably during the year.

Salaries of Teachers.—A Departmental Committee for enquiring into the principles which should determine the fixing of salaries in Secondary and Technical Schools, &c., have presented their report to the Minister for Education, and it is published as a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 9140).

Public Schools O.T.C.—In March last the half-yearly return, dated October 1, 1917, gave the strength of junior contingents of the Officers Training Corps as officers, 545; cadets, 26,844. This figure has obviously been considerably increased since that date.

Schools Examination.—On what may be called the inner side of education, questions of curricula and examinations, there have been many striking movements during the war. Standard secondary examinations have been secured which will in the future guarantee the results of a full secondary school life, and bring the schools in touch with the universities. The Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board issued recently the list of certificates obtained by candidates from nearly all the great public schools in England. The higher certificate examination was conducted this year for the first time under new regulations, in accordance with the scheme agreed upon between the Board of Education and nearly all the examining bodies. The examination is intended for candidates who have been for two years in the higher form of their school, and is of a rather more specialized character than the examination under the old regulations. As this was the first year of the new examination, and a serious epidemic of illness affected nearly all schools, it is not surprising that the proportion of candidates who were successful fell below what is expected to be the normal level in future. The number of candidates for higher certificates who offered the several groups was as follows:—Group I. (classical studies) 293, of whom 142 obtained certificates; Group II. (modern studies) 114 candidates, 60 successful; Group III. (mathematics) 57 candidates, 39 were successful; Group IV. (natural science) 104 candidates, 38 successful. There were 1,974 candidates examined for school certificates, and 1,193 of them were successful. For lower certificates there were 966 candidates (61 being girls for letters only). The number of lower certificates awarded was 415 (130 letters were given).

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1918, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913–14	£198,243,000	£197,492,700
1914–15	270,332,000	1,134,654,000
1915–16	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916–17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18	707,235,009	2,696,221,000

The Accounts for 1917–18 and *Budget Estimates* for 1918–19, *on basis of existing taxation*, are shown below :—

Revenue.

Revenue.	Receipts, 1917–18.	Estimate, 1918–19.
Customs	£71,261,000	£71,650,000
Excise	38,772,000	35,350,000
Estate Duties, &c.	31,674,000	31,500,000
Stamps	8,300,000	8,500,000
Land Tax	665,000	650,000
House Duty	1,960,000	1,950,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax)	239,509,000	267,500,000
Excess Profits Duty, &c.	220,214,000	300,000,000
Land Value Duties	685,000	700,000
Total Tax Revenue	£613,040,000	£717,800,000
Postal Service	25,200,000	24,600,000
Telegraph Service	3,500,000	3,500,000
Telephone Service	6,600,000	6,500,000
Crown Lands	690,000	650,000
Sundry Loans, &c.	6,056,000	6,000,000
Miscellaneous	52,149,000	15,200,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	£94,195,000	£56,450,000
Total Revenue	£707,235,000	£774,250,000
Money raised under the War Loan Acts, 1914–17	2,068,157,000	...

Expenditure.

Expenditure.	Payments, 1917–18.	Estimate, 1918–19.
National Debt, Interest, &c.	£ 19,828,000	£ 19,150,000
National Debt, Interest on War Debt	170,023,000	295,850,000
Payment to Local Taxation	9,731,000	9,700,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,670,000	1,714,000
Army	Nominal. 15,000	Air Force 15,000
Navy	Nominal. 17,000	Air Force 17,000
Minis. of Munitions	Nominal. 1,000	Air Force *7,000
		Air Force 1,000
Old Age Pensions	*Est.* 12,200,000	12,085,000
Ministry of Labour, Insurance, &c.	,, 8,542,000	9,619,000
Education	,, 22,388,000	24,541,000
Total Civil Services	61,242,000	64,029,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue	5,156,000	5,573,000
Post Office Services	25,738,000	26,141,000
Votes of Credit	£2,402,800,000	2,550,000,000
Total Expenditure	2,696,221,000	2,972,197,000
Expenditure against Capital	716,000	710,000

* Air Force.

Final Balance-Sheet, 1918–19.

Estimated Revenue, 1918–19.

Customs	£71,650,000
Add Prop. additional taxation...	22,850,000
	£94,500,000
Excise	35,350,000
Add Prop. additional taxation...	17,850,000
	£53,200,000
Estate Duties, &c.	31,500,000
Stamps	8,500,000
Add Prop. additional taxation.	750,000
Land Tax	650,000
House Duty	1,950,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax)	267,500,000
Add Prop. additional taxation...	22,950,000
Excess Profits Duty, &c.	300,000,000
Land Value Duties	700,000
	£634,500,000
Total Tax Revenue	£782,200,000
Postal Service	24,600,000
Add Prop. increase in charges	3,400,000
Telegraph Service	3,500,000
Telephone Service	6,500,000
Crown Lands	650,000
Sundry Loans, &c.	6,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,200,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	59,850,000
Total Revenue	842,050,000
Deficit	2,130,147,000
	£2,972,197,000
Revenue (Borrowed)	710,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1918–19.

National Debt, Inside Fixed Debt Charge	£19,150,000
National Debt, Outside Fixed Debt Charge	295,850,000
	£315,000,000
Payment to Local Taxation	9,700,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,714,000
Total Consol. Fd. Services	£326,414,000
Army	15,000
Navy	17,000
Air Force	7,000
Ministry of Munitions	1,000
Old Age Pensions £12,085,000	
Ministry of Labour, Insurance, &c. 9,619,000	
Education and other Civil Services 42,325,000	
Customs, Excise, and Inland Rev.	64,029,000
Post Office Services	5,573,000
	26,141,000
Total Supply Services	£95,783,000
Votes of Credit	2,550,000,000
Total Expenditure	£2,972,197,000
Expenditure against Capital	710,000

*** The average daily war expenditure from 14 July to 14 Oct. was £6,977,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Occupations.—In 1901 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 15,388,501 (12,134,259 males and 3,254,242 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 12·66, were employed in agriculture, 11·39 in commerce, 8·2 in conveyance, 5·0 in mines and quarries, 7·89 in metals and machinery, 6·77 in building and construction, 6·92 in textile fabrics, and 7·23 in dress.

Trade Unions.—On Jan. 1, 1915, there were 1,123 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 3,959,863. The 100 largest Trade Unions (1,816,506 members) had an income of £2,936,754 and invested funds at Dec. 31, 1911, of £5,570,690.

Crops in 1918.

The following is summarised from an Abstract issued by the Director-General of Food Production. The total home acreage underwheat, barley, and oats is the highest ever achieved in the history of British agriculture. An official and compulsory census, obtained on April 27, 1918, from occupiers of land in England and Wales, shows the following total acreages up to that date.

Corn and Potatoes. (England and Wales only.)

Crop.	Acres.	Increase over 1916. Acres.	Percentage.
Wheat	2,665,000	752,000	+39 p.c.
Barley	1,490,000	58,000	+11 p.c.
Oats	2,820,000	735,000	+35 p.c.
Rye, Dredge Corn, and Pulse	682,000	280,000	+69 p.c.
Potatoes	645,000	217,000	+50 p.c.
Total acreage	8,302,000	+2,042,000	

The above figures relate only to holdings of one acre and upwards and do not include gardens and allotments. The increase in the number of allotments alone, since 1916, was not less than 800,000 in England and Wales, or 140 per cent. The crop of wheat is the highest recorded since 1882; that of oats, the highest on record by 20 per cent.; and the crop of potatoes is the highest on record by 27 per cent. The total acreage in the U.K. under crops is the highestever recorded in the history of British agriculture. The acreage under potatoes is the greatest since 1872. Complete returns of the acreage of grass land ploughed are not yet available, but a compulsory census, taken on March 11, 1918, showed that over 1,800,000 acres of "permanent" grass in England and Wales had been broken up by that date; and it is estimated that a total addition of not less than 2,500,000 acres to the tillage area of England and Wales (as compared with 1916) has since been made. If, as may be anticipated from the recent forecasts of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland (300,000) and Ireland (1,500,000), the corresponding addition to the tillage area in those two countries will approximate to 1,800,000 acres, the total for the United Kingdom will be well over 4,000,000 acres.

Live Stock.

Description.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Horses	1,851,042	1,711,858	1,834,215
Cattle	12,184,505	12,171,452	12,451,540
Sheep	27,963,977	28,275,970	28,849,655
Pigs	3,952,615	3,795,131	3,361,891

Fisheries.

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 102,000 men and boys in 1911, 3,155 steam vessels and 21,827 sailing vessels being used. The total value of fish landed in 1915 was £10,165,903 (exclusive of salmon), the weight being 8,637,665 cwt.

Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin, and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the weight and value of the principal metals won in 1916, the total value being £73,868,627 :—

Metal.	Tons.	Value.
		£
Iron (from U.K. ores)	4,319,096	35,045,211
,, (from Foreign Ores)	4,600,373	37,322,999
Tin	4,697	855,656
Lead	12,573	389,449
Zinc	3,000	205,350
Copper	278	37,794
Silver (oz.)	86,485	11,284
Gold (oz.)	273	884

The non-metallic minerals include coal (of which the produce of the United Kingdom is second only to that of the United States) and various stones and slate, salt, and oil shale. The output and value of coal produced in the five years 1912–1916 is as follows :—

Year.	Tons.	Value at Pit.
		£
1912	260,416,000	117,921,000
1913	287,430,473	145,535,669
1914	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	256,375,366	200,014,626

1,049,897 persons were employed in the 3,300 coal mines in 1911.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorganshire, and Lancashire; and those over 10,000,000 tons annually are Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Nottinghamshire. The most productive county for iron ore is Yorkshire, the next counties being Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire.

Manufactures.

The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lb. of cotton and 800,000,000 lb. of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia and South Africa. Of the *Textile Industries* cotton is the most important, employing 576,820 hands (217,742 males and 359,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £103,266,538 in 1914 (the imports being £9,373,309). Woollen industries employed 261,192 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £31,499,885, in 1914 (imports £7,648,409). Flax (linen) industries employed 151,143 persons, the exports being £12,000,000. Hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, and lace are also important. The *Metal Industries* are next in importance, the manufacture of iron and steel permitting exports in 1914 valued at £41,668,000, exclusive of machinery (£31,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1914, £19,508,000), *Shipbuilding* (exports, 1914, £7,000,000), Cutlery and Hardware (exports, 1914, £6,512,000), Electrical Goods and Apparatus (£3,000,000), Leather (£4,685,000), Earthenware and Glass (£4,127,000), and Paper (£3,186,000) are also important industries, in addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

GENERAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY), 1700–1917.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.	Domestic Exports Per Head.	Total of Trade Per Head.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1700.....	4,600,000	6,100,000	10,700,000	1700	0 15 6	0 18 0	1 2 6
1750.....	7,250,000	10,150,000	17,400,000	1750	1 2 0	0 19 6	2 14 0
1800.....	30,500,000	38,120,000	68,620,000	1800	1 17 0	2 1 6	4 4 0
1810.....	39,308,612	43,568,757	82,870,369	1810	2 7 9	2 1 8	5 0 3
1820.....	32,471,766	48,949,880	81,421,646	1820	1 3 9	2 0 11	4 1 10
1830.....	46,300,473	69,700,748	116,001,221	1830	1 9 0	2 2 0	4 13 0
1840.....	67,492,710	116,481,015	183,973,725	1840	2 11 3	2 1 7	6 6 8
1850.....	95,250,000	82,500,000	177,750,000	1850	3 10 0	2 11 10	6 10 0
1859.....	170,182,355	155,692,975	334,875,330	1859	6 5 5	4 11 2	11 14 2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7 7 0	4 14 7	13 0 7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7 10 2	4 6 5	13 0 5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7 14 7	4 5 7	13 8 5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5
1864.....	274,863,924	212,656,542	487,520,466	1864	9 5 7	5 8 4	16 9 0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2
1866.....	295,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666	1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1869.....	295,460,214	251,877,856	532,475,266	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6
1870.....	303,257,493	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1871.....	331,015,480	283,574,700	614,590,180	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1872.....	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1873.....	371,287,372	311,004,765	682,292,137	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874.....	370,082,701	297,650,464	667,733,165	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 0 4
1876.....	375,154,703	256,776,602	631,931,305	1876	11 6 8	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1878.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1878	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1879.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1879	10 11 8	5 11 8	17 16 8
1880.....	411,220,565	286,414,466	697,644,031	1880	11 17 7	6 8 10	20 3 10
1881.....	397,022,480	297,082,775	694,105,264	1881	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 17 5
1882.....	413,019,608	306,660,714	719,680,322	1882	11 14 7	6 17 2	20 8 0
1883.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1883	12 0 10	6 15 4	20 13 2
1884.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1884	10 18 4	6 10 6	19 4 1
1885.....	370,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1885	10 6 0	5 18 4	17 16 9
1886.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1886	9 12 8	5 17 2	17 0 10
1887.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1887	9 17 11	6 1 3	17 11 8
1888.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1888	10 10 3	6 7 2	18 12 2
1889.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1889	11 10 1	6 13 11	19 19 10
1890.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1890	11 4 6	7 0 7	19 19 7
1891.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1891	11 10 5	6 10 9	19 13 11
1892.....	423,793,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1892	11 2 5	6 19 1	18 15 3
1893.....	404,688,178	277,138,270	681,826,448	1893	10 10 1	6 13 4	17 14 3
1894.....	408,344,810	273,785,867	682,130,677	1894	10 10 2	6 11 2	17 11 1
1895.....	416,689,658	285,832,407	702,522,065	1895	10 12 6	6 15 4	17 18 3
1896.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1896	11 3 2	6 1 4	18 12 10
1897.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1897	11 5 7	6 17 2	18 12 9
1898.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1898	11 13 1	6 15 7	18 18 8
1899.....	485,035,583	329,534,658	814,570,241	1899	11 17 11	6 9 9	19 19 7
1900.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1900	12 14 3	7 1 6	21 6 5
1901.....	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	12 11 4	6 14 10	19 6 2
1902.....	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1902	12 12 3	6 15 4	19 7 7
1903.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	12 16 11	6 17 8	19 14 7
1904.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1904	12 18 8	7 1 2	19 19 10
1905.....	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444	1905	13 2 11	7 13 6	20 16 5
1906.....	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	14 0 5	8 13 3	22 13 8
1907.....	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1907	14 15 4	9 14 10	24 10 2
1908.....	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008	1908	13 8 10	8 11 0	21 19 10
1909.....	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123	1909	14 0 9	8 9 11	22 10 8
1910.....	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841	1910	15 2 1	9 11 8	24 13 9
1911.....	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959	1911	15 0 4	10 0 7	25 0 11
1912.....	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,701	1912	16 6 2	10 13 5	26 19 7
1913.....	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	16 14 0	13 15 10	30 5 7
1914.....	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636	1914	15 2 3½	11 8 4	26 10 7½
1915.....	851,893,350	483,930,629	1,335,823,979	1915	18 9 8	10 9 11¾	29 0 7¾
1916.....	948,506,492	603,845,885	1,552,352,377	1916	20 11 7	13 2 0¼	33 13 7¼
1917.....	1,064,164,678	596,757,207	1,660,921,885	1917	23 3 10	12 18 11½	36 2 9½

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1917. NATIONS EXCHANGING.

British Dominions.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Merchandise. Exported to.
	£	£
Europe :—		
Channel Islands	2,917,443	2,007,433
Malta and Gozo	45,919	3,589,369
Gibraltar	51,679	2,269,443
Asia :—		
Cyprus	144,838	276,122
Empire of India	66,836,578	60,715,594
Aden, Perim, &c.	790,507	376,359
Ceylon	10,189,109	2,157,587
Straits Settlements	16,043,633	4,938,194
Federated Malay States	6,984,351	751,140
Hong Kong	1,456,530	3,146,054
Borneo	600,736	18,239
Sarawak	1,718	13,233
Africa :—		
Egypt	32,483,677	15,099,280
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	912,222	273,738
Cape Province	6,310,962	8,914,076
,, Diamonds.	—	—
Natal	4,681,928	4,518,507
Transvaal	423,067	6,217,300
Orange Free State	999	391,518
Basutoland	—	40,178
Bechuanaland	—	5,359
Swaziland	—	2,983
Rhodesia	643,475	853,056
Gambia	1,588,583	417,155
Gold Coast	2,657,528	1,899,724
Sierra Leone	1,317,000	1,171,552
Nigeria	9,312,073	4,397,796
Somaliland	135	4,475
E. Africa Protectorate	1,047,303	1,111,060
Uganda	819,058	65,298
Zanzibar	185,734	394,760
Nyasaland	180,397	368,520
Mauritius	1,911,932	570,805
Seychelles	10,722	7,044
Ascension	120	7,666
St. Helena	60,958	25,186
North and South America :—		
Canada	84,384,806	17,800,700
Newfoundland	758,213	440,746
West Indies	6,216,052	2,201,904
Bahamas	32,098	23,317
Bermuda	2,138	124,449
British Guiana	1,856,743	816,569
British Honduras	101,901	58,633
Falkland Islands	1,123,165	172,751
Oceania :—		
New South Wales	28,091,727	9,502,782
Victoria	16,068,580	8,582,547
South Australia	5,947,827	1,184,041
Queensland	10,570,565	2,361,187
Tasmania	639,423	315,936
Western Australia	2,971,131	1,369,393
Papua	7,100	13,609
New Zealand	29,088,490	7,394,367
Fiji	3,338	57,033
Pacific Islands	—	13,278
Total British Dominions	359,030,373	180,151,905

Other Countries.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Merchandise. Exported to.
	£	£
Abyssinia	—	3,880
Afghanistan	—	—
Argentina	48,427,803	13,311,494
Austria-Hungary	30	—
Belgium	332,622	280,307
Congo	3,159,331	1,554,936
Bolivia	2,382,749	473,790
Brazil	9,985,235	7,389,888
Bulgaria	—	—
Chile	13,222,619	4,734,201
China	8,497,356	10,691,205
Colombia	420,178	1,487,900
Costa Rica	913,628	147,472
Cuba	17,770,637	2,141,599
Denmark	17,742,421	7,713,072
Colonies	596,113	322,080
Ecuador	204,507	597,590
France	22,868,536	128,037,548
Algeria	2,918,579	2,365,766
Colonies	2,686,082	4,302,155
Morocco	358,584	2,490,125
Tunis	1,529,499	1,934,463
German Empire	48,900	—
Colonies	689,494	418,917
Greece	958,092	187,406
Guatemala	46,848	300,385
Haiti and & Domingo	213,757	264,555
Honduras	120	86,778
Italy	10,397,321	31,845,708
Colonies	—	10,180
Tripoli	925	34,258
Japan	15,298,338	5,845,642
Liberia	211,270	123,468
Mexico	2,316,317	921,649
Montenegro	—	—
Netherlands	19,903,006	24,764,183
Java	13,410,672	6,084,782
Other Colonies	3,904,296	1,369,336
Nicaragua	7,461	212,052
Norway	18,372,593	9,347,649
Panama	20,248	255,717
Paraguay	390	145,611
Persia	572,986	934,217
Peru	4,672,947	1,531,405
Portugal	3,856,261	4,041,659
Colonies	1,003,192	1,626,761
Rumania	—	704,750
Russia	17,936,926	52,739,494
Salvador	48,475	430,287
Serbia	—	—
Siam	1,289,411	1,257,676
Spain	22,165,501	5,574,618
Colonies	297,138	343,255
Sweden	14,939,476	3,264,497
Switzerland	11,309,601	6,912,277
Turkey in Europe	23,269	217,780
Turkey in Asia	444,317	713,489
Crete	1,880	15,777
United States	376,329,480	60,144,232
Philippines, &c.	3,805,946	500,524
Uruguay	5,455,519	2,400,033
Venezuela	215,335	954,285
Total Other Countries	705,134,305	416,605,302
Total Trade	1,064,164,678	596,757,207

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1916 AND 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	1916.	1917.
	£	£
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	419,166,624	454,710,955
Non-dutiable	321,284,183	373,798,898
Grain and Flour	133,253,132	175,000,319
Wheat	72,012,944	84,506,598
Barley	10,411,218	8,967,855
Oats	6,545,442	11,557,746
Maize	19,898,028	20,385,915
Wheatmeal and Flour	8,568,409	18,469,502
Rice	6,919,513	7,546,864
Meat	94,050,999	102,697,303
Bacon	34,381,717	41,409,151
Hams	6,841,430	7,366,608
Beef, fresh & frozen	23,346,612	24,249,120
Mutton, fresh & frozen	13,407,890	10,407,942
Pork	1,169,094	899,346
Butter	18,964,002	18,895,707
Cheese	12,945,765	19,462,390
Eggs	4,742,333	5,067,202
Fish	10,608,362	9,682,673
Fruit	13,000,287	8,365,528
Lard	6,982,985	8,942,355
Margarine	8,983,007	7,778,285
Vegetables	6,508,119	6,268,901
Dutiable	90,518,133	76,988,123
Cocoa	9,228,804	4,542,169
Coffee	4,727,505	1,917,763
Dried Fruit	6,109,103	2,230,199
Condensed Milk	2,084,768	4,037,455
Spirits	4,239,255	2,670,662
Refined Sugar	12,459,131	6,388,695
Unrefined Sugar	24,908,544	30,320,901
Tea	17,745,317	14,708,882
Wine	3,511,822	2,403,461
Tobacco	7,364,308	3,923,954
RAW MATERIALS AND MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	336,791,740	384,798,441
Iron Ore	12,136,066	12,138,373
Other Metallic Ores	13,679,870	15,328,513
Wood and Timber	40,163,994	85,465,897
Raw Cotton	84,729,677	110,590,634
Wool	39,730,623	51,729,188
Other Textile Materials	23,840,128	28,014,754
Oilseeds, &c.	63,356,728	75,773,198
Hides and Skins	13,784,590	18,382,380
Paper-making Materials	8,134,508	10,358,876
Miscellaneous	37,227,578	36,829,759
WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED	189,194,348	218,564,896
Iron and Steel	11,214,097	10,782,609
Other Metals	39,048,339	43,627,977
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	5,702,664	4,983,026
Electrical Goods	1,652,853	1,334,719
Machinery	7,988,039	8,853,405
Wood and Timber	1,927,137	1,326,242
Cotton Yarn & Manufs.	8,309,363	3,862,050
Woollen Yarn & Manufs.	922,701	251,804
Silk	13,148,986	11,420,296
Other Textiles	11,202,998	8,130,591
Apparel	2,730,567	1,365,703
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	28,622,052	28,027,543
Leather and Manufs.	16,188,901	11,095,586
Earthenware and Glass	3,053,005	655,440
Paper	8,327,405	4,189,314
Motor Cars	5,993,860	7,506,114
Miscellaneous Manufs.	23,146,956	71,142,352
Parcel Post	3,353,780	6,090,386
Total Imports	£ 948,506,492	£ 1,064,164,678

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1916 AND 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	1916.	1917.
	£	£
FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO	29,495,168	16,331,853
Grain and Flour	2,774,694	861,633
Meat	1,241,817	268,630
Beer and Ale	3,134,480	1,419,984
Biscuits and Cakes	1,752,388	537,497
Herrings	1,675,859	395,890
Spirits	5,132,990	4,599,362
Tobacco	4,765,777	3,297,543
RAW MATERIALS	64,345,098	51,341,487
*Coal, &c.	50,670,604	...
Wool	3,682,037	3,185,522
Oilseeds	4,600,110	8,032,047
Hides	1,528,470	1,317,375
WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED	393,397,751	423,614,198
Iron and Steel	56,673,705	44,828,253
Other Metals	12,720,016	10,284,611
Books, &c.	2,390,623	2,206,412
Boots and Shoes	6,306,453	6,644,933
Cutlery and Hardware	6,446,522	4,730,777
Electrical Goods	4,084,013	2,926,222
Machinery	20,217,598	19,482,924
Ships (New)	1,290,585	1,087,307
Wood Manufactures	1,276,979	859,923
Cotton Yarn	13,428,897	16,695,194
Cotton Piece Goods	88,787,890	112,810,497
Other Cottons	14,835,023	13,827,205
Wool Yarn and Manufs.	43,649,256	...
Silk	2,406,114	2,018,056
Other Textiles	15,817,943	16,943,970
Apparel	16,941,093	15,762,497
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	27,565,087	23,583,139
Leather	4,897,503	4,968,007
Earthenware and Glass	3,917,946	3,893,117
Paper	5,195,187	3,194,672
Carriages, Carts, &c.	8,033,233	6,878,309
Soap	...	4,868,355
Miscellaneous Manufs.	40,700,582	63,380,029
Parcel Post	18,206,366	19,791,900
Total Domestic Exports	£ 506,279,707	527,079,746

* According to a Return issued by the Board of Trade, the total output of coal in the United Kingdom during the first half of 1915 is estimated to have been 127,846,000 tons, as against 140,274,000 in the first half of 1914: the reduction is thus 12,448,000 tons, or 8·9 per cent. As compared with the first half of 1913 the reduction is 18,097,000 tons, or 12·4 per cent.

For the first six months of 1918, the imports amounted to £652,183,526 and the exports to £246,832,649.

Bullion Movements.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1910	71,422,077	64,724,213
1911	62,987 500	57,024,077
1912	69,467,185	64,871,488
1913	74,028,598	62,142,038
1914	70,595,001	41,488,125
1915	21,388,527	46,578,689
1916	Particulars temporarily withheld	

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1916, there were 23,709 miles of railway open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,349,219,000. The total receipts were £154,468,000 and working expenses £102,251,000, leaving net receipts at £51,947,000. The total number of passengers carried in 1914 (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,454,761,000, and the total weight of goods conveyed 568,201,000 tons, as against 520,279,126 in 1913.

Tramways.—The total tramway mileage was 2,703 on Dec. 31, 1914. The total receipts were £15,787,877, the working expenses £10,159,556, and the net receipts £5,588,121, the total paid-up capital being £78,858,930. During 1914 3,426,473,192 passengers were carried. (The information for 1915 and 1916 is not available.)

Roads.—The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways, and a *Development and Road Improvement Fund* (the latter derived from duty on motor spirit and from carriage licences) has been formed for the creation and improvement of highways. On March 31, 1916, this fund amounted to £694,395.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ending March 31, 1915, 3,409,000,000 letters (74 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 880,000,000 post-cards, and 1,321,000,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1914-15, 87,002 miles of telegraph and telephone lines (3,071,867 miles of wire), transmitting 81,758,000 inland and 14,580,000 foreign messages, and 796,347 telephones, giving 40,699,877 trunk calls in 1914-15.

Navigation.—In 1905 there were 4,673 miles of canals, carrying 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,880,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £47,550,768. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool.

Shipping.—In 1914 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 12,862 steamers (19,145,140 gross tons) and 8,203 sailing vessels (864,679 gross tons), a total of 21,065 vessels (20,009,819 tons). In 1914 281 sailing vessels (29,107 net tons) and 858 steam vessels (1,006,065 net tons) were built in the United Kingdom. In 1912 there were 286,806 seamen employed in British vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of fishing vessels); of this total, 208,635 were British, 30,960 foreigners, and 47,211 were Lascars and Asiatics. Germans (5,000), Swedes (3,600), Norwegians (2,150), and Russians (2,000) were the most numerous of the foreign nationalities. The total tonnage of British and Foreign shipping entered and cleared at the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1916 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade or in connexion with the war) is shown below:—

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1916.)	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—		
Barrow	191,234	72,513
Blyth	644,355	1,076,372
Bristol	1,148,427	629,743
Cardiff	5,5..9,251	6,163,304
Dover	2,066	773
Fleetwood	39,871	38,010
Folkestone	456,316	441,463
Gloucester	136,144	31,330
Goole	246,824	218,383
Grimsby	517,015	455,428
Hartlepool	623,893	508,297
Harwich	13,547	13,355
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034
King's Lynn	35,117	11,299
Liverpool	7,158,862	6,658,381
London	7,745,371	5,334,544
Manchester	1,240,131	839,606
Maryport	107,563	22,412
Middlesbrough	1,294,567	1,084,183
Newcastle & Shields	4,357,830	5,257,145
Newhaven	—	—
Newport	2,047,755	1,888,959
Plymouth	993,924	116,462
Port Talbot	915,892	1,150,005
Southampton	536,636	455,958
Sunderland	840,291	1,163,947
Swansea	1,631,481	1,825,257
Weymouth	480,869	154,649
SCOTLAND—		
Aberdeen	93,031	15,750
Alloa	3,302	—
Ardrossan	314,762	292,494
Borrowstoness	—	—
Burntisland	145,660	287,700
Dundee	203,840	38,566
Glasgow	1,927,779	2,961,787
Grangemouth	7,990	9,437
Granton	67,252	49,211
Greenock	207,618	130,486
Kirkcaldy	23,812	39,248
Leith	900,291	880,153
Methil	273,917	532,433
IRELAND—		
Belfast	353,487	109,131
Cork	134,674	94,485
Dublin	206,355	67,585
ALL PORTS	49,693,427	46,085,440

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Merchandise.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1914	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636
1915	851,893,350	483,930,629	1,335,823,979
1916	948,506,402	603,845,885	1,552,352,377
1917	1,064,164,678	596,757,207	1,660,921,885

FOOD IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (U.K.), 1908–1914.

Articles. (*Taxed Articles in italic.*)	Quantities per Head in each Year.							
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915-16.
Wheat ..... *lb.*	229·36	245·65	261·86	241·58	267·16	256·56	250·89	Cannot be stated.
Wheatmeal & Flour* ,,	32·69	27·67	24·51	24·59	24·65	28·55	23·91	
Maize ..... ,,	85·39	97·37	90·39	93·97	106·42	117·55	91·13	
Rice, &c. ..... ,,	15·67	14·07	20·36	15·08	14·81	15·1	14·58	
Beef (Fresh and Refrigerated) ..... ,,	14·21	15·42	17·43	18·09	19·49	21·78	19·98	
Beef (on hoof) ..... ,,	6·23	5·05	3·26	3·04	·72	·19	1·00	
Mutton (Fresh and Refrigerated) ..... ,,	11·12	11·96	13·46	13·16	12·29	12·94	12·43	
Mutton (on hoof) ... ,,	·11	·01	*Nil*	·06	·02	·00	·00	
Pork ..... ,,	1·45	1·08	1·2	1·12	·77	1·20	2·09	
Rabbits (dead)..... ,,	1·38	1·44	1·62	1·25	1·03	1·24	1·21	
Bacon and Hams..... ,,	17·24	14·22	11·2	14·05	13·26	13·56	14·18	
Potatoes..... ... ,,	17·54	10·48	8·27	7·95	14·06	22·74	8·05	
Sugar ..... ,,	82·73	86·73	83·45	92·05	82·15	94·48	95·70	
Butter..... ,,	10·55	10·04	10·62	10·31	9·53	9·81	9·46	
Margarine..... ,,	2·05	2·17	2·78	2·31	3·3	3·67	3·69	
Cheese ..... ,,	5·71	5·87	5·96	5·68	5·49	4·43	5·78	
Eggs..... *Number*	49·12	47·47	48·59	50·03	49·75	55·79	46·30	
Currants, &c. ..... *lb.*	4·62	4·88	4·64	4·89	4·66	4·79	4·49	
Tea ..... ,,	6·24	6·37	6·39	6·48	6·47	6·64	6·89	
Cocoa (raw) ..... ,,	1·05	1·2	1·18	1·23	1·21	1·13	1·21	
Cocoa, &c. (prepared) ,,	·23	·25	·32	·37	·52	·57	·47	
Coffee ..... ,,	·66	·67	·65	·62	·61	·61	·63	
Wine..... *Gallons*	·26	·26	·28	·25	·25	·25	·23	
Tobacco and Snuff ... *lb.*	·05	·04	·04	·04	·04	·04	·03	
Do. (unmanufactured)...	1·99	1·92	1·96	2·01	2·01	2·04	2·16	
Spirits (Home-made & net Imports) *Proof gallons*	·86	·7	·65	·68	·67	·69	·69	
Beer (Home-made) *Galls.*	26·88	26·12	26·32	27·22	26·74	27·31	27·60	
Glucose (Home-made & Imported)	5·08	5·21	5·99	6·31	5·8	3·46	5·88	

* 1 lb. of Wheatmeal and Flour = 1¼ lb. of Grain (approximately).

U.K. COTTON IMPORTS, 1909–1916.

Year.	Total Imports. (2,000 lb.).	From U.S. (2,000 lb.).	From Egypt. (2,000 lb.).	From India (2,000 lb.).
1909	2,188,761	1,640,485	411,344	75,770
1910	1,972,741	1,470,129	329,442	108,041
1911	2,207,088	1,682,389	364,342	79,373
1912	2,805,817	2,164,872	491,284	56,624
1913	2,174,300	1,584,769	402,669	51,304
1914	1,864,133	1,284,434	336,102	104,290
1915	2,647,616	2,022,385	448,490	93,962
1916	2,171,002	1,646,863	356,736	80,061

The total imports in 1916 amounted to 21,710,022 centals of 100 lb., of which 17,153,115 centals were from Foreign Countries, and 4,556,907 centals from British Dominions. Of the total imports 19,335,294 centals were retained for home consumption and 2,374,728 centals were re-exported. The sources of the British cotton supply in 1916 were the U.S., 16,468,638 centals; Egypt, 3,567,360 centals; Indian Empire, 800,614 centals; Peru, 445,804; Brazil, 86,724; British East Africa, 120,423; British West Africa, 64,005; British West Indies, 15,863; and Chile, 3,223 centals. The total value of the raw cotton imported in 1916 was £84,729,677.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1917.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 45,520 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1917. Of this number 2,404 were fatal and 43,116 non-fatal, compared with 2,837 fatal and 54,278 non-fatal accidents in 1916.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	321	8,004
Horse-drawn Vehicles	466	8,256
Motor omnibuses	216	2,137
Other motor vehicles	1,239	16,960
Pedal cycles.....	162	7,759
Totals.....	2,404	43,116

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	1,958	37,500
London	653	18,045
Liverpool	37	1,851
Manchester	48	759
Birmingham.....	53	1,330
Wales	89	826
Scotland	248	3,433
Glasgow.....	47	945
Edinburgh	25	926
Ireland	109	1,357
Dublin	16	489

TWENTY YEARS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

Comparing the last decade of the nineteenth century with the first decade of the twentieth, the following statement shows the principal changes in the Agriculture of Great Britain :—

——	Average, 1891–1900.	Average, 1901–1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Crops and Grass	32,590,910	32,280,402	−310,508	− 0·95
Arable Land	16,039,038	15,106,928	−932,110	− 5·81
Permanent Grass	16,551,872	17,173,474	+621,602	+ 3·76
Wheat	1,930,143	1,682,153	−247,990	−12·85
All corn Crops	7,566,017	7,042,408	−523,609	− 6·92
Potatoes	533,394	568,620	+ 35,226	+ 6·60
Small Fruit	69,040	80,201	+ 11,161	+16·17
Orchards	219,539	244,850	+ 25,311	+11·53
	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Horses	1,521,857	1,545,513	+ 23,656	+ 1·55
Cows and Heifers	2,573,188	2,695,593	+122,405	+ 4·76
All Cattle	6,641,706	6,875,623	+233,917	+ 3·52
Sheep	27,002,123	26,162,399	−839,724	− 3·11
Pigs	2,509,306	2,496,716	− 12,590	− 0·50

U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1903–1917.

Year.	Total Imports	From Canada.	From India.	From Australia.	From U.S.	From Russia.	From Argentina.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1903	88,131,030	10,802,127	17,057,857	26	24,197,895	17,176,300	14,120,454
1904	97,782,500	6,508,600	25,491,800	10,285,900	6,738,300	23,905,400	21,441,600
1905	97,622,752	6,617,630	22,807,622	10,064,700	6,539,100	25,560,800	23,258,900
1906	92,967,200	11,246,200	12,636,200	7,785,100	22,554,400	16,057,500	19,176,500
1907	97,168,000	13,220,500	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,946,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1908	91,131,205	15,796,695	2,948,900	5,518,200	25,768,900	5,147,110	31,691,400
1909	97,854,425	16,615,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,844,840	20,037,800
1910	105,222,638	16,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	28,941,600	15,131,800
1911	98,067,787	14,373,700	20,161,518	13,910,720	12,939,229	18,106,100	14,748,600
1912	109,572,539	21,551,100	25,379,400	11,908,505	19,973,994	9,005,000	18,783,700
1913	105,878,102	21,787,900	18,766,100	10,126,658	34,067,944	5,011,100	14,756,200
1914	103,926,743	31,457,090	10,708,900	12,113,400	34,220,166	7,234,827	6,497,760
1915	88,667,900	19,725,300	13,956,500	180,300	41,649,000	796,300	12,156,000
1916	100,070,320	21,551,000	5,611,900	3,699,620	64,544,100	12,500	4,495,700
1917	91,435,006	18,408,300	2,744,700	9,243,700	54,208,300	111,406	6,700,600

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CORN, 1903–1917.

Year.	Wheat Imports—Grain.		Wheat Imports—Meal and Flour.	
	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1903	27,894,985	60,236,045	2,638,450	17,962,998
1904	42,703,600	55,078,900	2,174,707	12,548,186
1905	39,830,452	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,925,373
1906	31,747,000	61,220,200	2,009,000	12,181,300
1907	39,853,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,726,946
1908	24,270,095	66,861,110	1,760,742	11,209,113
1909	41,650,445	56,203,980	2,585,300	8,467,240
1910	48,116,138	57,106,500	3,204,101	6,756,390
1911	49,176,438	48,891,349	3,762,068	6,303,064
1912	59,123,905	50,448,634	4,710,727	5,478,749
1913	50,736,858	55,141,244	4,519,638	7,458,515
1914	54,288,090	49,638,653	3,477,233	6,582,990
1915	33,884,200	54,783,700	3,371,360	7,110,810
1916	30,900,520	69,169,800	4,737,171	5,223,154
1917	30,404,000	61,031,006	7,705,641	10,763,881

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported in the United Kingdom to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate.

Year.	England and Wales.		United Kingdom.		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years, 1888–1917.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwts.	cwts.	
1888	Very bad	31 10	57,261,633	16,910,442	13·5
1889	Deficient	29 9	58,551,887	14,672,082	14·1
1890	Average	31 11	60,474,180	15,773,336	14·5
1891	Decidedly above average	37 0	66,312,962	16,723,003	14·6
1892	Extremely bad	30 3	64,901,799	22,106,009	14·5
1893	Extremely bad	26 4	65,461,988	20,408,168	13·9
1894	Average	22 10	70,126,232	19,134,605	14·2
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14·3
1896	Very good	26 2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15·0
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15·2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,569,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Slightly below average	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Decidedly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Decidedly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	92,435,006	14,339,782	14·4
1918	Good	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 31 years 1888–1918 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as Average. When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

THE DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1870–1916.

(Criminal Offenders Convicted at Superior Courts.)

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,222,837	2,400	5,525,210	3,048	1870
1875	24,045,385	10,954	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,705,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1885	27,499,041	10,500	3,907,736	1,956	4,924,342	1,573	1885
1890	28,763,673	9,242	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,959	1,193	1890
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,155,654	1,653	4,584,434	1,096	1895
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,436,558	1,835	4,468,501	1,087	1900
1905	33,990,764	10,483	4,592,036	2,314	4,391,565	1,367	1905
1910	35,796,289	11,987	4,737,268	1,225	4,368,599	1,373	1910
1911	36,163,833	11,338	4,749,673	1,122	4,375,468	1,496	1911
1912	36,539,636	11,665	4,738,300	1,190	4,384,710	1,443	1912
1913	36,919,339	10,777	4,728,500	1,056	4,375,554	1,483	1913
1914	36,960,684	9,277	4,747,169	1,012	4,381,398	1,410	1914
1915	*35,358,896	5,088	4,785,598	905	†4,337,000	1,084	1915
1916	*34,500,000	4,149	4,824,308	872	4,337,000	920	1916

* Civil population only. † Taking into account the movements of the Military.

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1911-12—1916-17.

Year ended March 31.	From Beer.	From Spirits.	From Patent Medicines.	From Licences.		From Table Waters.	From Entertainments.	Total Receipts.
				Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	12,767,217	18,751,206	325,646	†6,868,447	†1,025,981	.....	.....	†40,178,623
1912	13,328,075	18,511,392	327,857	4,670,392	968,132	.....	.....	38,249,730
1913	13,200,343	18,432,492	328,319	4,595,203	1,059,502	.....	.....	38,063,687
1914	13,622,971	19,539,777	360,377	4,516,679	1,200,603	.....	.....	39,057,957
1915	15,856,412	20,302,500	333,777	4,325,858	1,175,889	.....	.....	42,419,167
1916	33,747,269	21,515,014	627,454	3,521,371	1,224,256	.....	.....	61,207,683
1917	31,567,940	13,843,085	732,943	3,504,962	1,202,523	1,229,008	3,001,268	56,487,553

† Including arrears from 1909-1910.

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1911-12—1916-17.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Spirits.	Wine.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Motor Spirit	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	5,930,008	2,960,841	17,169,863	4,298,484	1,235,876	564,419	427,143	33,108,026
1912	6,159,070	3,059,455	17,342,360	4,215,745	1,088,346	602,605	607,743	33,596,645
1913	6,151,879	3,051,786	17,254,125	4,166,795	1,109,957	548,255	721,951	33,517,495
1914	6,498,816	3,272,044	18,263,479	4,435,500	1,152,291	561,841	823,623	35,568,581
1915	8,627,858	3,204,137	19,272,007	4,972,005	1,004,333	601,420	944,648	39,150,492
1916	13,962,210	8,848,244	25,743,149	5,323,780	1,077,870	1,052,905	1,760,965	59,575,610
1917	14,312,186	17,950,507	27,342,339	4,171,421	887,831	2,234,698	1,923,084	70,710,040

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS 1911-12—1916-17.

Year ended March 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.				Stamps.		
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Total.	Deeds, &c.	Receipts and other id. Stamps.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	38,565	20,700,526	4,969,905	25,708,996	5,634,490	1,868,214	9,690,618
1912	43,727	19,859,704	5,278,901	25,182,232	5,656,920	1,886,681	9,564,579
1913	36,619	20,046,347	5,323,403	25,406,369	5,803,138	1,922,165	10,075,475
1914	67,046	21,648,595	5,449,482	27,165,123	5,603,578	2,016,830	9,983,363
1915	27,995	22,367,871	6,146,705	28,542,571	3,718,673	1,946,656	7,434,793
1916	23,987	24,363,378	6,550,617	30,937,982	3,016,617	1,994,573	6,779,998
1917	20,369	25,097,630	6,074,147	31,192,146	3,491,802	2,045,360	7,764,416

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1908-9—1916-17.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the seven years 1907-8 to 1913-14. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of 1d.
	£	£	£	£	£	d.	£
1908-9	163,055,314	427,463,239	42,193,486	60,611,043	693,323,082	12*	2,784,063
1909-10	163,552,730	418,742,046	43,736,669	60,780,659	686,812,104	14*	2,691,422
1910-11	164,604,450	425,781,908	43,814,398	62,873,276	697,074,032	14*	2,738,912
1911-12	164,040,579	445,526,736	43,912,643	67,160,629	720,640,587	14*	2,830,830
1912-13	164,854,461	474,823,976	44,718,928	71,180,182	755,577,547	14*	2,969,591
1913-14	165,567,129	504,527,768	45,409,456	76,210,512	791,714,865	14*	3,108,810
1914-15	166,308,262	520,893,490	47,369,539	80,278,013	814,849,304	20*	3,169,614
1916-17	181,786,299	533,048,385	59,800,182	99,206,199	873,841,065	36*	3,299,034

* The rates of the tax as fixed by the Finance Acts will be found on p. 459.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10*s.*, is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1*s.* to 5*s.* a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5*s.*; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*, the rate is 4*s.*; exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*, but do not exceed £26 5*s.*, the rate is 3*s.*; exceed £26 5*s.*, but do not exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, the rate is 2*s.*; exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, but do not exceed £31 10*s.*, the rate is 1*s.*; exceed £31 10*s.*, no pension is payable. To meet economic conditions arising from the war, such as high food prices, an additional grant not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* was made to pensioners who proved the necessity, in Sept., 1916. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1917:—

	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
(1) Number of Claims received	96,408	6,391	13,386	27,765	143,950
(2) ,, ,, rejected*	27,694	1,568	4,068	10,177	43,507*
By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—					
(*a*) *Age*	5,390	374	1,350	5,291	12,405
(*b*) *Poor Relief*	10,286	364	943	1,526	13,119
(*c*) *Means*	11,210	773	1,636	3,110	16,729
(*d*) *Other causes*	808	57	139	250	1,254
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1917	629,787	40,606	91,656	185,731	947,780†
At 5*s.*	589,666	38,377	87,768	175,967	891,678
,, 4*s.*	13,879	749	1,315	3,155	19,098
,, 3*s.*	14,160	805	1,379	4,596	20,940
,, 2*s.*	7,665	433	809	1,513	10,420
,, 1*s.*	4,417	242	485	500	5,644
(4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1916	78,103	5,573	11,894	23,160	118,730

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
England	642,161	648,868	647,109	629,787
Wales	42,474	42,537	42,001	40,606
Scotland	97,294	96,895	95,277	91,656
Ireland	202,202	198,938	193,735	185,731
Total	984,131	987,238	978,112	947,780

* These figures include 18,717 pensions revoked on questions raised during the year.

† Of this number 343,650 pensions were payable to men and 604,090 to women.

PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
31st March, 1906	61,378	168,096	229,474
1st January, 1916	45,747	8,792	54,539

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1870–1917.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included:—

Year.	England and Wales (on 1st January).		Scotland (on 15th January)		Ireland (at close of 1st week in January).		United Kingdom.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers.	Dependants.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief.
								£
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290	46,897	53,687	19,729	1,278,994	9,363,798
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009	35,599	57,455	42,735	1,036,828	10,087,985
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577	33,463	44,653	62,213	989,451	10,338,442
1900	222,647	508,517	65,929	34,003	43,820	58,534	933,450	13,802,378
1905	265,749	575,613	73,363	37,297	43,911	57,909	1,053,842	16,507,690
1910	299,216	544,450	75,626	40,955	41,866	55,496	1,057,609	17,731,851
1913	283,603	411,525	67,757	40,535	37,017	40,129	880,566	17,784,579
1914	271,463	389,314	66,832	38,413	35,355	37,837	839,214	17,820,496
1915	258,962	364,843	67,632	33,194	38,072	38,072	792,703	17,755,179
1916	226,466	354,325	63,723	35,279	35,932	34,932	710,995	18,558,561
1917	215,285	321,813	60,972	31,890	32,975	34,682	697,615	—

N.B.—The figures include casual paupers, and no deductions are made for persons counted twice, such as persons who received indoor and outdoor relief on the days mentioned.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE old Land Tax was levied on personalty, including Salaries, Pensions, and Profits from the occupation of land; but the beginning of the modern Income Tax dates back to 1798, when, to meet the expenses of the French War, Pitt imposed a tax of 2*s.* in the £ on Property and Employments. He allowed an abatement for children, a lower rate of tax on incomes below £200, and exempted incomes below £60. At the conclusion of peace in 1802 the tax was abolished, but was revived in 1803, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, as at present, the rate being 1*s.* in the £; incomes under £60 were exempt, and an abatement was allowed to incomes below £150. In 1806 the exemption limit was lowered to £50 and restricted to Earned Income. On the restoration of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years, and was re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, when the rate was fixed at 7*d.* in the £; incomes below £150 were exempted, but no abatement was allowed.

In 1853 Mr. Gladstone extended the tax to Ireland, and the limit of exemption was lowered to £100, with a lower rate of tax for incomes between £100 and £150. In 1863 the differential rate was abolished, and in lieu thereof an abatement of £60 granted to incomes between £100 and £200. In 1872 the abatement was increased to £80 and extended to incomes of £300. During the Crimean War (1854–1856) the Income Tax stood at 1*s.* 4*d.* (its highest point prior to 1914), but in 1857 it was 9*d.*, and in subsequent years was gradually lessened till in 1874 it fell to 2*d.* in the £, and at the preceding General Election Mr. Gladstone proposed to abolish it. In 1876 the exemption limit was again raised to £150, with an abatement of £120 for incomes up to £400. In 1894 exemption was allowed to incomes not exceeding £160, and abatements of £160 and £100 to incomes of £400 and £500 respectively, and an allowance made under Schedule A to landlords for repairs. In 1898 the scale of abatements was revised and extended to incomes not exceeding £700. In 1907 a distinction was made between Earned and Unearned Income, the rate for the former being fixed at 9*d.* and for other income 1*s.*, but the relief was restricted to incomes not exceeding £2,000.

Mr. Lloyd George further developed the principle of graduation by his famous Finance Act for the year 1909–10, which did not become law till April 29, 1910. The relief for Earned Income was extended to incomes not exceeding £3,000, the allowance to landlords for repairs was increased to one-fourth of the Schedule A value on proof of the expenditure, and an allowance for children was made to incomes not exceeding £500. The right to exemption and abatement was withdrawn from persons residing abroad (*see* p. 349), except in regard to Foreign and Colonial Income.

An additional tax (named Super-Tax) was imposed on incomes exceeding £5,000. This was fixed at 6*d.* in the £ on excess income over £3,000.

From 1909 to 1913 the rate of tax had been 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £, but in 1914, after the outbreak of war, the tax was increased to 1*s.* 8*d.*, but important modifications were introduced. The limit of relief for Earned Income was lowered to £2,500, the rates were graduated according to the total income, and in addition a rebate was granted to Unearned incomes not exceeding £500. This year the Super-Tax was extended to incomes exceeding £3,000, the tax being graduated and an abatement of £2,500 allowed. The restriction as to the amount to be allowed under Schedule A for landlords' repairs was removed. In 1915–16 the Income Tax was raised to 3*s.*, the Super-Tax rates increased (*see* p. 349), and the assessment under Schedule B for farm profits raised from one-third of the rental to the full annual value. At the same time the exemption was lowered to £130, and the scale of abatements revised (*see* p. 349), provision being made for the assessment of weekly wage-earners on their actual receipts for each quarter.

The Finance Act, 1916, raised the Income Tax to 5*s.*, extended the rebate on Unearned Income to incomes not exceeding £2,000 (*see* p. 349), and in addition granted relief for Colonial Income Tax. This relief, however, is restricted to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £, and only benefits incomes exceeding £1,000. The allowance for children is granted to incomes not exceeding £700. The 5*s.* rate was continued for 1917–18, and in order to work the principle of graduation fairly, incomes exceeding the limit by a small margin are allowed the benefit of the lower scale.

The Finance Act, 1918, raises the tax to 6*s.*, extends the children's allowance to incomes not exceeding £1,000, and grants an abatement of £25 for a wife or dependent relative where the total income does not exceed £800. The limit for Super Tax is lowered to £2,500, with an abatement of £2,000 and the rates are revised (*see* p. 349).

In addition, an Act to come into force on April 6, 1919, has been passed consolidating the statutes relating to income tax from the 1842 Act to date.

In 1842 the Income Tax yielded £5,000,000, or £700,000 for each 1*d.* In 1916 it yielded £186,000,000, or over £3,000,000 for each 1*d.* (*see* p. 457). In its first year (1910) the Super Tax receipts were less than £3,000,000 from 11,329 persons, and in 1916 they were £20,000,000 from 30,400 persons. In 1916–17, 95 persons returned an income exceeding £100,000. The Excess Profits Duty (*see* p. 346) up to October 5, 1918, yielded £500,000,000

INCOME TAX RATES. (*See also* pp. 348–9.)

Year.	Aggregate Income.		Earned Portion.		Unearned Portion.	
		£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1914–15	Not exceeding	300	1	0	1	4
	,, ,,	500	1	0	1	6½
	,, ,,	2,000	1	0		
	,, ,,	1,500	1	2		
	,, ,,	2,000	1	4	1	8
	,, ,,	2,500	1	6½		
	Exceeding	2,500	1	8		
1915–16	Not exceeding	300	1	9½	2	4½
	,, ,,	500	1	9½	2	9½
	,, ,,	1,000	1	9½	3	0

Year.	Aggregate Income.		Earned Portion.		Unearned Portion.	
		£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1915–16	Not exceeding	1,500	2	1½		
	,, ,,	2,000	2	4½		
	,, ,,	2,500	2	9½	3	0
	Exceeding	2,500	3	0		
1916–17	Not exceeding	500	2	3	3	0
and	,, ,,	1,000	2	6	3	6
1917–18	,, ,,	1,500	3	0	4	0
	,, ,,	2,000	3	8	4	6
	,, ,,	2,500	4	4	5	0
	Exceeding	2,500	5	0		

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. (No later figures available.)

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...27,305,271		1809...12,298,375	
1794...	6,998,389	1802...14,638,254		1810... 7,792,444	
1795...30,464,831		1803... 8,752,761		1811...19,143,953	
1796...22,244,982		1804...14,570,763		1812...24,790,697	
1797...30,356,873		1805...16,649,801		1813...39,649,282	
1798...16,858,503		1806...13,035,344		1814...34,563,603	
1799...21,714,863		1807...10,432,934		1815...20,241,807	
1800...23,030,320		1808...12,095,044		1816... 514,059	

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1822...	2,962,564	1827...	2,023,028
1818...	1,624,606	1823...	5,261,725	1828...	4,667,965
1819...	3,163,130	1824...	7,456,559	1829...	2,760,003
1820...	1,918,019	1825...	9,900,725	1830...	1,935,465
1821...	4,104,457	1826...	1,195,531	1831...	2,673,858
1832...	5,696	1834...	1,776,378	1836...	1,590,727
1833...	1,023,784	1835...	1,270,050	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,620
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the *gross* total was £635,040,965, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £162,000,000 were raised, but since 1903 large reductions have been made.

The total gross Debt on 31 March, 1917, was £4,063,644,981, against which must be set the value of the Suez Canal Shares (£27,464,000), other assets (£3,216,270), and Exchequer balances (£26,435,859), a total of £57,116,129; leaving the *net* amount of the Debt at £4,037,209,122.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1896–1918.

Year.	Gross Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created.	Net Increase + or Decrease −	Year ended 31 Mar.	Average Price of £100 Stock.			Yield at that Price.		
	£	£	£	£			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1896–97	645,171,525	318,984	7,183,000	*nil*	− 7,183,000	1897	95	15	0	2	17	5¼
1897–98	638,817,507	399,117	6,052,791	*nil*	− 6,052,791	1898	110	15	0	2	9	7¾
1898–99	635,393,734	506,526	7,049,063	*nil*	− 7,049,063	1899	112	8	1½	2	8	11¾
1899–00	638,919,932	227,324	7,090,919	8,000,000	+ 909,081	1900	110	18	9	2	9	7½
1900–01	703,934,349	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+ 60,539,300	1901	106	17	6	2	11	5½
1901–02	765,215,653	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+ 55,545,697	1902	99	12	6	2	15	2¾
1902–03	798,349,190	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+ 25,763,112	1903*	94	5	0	2	13	0½
1903–04	794,498,200	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	− 8,148,985	1904	94	7	6	2	12	11¾
1904–05	796,736,491	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	− 7,557,668	1905	90	15	0	2	15	1
1905–06	788,990,187	1,476,397	11,852,132	*nil*	− 11,852,132	1906	88	5	0	2	16	7¼
1906–07	779,164,704	4,218,659	13,714,432	*nil*	− 13,714,432	1907	89	16	3	2	15	8
1907–08	762,326,051	5,751,036	18,029,680	*nil*	− 18,029,680	1908	88	6	3	2	16	7¼
1908–09	754,121,309	3,217,114	8,787,968	*nil*	− 8,787,968	1909	84	2	6	2	19	5
1909–10	762,463,625	565,845	10,442,489	21,000,000	+ 10,557,511	1910	86	1	3	2	18	1
1910–11	733,072,610	642,652	28,012,949	*nil*	− 28,012,949	1911	83	17	6	2	19	7¼
1911–12	724,806,428	414,618	20,487,892	*nil*	− 20,487,892	1912	81	1	10½	3	1	7¾
1912–13	716,288,421	444,787	13,270,716	*nil*	− 13,270,716	1913	79	6	3	3	3	0½
1913–14	707,654,110	891,792	10,203,675	*nil*	− 10,203,675	1914†	76	3	1½	3	5	7¾
1914–15‡	1,165,801,702	95,115	8,953,015	466,500,000	+ 457,546,98	1915	73	19	4½	3	7	7
1915–16	2,197,439,245	§187,192,886	§599,598,339	1,631,329,907	+ 1,031,901,568	1916	74	12	1	3	7	0
1916–17	4,063,644,981	26,451,306	...	1,866,205,736	+ 1,873,806,736	1917		...			...	
1917–18	6,969,631,020	...	...	...	...	1918		...			...	

* The rate of interest on Consols was reduced from £3 per centum per annum to £2 15s. 0d. per centum in March, 1888; and from £2 15s. 0d. per centum to £2 10s. 0d. per centum in April, 1903.

† The average price in 1914, to the end of July, was £75 3s. 2d., and the yield £3 6s. 8d.

‡ Includes £170,143,313 issued under Section 1 (5) of the War Loan Act, 1915.

§ Includes £179,113,529 cancelled under Section 1 (5) of the War Loan Act, 1915, and £401,904,509 cancelled on conversion into 4½ per cent. War Loan under Section 1 (3) of that Act, of which £35,795,490 was exchanged on account of Savings Banks Funds.

‖ Includes £313,625,273 4½ per cent. War Loan created in respect of conversions under the War Loan Act, 1915, of which £28,863,660 was in exchange for Stock cancelled on account of Savings Banks Funds.

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (*a*) *Permanent*, (*β*) *Terminable*; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities. The Funded and Unfunded (or Floating) Debts are included in the fixed annual charge, and details of the various descriptions are given below:—

I. FUNDED DEBT.—(*a*) *Permanent.*

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on March 31, 1916:—

	1916.	1917.
2½ per cent. *Consols*...	£280,466,338	£279,904,678
2¾ per cent. *Consols*...	2,708,677	2,680,679
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	21,639,392	21,546,873
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ...	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£318,460,276	£317,787,099

(*β*) *Terminable Annuities.*

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1917:—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,485,965, created 1830–1888)	£13,198,872
(2) Annuities created by Finance Act, 1899:—	
(*a*) Savings Banks Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924–1925)	5,559,516
(*b*) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924)	5,286,790
(3) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934)	—
Total Capital value...	£24,045,178

II. UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates; it is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years.

Pre-War Treasury Bills	£12,995,000
Temporary Advances	217,526,500
Total Unfunded Debt, included in Fixed Annual Charge	£230,521,500
Unfunded Debt on which interest is excluded from the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge:	
3½ % War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925–28)	£62,746,703
4½ % War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925–45)	19,989,842
5 % War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1929–47)	2,066,988,385
4 % War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1929–42)	52,418,250
Exchequer Bonds:	
3 % repayable March 1920	21,659,700
,, ,, Dec. 1920	55,239,255
5 % ,, Oct. 1919	18,477,230
,, ,, ,, 1921	83,196,930
6 % ,, Feb. 1920	141,744,780
Treasury Bills	450,710,000
War Saving Certificates	74,487,016
War Expenditure Certificates	23,561,000
Other Debt under War Loan Act.	£316,503,177
American Loan	51,369,863
Total	£3,439,092,130

III. OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They stood as follows on 31 March, 1917:—

Under Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	£13,453,702
,, Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	2,497,070
,, Public Offices Act, 1895	353,774
,, (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897	391,550
,, Royal Niger Compy. Act, 1899	442,698
,, Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905	13,686,207
,, Military Works, 1897 to 1903	7,255,902
,, Land Registry Buildings, 1900	286,373
,, Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,675,051
,, Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	173,019
,, Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,239,216
,, Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	1,430,600
,, Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	7,853,454
,, Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	611,616
,, Housing Act, 1914	949,441
Total	£52,199,073

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1917, these consisted of the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£1,632,135
,, ,, Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,575
,, ,, Suitors, &c. (Ireland)	618,435
Court of Bankruptcy ,,	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	43,019
,, South Sea Annuities, &c. ,,	39,788
,, Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,712
,, Prize Money	2,015
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends ,,	524,365
Deferred Annuity Fund	92,858

COST OF THE DEBT.

The Cost of the National Debt for 1915–16 and 1916–17 is detailed below:—

	1915–1916	1916–1917
I. Annual Interest—		
Perpetual Annuities	£12,934,406	£7,624,439
Government Debts	341,146	341,147
Terminable Annuities	2,897,758	2,860,176
Unfunded Debt	4,330,772	8,630,482
II. Cost of Management	175,321	327,130
Interest on War Debt	38,445,857	100,183,780
American Loan and other debt under War Loan Acts	—	3,672,921
Expenses under War Loan Acts, 1914 and 1916	1,465,197	3,610,618

∴ Cost of Interest, 1918, £280,000,000.

Sinking Fund.

Large sums are paid off annually by means of (*a*) the New Sinking Fund, which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (*b*) the Old Sinking Fund, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; and (*c*) Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable.

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(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

Ex-officio Members.—The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Appointed Members.—*Vice-President*, Sir George McCrae, D.S.O., £1,200 to £1,500; *Legal Member*, Ewan F. Macpherson, C.B., B.A. (Advocate), £1,000 to £1,200; *Medical Member*, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D. £1,000 to £1,200

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, John T. Maxwell ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Secretaries, Arthur Grant; Alex. McKinna £500 to £600
Housing Commr., J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E... £1100
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act, Alexander Stuart; Alex. B. Millar; C. Cleveland Ellis; George A. Mackay ..... £400 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Frederick Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.; Thomas W. Dewar, O.B., M.D., D.Sc.; Ernest Weir, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. ..... £500 to £800
Veterinary Medical Inspector, Gerald Leighton, M.D. £500 to £700
Chief Engineering Inspector, David Ronald, C.E. £500 to £800
Engineer Assistant, J. B. Patterson, B.Sc. £350 to £450
Architectural do., John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £500
Chief Asst. do., G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. £250 to £400
Chief Housing Inspr., W. Ross Young ..£350 to £500
Assistant do., H. M. Wylie ..... £250 to £350
Lady Medical Inspector, Mary J. Menzies, M.B., D.P.H. £300 to £400
Clerks in Charge of Departments Archd. Jas. Bain (*Public Health*); Alex. Oliphant (*Statistical, Accounting, & Audit*); Adam Small (*Poor Law*); Wm. C. L. Brown (*Housing and Town Planning*); R. H. Johnston (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and O.A.P.*) £350 to £500; Archbd. Stalker (*Registry*) ..... £250 to £350

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mason (*Chairman*) ..*unp.*
Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C.; (one vacancy) ..... *unp.*
Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,300); Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,200); John Carswell, L.R.C.P.E. £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, Charles Macpherson, M.D. (£800); R. C. Brown, M.D.; J. P. Sturrock, M.D.; Kate Fraser, M.D. £600
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700
Chief Clerk, J. A. W. Stone £350
Senior Clerk, J. A. MacGregor £190

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.
The Scottish Commission.—£700,232.
83 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir James Leishman £1,800
Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. £1,200
Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss Patterson ea. £1,000
The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies ..... *unp.*
Secretary, J. Jeffrey ..... £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D. £500 to £800
Assistant Secretaries, H. L. F. Fraser; W. Leitch ..... £550 to £700
Accountant, J. Stewart Suggie ..... £550 to £700
Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt; A. Smith; P. Taylor; G. W. Wight ..... £350 to £500
Assistant Accountants, S. H. C. Keri; T. A. Mowat; W. A. M. Murray ..... £350 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, E. D. Ross ..£300 to £400
Superintendent of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson ..... £150 to £250

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. E. Highton; A. Newlands £550 to £700
Inspectors (*Male*), A. Arneil, M. Beaton, £350 to £500; (*Female*), D. S. Allan ..... £300 to £400

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.—£7,700.
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200; James Devon, M.D. £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie ..£500 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Harvey ..... £350 to £500
Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh £350 to £450

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland, Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B. £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. .....£600 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Angus ..... £400 to £450
First Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay ..... £300 to £400
Second Class Clerks, John Duff; David Anderson; C. T. H. T. McInnes; and a vacancy.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, R. K. Hannay, M.A. ..... £400 to £600
Assistant do. (vacant).

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B.
Secretary, R. H. Gray, I.S.O.
Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude.
Supt. Statistical Branch, James C. Dunlop, M.D.
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cossar.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Alex. G. Veitch £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.
Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.
Substitute Keeper, Wm. Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office,

54 General Register House.
Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Ernslie.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ..£750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £400
Clerk of the Records, James Ritchie £190

Court of the Lord Lyon.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.
Writer, Alexander B. Thomson.
(See also Royal Household in Scotland.)

Bill Chamber,

New Register House.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. .....£600 to £700
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan ..£300 to £475
Ordinary Clerk, R. G. Mackenzie .....£200 to £300

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

14 New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (*app.* 1868) £300
Depute Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, W.S. (1912) £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; James F. Blackstock .....each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper (vacant).....£625
Assistant Keepers, And. Robertson; C. B. Gibson; R. Hunter; Wm. McCulloch; A. M. Runciman each £575
Accountant, W. Wyatt £520
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; J. R. Lyle; J. A. Masterton .....each £450
1st Class Clerks, D. R. Couper; H. W. D. Hodgkin; J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smart; S. Dalgleish; R. Burke; C. M. West; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, Alex. Clark.
Assistants, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.
Second Class Clerks, G. R. M. Jockel; J. M. Robertson.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
" *Factory Dept.*, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,

34 Howe Street.
Registrar, R. Addison Smith, C.V.O.
Clerk, William Reid.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

New Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver (Interim), John Paterson £500
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Sir Philip J. H. Grierson, B.A., Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ...£600 to £700
Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.
Asst. Sec. and Comptroller, J. K. Stewart.£850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, J. A. Hearne; W. Carmichael £600 to £800
Staff Clerks, D. A. Abernethy; G. Hawley; W. C. Munro, £400 to £500; J. A. Weir; W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan; (and a vacancy) £300 to £400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. B. Scott; J. Lush; P. McL. Milne, £250 to £350; R. H. Fraser; J. Weir; A. Jervis; R. B. Henderson; and a vacancy £200 to £300
Estate Duty.
Assistant Sec. and Registrar, P. Waugh £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. A. Wilson; J. Sime. .£600 to £800
Assistant do., W. R. Morison; W. E. Redding; T. J. Boyd £550
1st Class Clerks, S. M. Findlay; J. McNicl; G. Finlay; J. H. Beattie; G. C. Cunningham; F. M. Gaudie; D. M. Gavine; R. K. Letts .....£350 to £500

Land Valuation Department,

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., James Mather .....£800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn .....£550 to £700
53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
1st Class Valuers, J. C. Hamilton; Alexander Buttar £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Glasgow, S. Scott, £1,000; F. Pollard, £800; *Edinburgh*, T. J. Bennett £800
Collectors, 1st Class:—*Greenock* (vacant), £700 to £800 *Assistant Collector*, H. Dobson, £500 to £650; *Leith*, M. A. Leavey .....£700 to £800
Collectors, 2nd Class:—*Aberdeen*, A. Aitin; *Campbeltown*, J. A. Farquharson; *Dumfries*, F. H. Mackilin; *Dundee*, T. T. Mitchell; *Elgin*, W. H. Webster; *Grangemouth*, J. Helsby; *Inverness*, J. Russell; *Perth*, J. Gibb; *Stirling*, J. Kay .....£500 to £650
Collectors and Surveyors:—*Ardrossan*, A. Beard; *Ayr*, J. W. Slater; *Borrowstouness* (vacant); *Granton* (vacant); *Methil*, W. R. Crampton ....£320 to £450
Surveyor: *Burntisland* (vacant).....£320 to £450
Ditto, Methil, W. B. Wedderspoon .....

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Secretary, W. G. C. Kirkwood .....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Thompson .....£600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan .....£440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Harrison; C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake .....£315 to £430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S. £500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. £600
Accountant, J. McG. Thom .....£600 to £750
Examiner, J. Anderson .....£500 to £600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay .....£500 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus .....£440 to £500
Principal Clerk, J. Allan .....£440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Dow; J. Aitken; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton ....£315 to £430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, W. H. Henderson £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, G. Dawkes.....£470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agent*, Andrew Beveridge (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £300
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.Sc. ..... £250 to £300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); E. E. Morrison, LL.D.; Norman Reid; William Barbour, O.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. C. Foster, £300; and Col. J. W. Greig, C.B., K.C., M.P., *unp.*
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Sir James M. Dodds, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., W. A. C. Goodchild £100
Asst. Under-Sec., John Lamb, C.B. ..... £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne, M.V.O.; P. J. G. Rose; A. H. Smith ..... £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodchild; L. G. M. Glover; G. W. Milroy; P. R. Laird; W. Hogg £400 to £500
Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, A. S. Cotton ..... £350 to £450
Supt. of Registry, B. Penny ..... £250 to £400
Inspector of Local Loans and Audits, and Assist. to Accounting Officer, P. B. Moodie ..... £600 to £850
Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (*Chief*), £100; J. W. Young ..... £420 to £550
Do., Anatomy, Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson ..... £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, LL.B. £750
Solicitor-Gen., T. B. Morison, K.C. £2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
3 Parliament Square.

Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, R.I.B.A.; (*Acting*) H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.
Assistant Architects, J.T. Galletly; H.Ryle, LIC.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Willis; A. N. Campbell; (*Act'g*), J. C. Wynnes, F.R.I.B.A.
Sanitary Assistant, G. W. Tulley, M.R.SAN.I.
District Engineer, A. G. Ramsey, M.Sc.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, S.S.C., 20 Duke Street.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BRANCH, 30 Chalmers Street.
Asst. Architect, J. W. Paterson, A.R.I.B.A.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. £760
Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £200 to £400
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £150 to £250
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr ..... £150 to £250
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone ..... £150 to £250
Do., Herbarium, (vacant) ..... £150 to £250
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam ..... £150 to £250
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

Scottish Law Courts and Officers.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, 25 Oct. to 20 March and 12 May to 20 July.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Alexander, Lord Strathclyde.

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*) The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde £5,000
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,620

Second Division.

Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.), *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Dundas, Daniel Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. £1,200
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; J. Antonio ..... £600 and £545
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... £400 and £295
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; Andrew Ross, S.S.C.; J. S. Saunders; John Smart ..... £500 and £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell Main; Walter Stewart; R. A. Roxburgh; David D. McLaren; George Hume ..... £350, £400 and £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. James Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Thomas Brash Morison, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Assistant and Depute, Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerk, Alex. Rae.
Advocates Depute, R. F. L. Blackburn, K.C.; Wm. Mitchell; C. H. Brown; C. E. Lippe.
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, LL.D.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, LL.D. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; V. S. M. Marshall; (one vacancy).

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
1st Assistant & Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae £600
2nd Assistant & Depute Clerk, (vacant) £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Anderson, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, And. Murray £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Ormidale.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, Isobell Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson.
Depute do., William Petrie.

SCOTTISH COUNTIES AND CAPITALS, WITH POPULATION (1911), ACREAGE, CONVENERS, COUNTY CLERKS, AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

Counties and Capitals.	Population.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	†Convener of County.	County Clerks.	Clerk of the Peace.
Aberdeen (*Aberdeen)	311,350	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen & Temair, K.T.	G. A. Duff of Hatton	William Murison	James Conner, Aberdeen.
Argyll (Inveraray)	70,902	2,090,142	Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.	Maclachlan of Maclachlan	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead.
Ayr (Ayr)	268,332	724,523	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	A. Russell of Mauldside	James E. Shaw, Ayr	David W. Shaw, Ayr.
Banff (Banff)	61,402	403,364	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	William Forbes	James Grant	J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie.
Berwick (Duns)	29,643	292,535	Capt. Charles B. Balfour	Col. Charles Hope	E. G. Johnstone, Dun	G. Rankin, Lauder.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,186	139,658	Marquess of Bute	Marquess of Bute	A. W. Herbert	T. W. Alexander, Rothesay.
Caithness (Wick)	32,008	438,833	Duke of Portland, K.G.	D. P. Henderson of Stemster	James Young	P. L. Morrison, Wick.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	31,132	34,927	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.	The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert, Alloa.
Dunbarton (Dumbarton)	139,830	157,432	Francis C. Buchanan	Francis C. Buchanan	W. Craig, Dumbarton	W. Craig, Dumbarton.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	72,824	686,302	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving of Burnfoot	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan, Dumfries.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	43,427	304,931	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	George Ross MacKessack	E. Jamieson	D. A. Shiach, Elgin.
Fife (Cupar)	267,739	322,844	Sir William Robertson	Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bart.	W. D. Patrick, Cupar	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S., Cupar.
Forfar* (Forfar)	281,415	559,037	Earl of Strathmore	Wm. Smith, Balzeordie	R. Freer Myles	E. Cowan, Dundee.
Haddington (Haddington)	43,853	170,971		Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.		G. H. Stevenson, Haddington.
Inverness (Inverness)	87,370	2,695,094	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Duncan Shaw, Inverness	D. Noble, Inverness.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	39,580	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart.	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham, Stonehaven
Kinross (Kinross)	7,528	52,404	J. J. Moubray	Hy. Purves Russell Montgomery	W. K. Falconer, Kinross	W. K. Falconer, Kinross.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudb.)	38,363	575,832	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Maxwell of Munches	Adam Brown	W. Nicholson, Kirkcudbright.
Lanark* (Lanark)	1,447,113	562,822	Lord Newlands	Col. Sir R. King Stewart, K.B.E.	Sir Thomas Munro, K.B.E.	James Annan, Lanark.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	79,456	76,861	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Charles Chalmers of Longcraft	J. G. B. Henderson	J. T. T. Brown, Hamilton. Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., Glasg'w
Midlothian (*Edinburgh)	507,662	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Lt.-Col. J. M. Trotter of Colinton	A. G. G. Asher, W.S., Edinburgh	A. P. Simpson, W.S., Linlithgow.
Nairn (Nairn)	9,319	104,752	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson	H. T. Donaldson	Robert Handyside, Edinburgh.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	25,896	240,847		James Thurston	Duncan J. Robertson	H. G. Strachan, Nairn.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,258	222,240	Lord Glenconner	M. G. Thorburn of Glencorniston	J. Rankin Smith	D. J. Robertson, Kirkwall.
Perth (Perth)	124,339	1,595,802	Duke of Atholl, C.B.	Earl of Mansfield	D. and T. B. Marshall	H. Freer Annandale, Peebles.
Renfrew (Greenock)	314,594	153,332	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart, C.B.	Sir Charles R. Renshaw, Bt.	J. C. Fraser	Alexander Stewart, Perth.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	77,364	1,977,248	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart.	W. J. Duncan	T. MacRobert, jnr., Paisley.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	47,892	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe	Duke of Roxburghe	J. Stormonth Darling, Kelso	W. S. Dewar, Dingwall.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	27,834	170,793	Lord Tweedsmuth	C. H. Scott-Plummer	W. C. Dundas	Adam Laing, Hawick.
Shetland (Lerwick)	27,911	352,310	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook	Arthur Robertson	A. Sutherland	George Budger, Selkirk.
Stirling (Stirling)	160,991	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. Chas. M. King	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland, Lerwick.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	20,180	1,297,914	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay	J. Buchanan	J. Buchanan, Stirling.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	31,990	321,984	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.	Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple, M.P.	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone, Dornoch.
				C. A. McLean	C. A. McLean	J. M. Adair, Stranraer.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant. † The Convener corresponds to the Chairman of County Council in England and Wales; the Sheriff-Principal to the County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, having criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—LIST OF ALL PENSIONS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918, AND PAYABLE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 9 (1) OF THE CIVIL LIST ACT, 1910.—Sir George Paish, in consideration of his services in connection with financial and economical questions, and of his straitened circumstances, resulting from serious breakdown in health, £150; Mrs. Bertha J. Mann, in consideration of the valuable services of her late husband, Mr. R. F. Mann, to science and medicine in the development of Radiography, in the course of which he received injuries which resulted in his death, and of her straitened circumstances, £120; Mrs. Mary S. Kettle, in consideration of the distinguished services of her late husband, Mr. T. M. Kettle, in connection with literary and economic questions, and of her straitened circumstances, £75; Mr. Hugh Thomson, in consideration of his worth as an artist, and of his straitened circumstances occasioned by serious illness, £75; Mrs. Edward Thomas, in consideration of the literary work of her late husband, Mr. Edward Thomas, and of her inadequate means of support, £75; Mrs. Winnie Frances Judd, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Professor J. W. Judd, to Geological Science, and of her straitened circumstances, £75; Mrs. Mimi Barnett, in recognition of the merits as a musician and composer of her late husband, Mr. J. Francis Barnett, and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Mr. R. O. Hughes ("Elfyn"), in recognition of his contributions to Welsh poetry, and of his inadequate means of support, £50; Mr. E. J. Mather, in consideration of his valuable work in connection with the Deep Sea Fishermen's Mission and of his inadequate means of support, £50; Miss Cecilia Adelaid Needham, in consideration of her work as a composer and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Mrs. Redford, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. G. A. Redford, Examiner of Plays, and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Mrs. Eliza Balfour Rippon, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by her late husband, Mr. R. F. H. Rippon, to Natural History and Science, and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Mrs. Kate Thompson, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Alderman W. Thompson, as a pioneer on the question of Housing Reform, etc., and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Mr. John Williams, to Welsh Music, and of her inadequate means of support, £50; Miss Bertha Couch, in consideration of the scientific eminence of her late father, Dr. Jonathan Couch, the naturalist, ichthyologist and author, and of her straitened circumstances, £40; Mr. James Prior Kirk, in recognition of his literary work, and of his straitened circumstances, £40; Mrs. Frances Catherine Vaughan, in consideration of the scientific eminence of her late husband, Dr. Arthur Vaughan, the geologist, and of her straitened circumstances, £40; Mrs. Jane Sophie Coffey, in consideration of the value of the researches and writings of her late husband, Mr. George Coffey, Curator of the Dublin Museum, on Irish Archæology, and of her straitened circumstances, £30.—Total, £1,120.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	A. J. Young A. J. Louttit Laing.	David Littlejohn, LL.D.	Thos. Maclennan.
ARGYLL—				
Dunoon	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	Scott Moncrieff Penney	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....	John M. Campbell	....	Dan. Mactaggart.
Oban	....	William Wallace	....	D. M. MacKinnon.
Fort William	....	R. C. Malcolm	....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR—				
Ayr	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	J. C. C. Broun	Wm. S. N. Patrick	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....	J. A. T. Robertson	....	J. P. Stevenson.
BANFF	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	Dudley Stuart	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	John Chisholm, K.C.	R. Macaulay Smith	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	T. J. Martin	T. W. Alexander	J. R. Yeates.
CAITHNESS	A. H. B. Constable, K.C.	Thomas Trotter	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	D. S. Macdiarmid	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	George Morton, K.C.	Geo. Campion	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C.	John C. Guy R. L. Orr, K.C. Hector Macleod.	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
ELGIN or MORAY	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	John Foster	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE—				
Cupar	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	S. B. Armour-Hannay	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....	F. A. Umpherston	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—				
Forfar	John M. Lees, K.C.	C. T. Gordon	C. J. Bisset	Thos. Hart.
Dundee	....	E. W. Neish	....	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Hector Macleod	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS				
Inverness	George Watt, K.C.	John P. Grant	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William	....	R. C. Malcolm	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....	C. P. Boswell	....	W. J. Robertson.
Lochmaddy	....	C. P. Boswell	....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	A. J. Young A. J. Louttit Laing	John C. Gardner	M. A. Hamilton.
KINROSS	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton, K.C.	Laurence T. Napier	John Ogilvie	A. McElfrish.
LANARK—				
Glasgow	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	John Boyd Thos. A. Fyfe. John Craigie, K.C. A. S. D. Thomson. W. D. Lyell. David J. Mackenzie.	Robert Guy	Peter F. MacKenna.
Lanark	....	William Harvey	....	Thos. Tennant.
Hamilton	....	Hay Shennan	....	Wm. Thomson.
Airdrie	....	B. P. Lee	....	A. D. Lindsay.
LINLITHGOW	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Alex. Moffatt	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	A. H. B. Constable, K.C.	J. S. Mercer	Jn. White	James Begg.
PEEBLES	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Patrick Smith	R. L. Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	John Wilson, K.C.	John D. Sym	John Ritchie	Martin L. Howman
RENFREW—				
Paisley	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	P. J. Blair	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock	....	J. A. Welsh	....	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—				
Dingwall	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	Hon. H. D. Gordon	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
Stornoway	....	William Dunbar	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Ronald H. Baillie	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Patrick Smith	Geo. Badger	John Pollok.
STIRLING—				
Stirling	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk	....	Alex. Moffatt	....	W. K. Gair.
SUTHERLAND	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	Geo. J. Campbell	John McCrone	David Peters.
WIGTOWN	George Morton	George Watson	John Smith	J. M. Rankin, Stranraer. HughTodd, Wigtown.
ZETLAND	A. H. B. Constable, K.C.	A. J. P. Menzies	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the chief judge, but the judge who usually sits is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is practically unlimited, whatever be the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official. Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (203).

POPULATION—Burghal, 3,201,504; Rural, 1,559,400; Scotland, 4,760,904.
VALUATION— „ £21,340,377; „ £13,096,983; „ £34,437,360.

ROYAL BURGHS (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament prior to the Union in 1707.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	333,043	14·7	14·8	2,918,040	Sir John L. MacLeod	Andrew Grierson.
PERTH, Perth	35,854	13·9	14·4	232,005	*Charles Scott.	John Begg.
DUNDEE, Forfar	177,300	25·10	16·8	1,123,520	Sir William Don, K.B.E.	W. H. B. Martin.
ABERDEEN, Aberdeen	162,218	17·4	14·5	988,644	*James Taggart.	Wm. Gordon, LL.D.
STIRLING, Stirling	21,750	19·36	12·56	128,088	John Raffan.	David B. Morris.
LINLITHGOW, Lithgw.	4,002	24·0	10·9	17,891	J. B. Thomas.	James Russell.
ST. ANDREWS, Fife	7,851	12·4	12·5	71,449	Andrew D. Sloan.	Hugh Thomson.
GLASGOW, Lanark	1,095,171	25·0	15·4	7,686,314	*J. W. Stewart.	Sir John Lindsay.
AYR, Ayr	33,500	21·6	14·10	233,880	John M. M. Morton.	P. A. Thomson.
HADDINGTON, Hadngtn.	4,140	18·3	15·0	22,372	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
DYSART, Fife	4,159	20·4	8·04	14,736	James O. Anderson.	James Herd.
KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,550	16·5	13·8	210,013	Sir Robert Lockhart.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
MONTROSE, Forfar	10,926	17·38	19·03	62,058	Alex. Thomson.	James Cumming.
CUPAR, Fife	4,380	16·18	14·18	27,750	James Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife.	1,147	15	18	6,258	Wm. G. Readdie.	John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell.
DUMFRIES, Dumfries	16,061	30·0	13·8	103,068	T. S. Macaulay.	R. A. Grierson; John Grierson.
INVERNESS, Inverness	22,216	19·3	17·0	138,296	Donald McDonald.	K. MacDonald.
BURNTISLAND, Fife	4,487	18·94	13·05	29,278	D. J. Balfour Kirke.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
INVERKEITHING, Fife	3,291	31·6	11·2	33,154	James D. Wyllie.	John R. Menzies.
KINGHORN, Fife	1,549	20·0	14·2	9,893	Thomas Hutton.	James Inglis.
BRECHIN, Forfar	8,439	...	...	37,460	George Henderson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
IRVINE, Ayr	10,111	...	...	52,406	Walter Muir.	David Gillies.
JEDBURGH, Roxburgh	2,752	11·2	16·4	15,337	William Oliver.	T. C. Halliburton.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirkc.	2,386	20·1	14·6	11,085	W. A. Miller.	John Gibson.
WIGTOWN, Wigtown	1,368	...	...	6,425	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.
PITTENWEEM, Fife	1,912	...	...	6,358	John Smart.	A. C. Mackintosh.
DUNFERMLINE, Fife	28,103	26·5	16·3	215,596	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife.	552	11·0	14·0	2,685	John Porter.	John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell.
SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,946	8·5	8·0	31,671	John Roberts, jun.	John Pollok.
DUMBARTON, Dumbartn	21,981	29·0	13·2	103,405	John Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
RENFREW, Renfrew	12,559	29·3	12·1	61,229	Robert Anderson.	Andrew R. Harper.
DUNBAR, Haddington	3,346	...	...	24,212	Alex. Simpson.	Robert White.
LANARK, Lanark	5,900	22·2	16·61	33,039	William Lamb.	James Annan.
ABERBROTHOCK, Forfar.	21,000	...	...	96,000	G. R. Thomson.	W. K. Macdonald.
ELGIN, Elgin	8,565	28·8	17·0	45,501	*William Ramsay.	A. G. Cockburn.
PEEBLES, Peebles	5,714	13·3	12·8	33,585	James Forrester.	James W. Buchan, LL.B.
CRAIL, Fife	1,096	19·2	13·6	6,351	John Scott.	John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell.
TAIN, Ross & Cromarty.	1,600	13·7	11·2	7,993	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
CULROSS, Fife	456	...	...	3,387	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
BANFF, Banff	7,161	...	...	15,694	Adam Walker.	James Grant.
WHITHORN, Wigtown	1,171	19·77	9·47	3,813	J. H. Douglas.	W. C. Lawrie.
FORFAR, Forfar	10,849	16·0	14·0	47,314	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy.
ROTHESAY, Bute	9,299	10·9	17·9	85,871	James McMillan	Robert D. Whyte.
NAIRN, Nairn	4,661	16·2	13·3	24,378	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population. 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
Forres, Elgin	4,421	18·8	15·1	22,149	Robt. Jas. Douglas.	Robt. Urquhart, Jr.
Rutherglen, Lanark	24,319	21·5	12·7	135,362	Adam Keir Rodger.	Geo. Gray.
Nth. Berwick, Hdngtn.	3,247	10·16	10·16	37,538	John Macintyre.	A. D. Wallace.
Cullen, Banff	1,992	15·06	16·06	5,015	John Forbes.	Wm. C. Paterson
Lauder, Berwick	659	16·1	24·2	3,141	S. H. Lindsay.	George Rankin.
Kilrenny, Fife	2,557	12·5	8·2	5,844	Alexander Black.	C. H. Maxwell.
Annan, Dumfries	4,219	22·0	19·26	22,518	Thomas Hy. Foster.	Murray Little.
Lochmaben, Dumfries	1,056	18·0	23·0	3,871	Wm. J. Halliday.	John B. McNish.
Sanquhar, Dumfries	1,508	27·27	14·66	6,355	F. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
New Galloway, Kirkc.	376	8·5	8·5	1,602	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy.
Dingwall, Ross & Cr.	2,639	22·0	21·0	14,554	John Grigor.	J. S. M. Dewar.
Dornoch, Sutherland	741	18·9	14·9	4,826	Wm. Gunn Moore.	H. M. Mackay.
Queensferry, Lithgw.	2,858	34	14	12,800	Alex. Morison.	Peter Miller.
Fortrose, Ross & Cr.	970	16·1	17·2	5,237	Alexander Fraser.	John Henderson.
Kintore, Aberdeen	818	16·5	12·7	3,326	John Smith.	W. MacBain.
Inverurie, Aberdeen	3,960	20·5	16·25	18,534	James Skinner.	John Kellas.
Inveraray, Argyll	533	...	...	2,386	John Gilmour.	R. S. Corrigall.
Wick, Caithness	9,086	27·6	16·5	30,750	David Sandison.	Alexander Bruce.
Kirkwall, Orkney	3,809	24·4	14·96	18,406	Wm. B. Baikie.	W. J. Heddle.
Inverbervie, Kncrdn.	1,173	21·7	28·1	4,801	D. C. Boath.	John Falconer.
Stranraer, Wigtown	6,444	28·0	18·0	30,479	R. B. Dyer.	John Bennoch.
Campbeltown, Argyll	7,626	15·4	12·9	38,979	James Lothian.	D.&J.N.Mactaggart.

ANCIENT ROYAL BURGHS (4).

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1895. Order alphabetical.

Ancient Royal Burghs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
Auchtermuchty, Fife	1,383	14·3	17·2	5,250	Alex. Muir.	A. E. Grosset.
Earlsferry, Fife	322	13·0	5·6	3,694	Robert Cumming.	T. D. Murray.
Falkland, Fife	830	5·0	7·6	3,245	Charles Jackson.	Alex. Anderson.
Newburgh, Fife	1,977	14·7	16·5	10,000	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.

Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS (15).

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

Parliamentary Burghs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
Airdrie, Lanark	24,388	27·1	14·7	100,931	Alex. Frew.	Thomas Thomson.
Coatbridge, Lanark	43,287	30·67	16·34	218,406	Thomas Davie.	John Alston.
Cromarty. Ross & Cr.	1,920	...	...	4,234	James Ross.	D. M. Junor.
Falkirk, Stirling	34,875	17·7	13·6	157,968	James Cairns Bogle.	A. Balfour Gray.
Galashiels, Selkirk	14,529	13·57	13·0	76,869	Robert Watson.	J. B. Lumsden.
Greenock, Renfrew	75,140	26·9	15·1	520,824	Wm. B. McMillan.	Andrew Nimmo.
Hamilton, Lanark	38,644	28·0	14·6	168,543	James Moffat.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
Hawick, Roxburgh	16,877	14·81	14·52	86,536	John Melrose.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
Kilmarnock, Ayr	34,729	17·9	14·3	179,831	James Smith.	Wm. Middlemas.
Leith, Midlothian	80,488	18·6	15·1	498,805	John Allan Lindsay.	J. A. Greig.
Musselburgh, Midlthn.	15,934	...	...	75,353	Wm. Constable.	John Richardson.
Oban, Argyll	5,557	...	...	46,089	Archibald Black.	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley, Renfrew	89,700	21·6	12·4	441,344	William Lang.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
Peterhead, Aberdeen	14,100	21·5	13·75	54,043	James H. Catto.	A. Clark Martin.
Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	17,775	31·3	18·2	89,641	D. Mackie.	Andrew Paton.

Principal Scottish Institutions.

EDINBURGH.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir James Guthrie; *Sec.*, W. D. McKay: *Treas.*, G. Washington Browne: *Libr.*, James Paterson; *Asst. Sec.*, Henry Hastings.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS. R.S.A.

1897	Adam, P. W.	1901	Macgillivray, P.
1918	Alexander, Edwin.	1889	McGregor, Robt.
1888	Alexander, Robt.	1883	McKay, W. D.
1908	Brown, A. K.	1918	Mackenzie, A. M.
1902	Browne, G. W.	1917	Mackie, Charles.
1914	Burnet, Sir J. J.	1902	Nisbet, R. B.
1918	Cameron, D. Y.	1910	Paterson, James.
1869	Cameron, Hugh.	1898	Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1882	Gibb, Robert.	1905	Rhind, W. Birnie.
1892	Guthrie, Sir James.	1900	Roche, Alex.
1911	Hutchison, R. G.	1902	Scott, Thomas.
1909	Kerr, Hy. W.	1896	Stevenson, W. G.
1905	Kinross, John	1914	Walls, William.
1900	Lorimer, J. H.	1905	Walton, Edwd. A.
1910	MacGeorge, W. S.	1826	Wingate, J. L.

NON-RESIDENT ACADEMICIANS.

(1896) Sir John Lavery; (1902) George Henry.

ASSOCIATES. A.R.S.A.

Alison, David.	Kelly, William.
Bell, R. P.	Lintott, Henry.
Bowie, John.	Lorimer, Sir R. S.
Brown, T. Austen.	Macgregor, W. Y.
Brown, W. Marshall.	Miller, James.
Burns, Robert.	Mitchell, J. Campbell.
Cadenhead, James.	Morris, James A.
Carrick, Alexander.	Murray, Sir David.
Duncan, John.	Nisbet, Pollok S.
Dunn, J. B.	Paterson, Alex. N.
Frazer, W. M.	Peploe, S. J.
Gamley, H. S.	Pirie, Geo.
Gauld, David.	Portsmouth, Percy.
Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.	Reid, R. Payton.
Herdman, R. D.	Robertson, David.
Hope, Robert.	Sinclair, A. G.
Houston, George.	Smith, George.
Hunter, Mason,	Steell, David G.
Kay, Archibald.	Watt, G. Fiddes.

NON-RESIDENT ASSOCIATE.

J. Coutts Michie.

ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS FOR SCOTLAND.—*President*, George Simpson, Leith; *Vice-President*, R. D. Tannahill, Kilmarnock; *Treasurer*, A. Warth, Kilmarnock; *Secretary*, James Smart, F.S.I., 29 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—*Chairman*, Prof. Rankine, K.C., LL.D., Edinburgh; *Registrar*, John Moir, D.C.S., New Register House, Edinburgh; *Sec.*, G.S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 8 Albany Street, Edinburgh.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Hall and Library*, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, George M. Low; *Vice-Presidents*, Wm. Hutton; Gordon Douglas; J. J. McLauchlan; *Hon. Sec.*, A. E. Sprague; *Hon. Treas.*, Lewis P. Orr; *Librarian and Asst. Sec.*, W. McLachlan.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, Parliament Square.—*Dean of Faculty*, Rt. Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate); *Vice-Dean*, J. A. Fleming, K.C.; *Treas.*, John Cowan; *Depute Treasurer*, J. S. Leadbetter; *Keeper of the Library and Clerk of Faculty*, W. K. Dickson, LL.D.; *Agent*, Sir G. M. Paul.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 3 George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; *Treas.*, David Wilson, D.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.*, Alex. Cross; *Sec.*, John Stirton.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LAW AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, Robt. Whyte; *Vice-Pres.*, Patrick Cooper; *Sec.*, A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane. L.A.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1875), 62 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Arthur C. D. Gairdner; *Vice-Pres.*, John S. Cockburn, Alexander Robb, and A. K. Wright; *Sec. and Treasurer*, Frank H. Allan, Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (1855), 122 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. M. Wedderburn, D.Sc., W.S., F.R.S.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, W. B. Wilson, W.S.; *Sec.*, Andrew Watt, M.A., F.R.S.E.

PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE: *Offices*, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. R. Dykes Shaw, D.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH (Founded by Royal Charter 1681). *Hall and Library*, 9 Queen Street.—*Pres.*, William Russell, M.D.; *Vice-Pres.*, A. H. F. Barbour, M.D.; *Treas.*, Norman Walker, M.D.; *Sec. & Registr.*, A. Dingwall-Fordyce, M.D.; *Librarian*, Berry Hart, M.D.; *Sub. Libr. and Supt.*, T. H. Graham, O.B.E. *Laboratory*, 2 Forrest Road.—*Curator*, J. J. Graham Brown, M.D.; *Supt.*, James Ritchie, Secundus, M.D. F.R.C.P.E. and M.R.C.P.E.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH (1505)—*Pres.*, R. McKenzie Johnston; *Vice-Pres.*, James W. B. Hodsdon; *Treas. and Sec.*, George Mackay; *Libr.*, H. J. Stiles; *Clerk*, D. L. Eadie, 50 George Square. F.R.C.S.E.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (founded 1771, incorporated by Royal Charter 1788).—*Pres.*, Prof. Arthur Robinson, M.D.; *Treas.*, William Williamson, F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, Dr. Marion Newbigin; *Library*, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY (1854), 19 Castle Street.—*Pres.*, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.; *Sec.*, Robert Galloway.

ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1884).—*Pres.*, The Hon. Lord Guthrie, LL.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E.; J. G. Bartholomew, LL.D., F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, George G. Chisholm, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurers*, James Currie, M.A., Edinburgh; (vacant); *Hon. Libr.*, John Gunn, D.Sc.; *Acting Editor*, M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; *Chief Clerk*, G. Walker.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street.—*Pres.*, John Horne, LL.D., F.R.S.; *General Sec.*, Cargill G. Knott, D.Sc., LL.D.; *Treas.*, James Currie, M.A.; *Curator of Library and Museum*, A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc.; *Secs. to Ordinary Meetings*, Prof. E. T. Whittaker, F.R.S.; Dr. J. H. Ashworth, F.R.S. F.R.S.E.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (Chartered in 1854), 27 Queen Street.—*Pres.(interim)*, W. Home Cook; *Sec. and Treas.*, T. P. Laird; *Auditor*, Edward Boyd; *Law Agent*, John L. Mounsey, W.S.; *Libr.*, C. T. E. Phillips. C.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780), Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, R. Scott-Moncrieff, J. Graham Callander; *Treas.*, John Notman. F.S.A., Scot.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH, Parliament Square.—*Keeper of the Signet*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Dep. Keeper*, Sir George M. Paul, LL.D.; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, James H. Notman; *Asst.-Clerk*, A. L. Dick-Peddie; *Treas.*, John Cowan; *Fiscal*, J. H. Jameson; *Professor of Conveyancing*,

J. L. Mounsey; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Libr.*, John Minto, M.A. W.S.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND. —*Pres.*, Thomas Liddle; *Vice-Pres.*, William Considine; *Treas. and Collector of Widows' Fund*, D. Winter Robb; *Fiscal*, Thomas M. Mackay; *Librarian*, James Smart; *Sec.*, W. J. Lewis, 76 George Street, Edinburgh. S.S.C.

GLASGOW.

ACCOUNTANTS, THE CORPORATION OF (1891), 55 West Regent Street.—*Sec.* James Martin.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1856), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, George Macdonald, LL.D.; *Vice-Pres.*, John Edwards, F.S.A., SCOT.; W. G. Black, LL.D.; Prof. T. H. Bryce, M.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, A. H. Charteris, 19 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; and J. Arthur Brown, 208 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; *Hon. Treas.*, George J. Walker, C.A.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, James W. Murray; *Vice-Pres. & Hon. Treas.*, F. C. Gardiner; *Sec. & Dep. Treas.*, Thos. Cameron.

CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES. — *City Librarian*, Septimus A. Pitt (Mitchell Reference Library, 250,000 vols.); *Assist. do.*, Robert Adams; *Supt. of District Libraries* (270,000 vols.), John McDonald. (Annual visitors, 7,000,000; use of books, 3,000,000.)

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. —*Pres.*, Dr. Ebenezer Duncan; *Visitor*, Dr. A. Freeland Fergus; *Treas.*, Dr. W. G. Dun; *Clerk*, James A. McCallam; *Sec. & Lib.*, Alex. Duncan, B.A., LL.D.; *Actg. Sec. & Lib.*, Walter Hurst (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street). L.R.F.P.S.G.

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, John A. Spens; *Treas., Clerk and Fiscal*, J. Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated 1855), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, David Strathie; *Treas.*, Alex. Moore, C.A.; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 190 W. George Street.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, Elmbank Crescent. — *Pres.*, Alexander Cleghorn; *Vice-Presidents*, James Brown; P. N. Cunningham; Prof. A. L. Mellanby, D.Sc.; R. A. McLaren, O.B.E.; T. Blackwood Murray, D.Sc.; Alexander Wilson; *Sec. and Editor*, E. H. Parker.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street (1791).—*Superintendent*, Dr. J. Maxtone Thom; *Sec. and Cashier*, R. Morrison Smith, C.A., 135 Buchanan Street; *Matron*, Miss Melrose, R.R.C.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, John Edwards, F.R.S.E.; *Vice-Presidents*, William Gillies; Hugh Reid; *Hon. Libr.*, Dr. James Knight; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir John Mann, C.A.; *Sec.*, Prof. Peter Bennett.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, Lord Rowallan; *Hon. Treas.*, D. McKechnie; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Gray; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 16 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss Janet S. Rodger.

WESTERN INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW (Incorporated).—*Chairman*, Lord Glenarthur; *Sec. and Treas.*, J. Matheson Johnston, C.A., 87 Union Street; *Medical Supt.*, Col. Donald J. Mackintosh, C.B., M.V.O., M.B., LL.D.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, The Marquis of Ailsa; *Chairman of Governors*, John S. Galbraith, B.L.; *Sec.*, Stuart S. Forsyth.

ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 176 W. Regent Street.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wellwood R. Ferguson, W.S.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James Macfarlane; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. T. T. Brown, LL.D.; *Sec.*, Thomas B. Ferguson, 97 W. Regent Street.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn Entr.	Subscriptn Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Art	1867	185, Bath St., Glasgow	430	5 & 10 Gs.	3 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie	Arts.
Australasian	1867	12, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	120	None	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1825	4, Shandwick Pl., Edinburgh	350	10 & 20 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	The Services.
Conservative	1880	33, Bothwell St., Glasgow	1,500	10 & 4 G.	6, 4 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose	{ Strictly Unionist.
County	1872	Sandgate Street, Ayr	220	£15	£4	D. W. Shaw	Social.
Highland	—	High St., Inverness	200	12 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. G. Henderson	Social.
Junior	1868	111, Douglas St., Glasgow	120	None	5 Gs.	C. O. Gilvie (Hon.)	Social.
Kelvin	1897	97, Buchanan St., Glasgow	550	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Miss Logie	Ladies. Social.
Liberal	1886	St. George's Pl., Glasgow	1,000	None	5 Gs. and 3 Gs.	Matthew W. White	Liberal.
New	1787	85, Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	James Falkner	Social.
New	1869	146, W. George St., Glasgow	550	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.	Social.
Northern	1839	91, George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs.	6, 4 & 3 Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.	Social.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street, Paisley	174	10 Gs.	5&3G.	Thomas MacRobert	Social
Queen's	1897	7, Frederick St., Edinburgh	620	5 Gs.	5&4G.	Miss L. Meiklejohn	Ladies. Social.
Roy. Northern	1854	204, Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp	Social.
Scot. Conservative	1877	112, Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs.	5, 4 & 2 Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday	Conservative.
Scot. Constitutional	1891	46, Renfield St., Glasgow	1,200	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson	Unionist.
Scot. Liberal	1880	109, Princes St., Edinburgh	800	Susp.	5&2G.	C. T. Nightingale	Liberal
University	1864	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	750	35 Gs.	£8 &5	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, &c.
University Union	1889	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,200	5s.	1&2G.	W. Gordon Robson, M.A.	Student&Grad.
Western	1825	147, Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. F. A. Wilkinson	Social.

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

His Majesty's Household in Ireland.

Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., H.M.L.
Hereditary Seneschal or Lord High Steward in Ireland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, K.C.V.O.
Honorary Physicians, Sir John Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.L.; Sir Wm. Whitla, M.D. (Q.U.B.).
Honorary Surgeons, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; C. Y. Pearson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, J. B. Story, M.B., B.Ch.

OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,
Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle.
[*For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St. Patrick, see p.* 142.]
Ulster King of Arms and Regr. of Order of St. Patrick, Maj. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. £600
Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster, G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., K.C. ..... £20 and £50
Registrar of the Office of Arms, T. U. Sadleir, M.A.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Excellency Field-Marshal the Right Honourable John Denton Pinkstone, 1st Viscount French, G.M.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* 1852; sworn in May 11, 1918 ..... £20,000

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

£3,104.

Private Secretary, E. A. Saunderson £829
Ulster King of Arms, Major N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. 50
Comptroller and Master of the Stables, Lt.-Col. A. F. Watt 600
Military Sec., Lt.-Col. the Hon John Dawnay, C.M.G., D.S.O. 400
A.D.Cs., Capt. the Marquis of Granby; Lt.-Col. Viscount Cole, C.M.G.; Capt. A. Fitzgerald 250
Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowel Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; and James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Surgeons in Ordinary, F. Conway Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; and E. H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, W. I. de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. £100
Surg. Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Surg.-Dentist, G. J. Goldie, L.D.S., L.R.C.P.I.
Dean of Chapel Royal, Very Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M.A. 285

The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

*His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

*H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Granard.
Earl of Arran.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
*Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
*Viscount Bryce.
Lord Decies.
Lord Castletown.
Lord Barrymore.
Field Marshal Lord Grenfell.
*Lord Atkinson.
Lord Pirrie.
*Lord MacDonnell.
Lord Shandon.
*The Chief Secretary—Edwd. Shortt.
*Christopher Palles.
Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bart.
*Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
*Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
*Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson *(Judge)*.
Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden *(Judge)*.
*Gerald W. Balfour.
*Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
William Kenny *(Judge)*.
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross *(Judge)*.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
*Walter Hume Long.
Richard R. Cherry.
*Augustine Birrell.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
General the Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton.
Sir Thomas W. Russell, Bart.
Sir James Brown Dougherty.
James Owens Wylie *(Judge)*.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.
Thomas Shillington.
Michael Francis Cox.
Robert G. Glendinning.
Laurence A. Waldron.
Chas. A. O'Connor *(Master of Rolls)*.
Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy.
Genl. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget.
William Huston Dodd *(Judge)*.
Thos. F. Molony *(Lord Chief Justice)*.
William Joseph Myles Starkie.
Jonathan Pim *(Judge)*.
Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan.
Stephen Ronan *(Lord Justice)*.
John Gordon *(Judge)*.
Major-Genl. Lovick B. Friend.
Walter MacMurrough Kavanagh.
*Herbert H. Asquith.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John G. Maxwell.
Sir Robert Chalmers.
*Sir Henry Edward Duke *(Lord Justice, England)*.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon.
James O'Connor *(Lord Justice)*.
Sir Wm. J. Goulding, Bart.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. C. Shaw.
Arthur W. Samuels.
Sir Thomas J. Stafford, Bart.
Sir Stanley Harrington.
Frank Brooke.
Sir William P. Byrne.
Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart.

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Those marked (*) *are members also of the Privy Council in England.*

For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs, *see* Municipal Directory of Ireland.

Provinces, Counties (With Assize Town), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.	*Emigrants, 1916.	H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Chairmen of County Councils.	Secretaries of C.C. *Address,* Assize Town (col. 1), except where otherwise stated.	Clerks of the Crown and Peace. *Address,* County Courthouse at Assize Town (col. 1).
LEINSTER.								
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104	30	Lord Rathdonnell	Patk. Kinsella	Richard J. Keogh	J. D. MacCarthy.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504	215	Earl of Meath, K.P.	P. J. O'Neill	R. T. Blackburne, J.P.	Geo. Fottrell, *Green St. Courthouse, Dublin.*
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802	24,658			—	—	
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,637	101	81	Earl of Drogheda	Matthew J. Minch	W. E. Coffey	J. W. Dane, D.L.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,952	94	—	Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.	John F. Dennan	Thomas Drew	H. H. Langrishe.
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73	1	E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt	P. J. Bermingham	Charles P. Kingston	J. P. Fagan.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109	16	Earl of Granard, K.P.	Hugh Garahan	Thomas N. Edgeworth, D.L.	J. Forbes O'Ferrall.
Louth (Dundalk)	202,182	63,665	201	255	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.	Patrick McGee	Charles McAlester	A. N. Sheridan.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,991	72	23	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.	Thomas Halligan	John J. Grennan, *Navan*	George Knight.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,620	82	11	Sir Algn. P. P. Coote, Bt.	John Byrne	James Carey	Robert T. Fitzgerald.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,386	83	4	Lord Castlemaine	James J. Coen	John T. Roche	C. B. Fair.
Wexford (Wexford)	530,950	102,273	113	—	Earl of Courtown	John Bolger	J. Fitzgibbon	Henry L. Meadows, M.A.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77	41	Visct. Powerscourt, K.P.	Daniel Condren	Simon J. Doyle	William Deverell, M.A., LL.B.
MUNSTER.	4,847,731	1,162,044	153	677				
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84	25	Sir Michl. O'Loghlen, Bt	Peter J. O'Loghlen	Fredk. N. Studdert, D.L.	William Healy.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	325,431	109	22	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	Wm. R. Kent	Eugene Callanan	W. R.—D. M. J. O Connell.
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	18,303			—	—	J. E. R. and City—H. T. Wright.
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88	14	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	John McKenna	M. J. Quinlan	D. M. Moriarty.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101	12	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	W. R. Gubbins	John J. Quaid	Sir F. E. Kearney.
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331			—	—	
Tipperary, N. Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	82	1	Lord Dunalley	Thomas Duggan	R. E. Bayly	Walter Nolan, *Clonmel.*
" S. Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103			Michael Slattery	Michael O'Donnell, J.P.	
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79	4	Capt. J. W. De la Poer	Thomas Power	John H. O'Sullivan, *Dungarvan.*	William A. Dobbyn.
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223			—	—	
ULSTER.	5,963,557	1,035,405	111	78				
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,664	176	430†	Visct. Massereene, D.S.O.	J. S. F. McCance, D.L.	Alex. Millar	Martin J. Burke.
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947	16,579		Lord Pirrie, K.P.	—	—	
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246	88	Earl of Gosford, K.P.	H. B. Armstrong, D.L.	Thomas E. Reid	Thomas J. Marron.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125	55	Rt. Hon. Thos. Lough, M.P.	Phillip Baxter	William Finlay	Hugh H. Moore.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90	93	Earl of Arran, K.P.	James Dunlevy	Bernard McFadden	R. A. Wilson, LL.B.
Down (Downpatrick)	868,862	204,303	214	340†	Marquess of Londonderry	Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, D.L., M.P.	Robert MacIlwaine	Daniel McCartan.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95	53	J. E. F. Collum	John McHugh	John F. Wray	J. W. Hanrahan.
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124	37	Col. J. J. Clark, ch.c.c.	Col. J. J. Clark, H.M.L.	Thompson B. Adams	Alfred M. Lunn.
Londonderry Co. Borough	2,580	40,780	10,219		Earl of Leitrim	—	—	
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,900	71,435	143	39	Lord Rossmore	Thomas Toal	Denis C. Rushe, B.A.	Wm. McWilliam.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	142,665	117	113	Duke of Abercorn	Duke of Abercorn	C. C. Hamilton, *Omagh*	James Toner.
CONNAUGHT.	5,331,626	1,581,696	180	1,248				
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,224	79	3	Lord Killanin	James McDonnell	Walter Gordon Seymour	Gerald Cloherty.
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,510	63,582	108	16	Lord Harlech	Michael Murphy	Charles Dolan	Robt. Lonsdale.
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	192,177	92	22	Marquess of Sligo	James McGarry	Joseph T. Kelly	M. V. Coolican.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99	9	Wm. John Talbot	John Fitzgibbon, M.P.	Michael J. Heverin, B.A.	William Early.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,205	79,045	114	58	Maj. Charles K. O'Hara	John O'Dowd, M.P.	Michael Keane	W. R. Fenton.
	4,228,211	610,984	92	108				
Total, Ireland	20,371,125	4,390,219	137	2,111				

* Total Emigrants, *Natives of Ireland*, 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1917, 4,318,713; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,369,431.

† The figures in this column for the Cos. Antrim and Down include those for the parts of Belfast Co. Borough which heretofore were part of these respective counties.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND PRIVY COUNCIL,
Dublin Castle.—£24,277.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P. ... £4,425
Private Secretary, S. Watt ... £430
Assist. do., W. T. Barden.
Under-Secretary, James MacMahon ... £2,000
Private Secretary, W. Doolin ... £150
Assist. Under-Sec. and Clerk of Privy Council, J. J. Taylor, C.B., T.S.O. ... £1,200
Principal Clerk, W. P. J. Connolly, T.S.O. ... £1,000
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), S. J. M. Power; C. M. Martin Jones, £550 to £650; (*2nd Section*), G. C. Duggan; J. Brennan ... £200 to £500
Registrar, R. H. Wright ... £350 to £500

Irish Office in London,
Old Queen Street, S.W.

Chief Clerk, C. M. Martin Jones.
Draftsman of Parly. Bills, F. N. Greer, C.B. ... £1,200

Law Officers.—£59,296.

Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Samuels, LL.D., K.C. ... £5,000
Solicitor General, John B. Powell, K.C. ... £2,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, H. A. Wynne, LL.D. ... £1,200

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Custom House, Dublin.—£133,022.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, E. W. Leach ... £750
Other Members, Under-Secretary for Ireland; E. Coey Bigger, M.D. (*Medical*); E. Bourke ... £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A. ... £1,000
Assist. Secs., M. O'Sullivan; J. E. Devlin ... each £800
Principal Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith ... £600 to £700
Dep. Principals, G. A. Mahon, LL.B.; W. H. Wilson; W. Corbitt; S. Watt; H. Diamond; A. D. Codling ... £300 to £600
Inspectors, R. C. Lynch; E. A. Saunderson; C. H. O'Conor; R. F. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe; F. J. McCarthy; E. J. Pack-Beresford; A. P. Delany; Alfred Tennyson ... £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; Brendan MacCarthy; E. F. Stephenson; A. D. Clinch, £500 to £700; Mrs. Florence Dillon (*tempy.*) ... £420
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, D.SC., M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.I.C.E, £400 to £600; L. E. H. Deane (*Senior Architect*), £400 to £500; C. L. Robinson (*Architect*) ... £300 to £400
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. ... £900
Auditors, R. J. Newell, B.L.; D. B. Sheehan; G. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Consdine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L.; E. P. McCarron, B.L.; A. C. Ellis, LL.B., B.L.; W. Boughey, LL.D. ... £300 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£169,464.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
V.-Pres., Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. Russell, Bart, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill ... £1,800
Assist.-Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.SC. (*Agric.*); G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (*Tech. Inst.*) ... £1,000 to £1,200
Dep. do. (*Agric.*), J. S. Gordon, B.SC. ... £950
Chief Clerk, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. ... £700 to £900
Supt. of Stats. and Intelgce., J. Hooper, B.A. ... £600 to £700
Senr. Staff Officer, J. V. Coyle, B.L. ... £500 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh £400 to £700
Asst. to do., M. Kifleen ... £350 to £400
Staff Officers, R. Duncan; A. Kelly; F. J. Meyrick, M.A., £350 to £600; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; E. A. Morris, B.A.; P. F. Walsh; D. T. Hussey; W. H. Hillyard. ... £300 to £400

Inspectors, &c.

Agriculture, T. S. Porter, £755; J. H. Hinchcliff, PH.D.; E. Gallagher; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S.; A. Poole Wilson; A. C. Forbes; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; F. C. Mason, M.R.C.V.S.; H. Hunter, B.SC.; G. H. Pethybridge, PH.D., £400 to £600; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; J. Johnston, A.R.C.SC.I.; A. Crockett, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. S. Irving; D. Twomey, A.R.C.SC.I.; J. Getty, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. F. Prendergast, A.R.C.SC.I.; G. Robinson; J. Crozier ... £200 to £400
Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.SC.; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, PH.D.; J. J. McCaffery £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate, £300 to £400; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.SC.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A.; J. Ingram, B.SC.; W. G. Pirie, M.A.; R. N. Sheridan £200 to £400
Fisheries, E. W. L. Holt (*Chief*), £700 to £900; C. Green, B.A.; R. H. Lee ... £400 to £600
Vet. Ch. Inspr., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. £700 to £900
Superintending Vet. Insps., F. Kerr; J. H. Norris; J. Purdy; W. W. Malone ... £400 to £600
Transit Insprs., P. MacNulty, £450; H. J. O'Donnell; A. Reeves; R. A. Whyte ... £200 to £400
Statistics, J. Clibborn Hill, £550; M. I. Jamison; O. W. H. Roulston ... £200 to £400
Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.SC.I. £500
Chief Agrl. Analyst (vacant).

Institutions of Science and Art.

Acting Director of Museum, R. F. Scharff, PH.D. £100
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, PH.D., £600; J. J. Buckley; E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. £400 to £500
Librn., National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. ... £650
Headmaster, School of Art (vacant) ... £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. ... £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Professors:—*Agriculture*, James Wilson, M.A., B.SC.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.SC., F.L.S.; *Chemistry (active)*, W. E. Adeney, D.SC., F.I.C.; *Engineering*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Mathematics*, W. McFadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. Brown, B.SC.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.SC., £600 to £700; *Forestry*, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S. £400 to £600
Lecturers:—*Organic Chemistry*, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson; *Agricultural Biology*, David Houston, F.L.S.; *Engineering*, John Taylor, M.A.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, M.A., PH.D.; *Physical & Metallurgical Chemistry*, A. G. Leonard, B.SC., PH.D.; *Mathematics*, J. P. Johnston, M.A., D.SC. £350 to £450
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. ... £300 to £450

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND,
Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Principal (vacant) ... £820

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. ... £100
Senior Geologist, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. £500 to £600
Geologist, T. Hallissy, B.A. ... £120 to £400

UNDER BOARDS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE, WITH EXCEPTIONS IN EACH CASE SPECIFIED, UNPAID.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,
23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Income (1915-16).—(1) £41,250, being Interest on Grant (£1,500,000) from Irish Church Surplus; (2) £20,000 from Irish Development Grant; and (3) Parliamentary Grant making up the balance of £250,000.

Permanent Members, Sir Henry Doran; W. L. Micks, M.A. ..... each £2,000

Secretary, J. R. O'Brien £900
Chief Clerk, F. S. Sheridan, B.L. £600
Solicitor, J. O'Connor £900

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Land Inspr., H. R. Vereker £900
Senior Land Insprs., F. G. T. Gahan; C. F. Kelly; A. H. McLean; L. Edmunds ..... each £600
Supt. Surveyor, R. Freestone £600
Inspr. of Industries, J. G. Phelan £400

PRIMARY EDUCATION,
National Education Board,
Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£2,203,104, of which £34,553 is for Administration.

Resident Commr., Rt. Hon. W. J. M. Starkie, LITT.D., LL.D. £2,500
Secretaries, W. J. Dilworth, M.A., £850 to £1,000; A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. £800
Accountant, D. Frizzell £800
Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A. £750 to £800
Examiners, W. J. Purcell; D. Carroll; W. Bright, LL.D. £520 to £600

SECONDARY EDUCATION.
Intermediate Education Board,
1 Hume Street, Dublin.

Income.—(1) Interest (in 1915, £34,947) on Securities £1,102,453) representing Grant of £1,000,000 from Irish Church Surplus and Savings; (2) Grant (in 1915, £46,567) from Local Taxation Account; (3) also distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 toward salaries of secondary school teachers.

Asst. Commissioners, W. F. Butler, M.A.; W. A. Houston, M.A.

Inspectors, R. C. B. Kerin, B.A.; Ernest Ensor, M.A.; J. J. O'Neill, M.A.; J. E. Maguire, M.A.; Thos. Rea, M.A.; William Miller, SC.D.; John Bithrey, M.A.; George Nicholls, M.A.

Chief Clerk, S. A. O. FitzPatrick.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Dublin Castle.—£855.

Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS,
2 Kildare Place, Dublin.—£1,932.

Secretary, Thos. Bodkin, B.L. ..... £500 to £600
Clerk and Book-keeper, J. R. Boyd ..... £150 to £450

BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES, OR CONTROLLED BY DEPARTMENTS IN LONDON.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Customs.

Collectors, J. Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Crook (*Waterford*) and J. Dawson (*Newry*) ..£320 to £450
Surveyors (*Port of Dublin*), L. M. Balfe, D. T. Jewell, £550; J. Halligan £470

Excise.

Collectors, J. Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Malcolm (*Dundalk*), A. H. Woods (*Kilkenny*) ..£500 to £650
Surveyor (*Dublin*), H. Craig £450

Customs and Excise.

Collectors, G. S. Sterling (*Belfast*), £700 to £800; M. J. Counahan (*Cork*), H. Morphy (*Londonderry*), E. Marrable (*Galway*), H. Jenochio (*Limerick*) £500 to £650

INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, B. Collins ..... £600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, and Asst. Regr. of Jt.-Stk. Cos., Joseph Simpson, LL.B.. £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty ..£600 to £800
Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch; H. Eckersley, £450 to £550; W. Abbott; P. Hughes ..... £350 to £450

Estate Duty Office,
Dublin.

Asst. Sec. and Regr., Arthur Whewell £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, T. J. Maguire; J. Roche £600 to £800
Assistant do., M. Kelly, £580; H. H. Grace £550
1st Class Clerks, J. A. Carroll; A. F. Plunkett; J. Brown; C. F. Sweeny; T. Jack; R. J. Mackrell £350 to £500

POST OFFICE,
General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, S. G. Forsythe ..... £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Cooman ..... £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, T. B. McDowell; J. Cahalan; P. J. Keawell ..... £440 to £540

1st Class Clerks, J. Booth; J. M. Stephenson; W. H. Hennessy; J. J. Ridler; J. E. Highton £325 to £430
Telephone Superintendent, F. Cowley ....£500 to £600
Solicitor, E. R. Bate ..... £600 to £900
Accountant, E. M. Browne ..... £600 to £750
Examiner, P. Muckesy ..... £500 to £600
Book-keeper, H. N. Bowersman ..... £500 to £570
Cashier, J. P. O'Connor ..... £440 to £500
Principal Clerk, R. R. Jones ..... £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Knowles; J. S. Plaisted; W. G. Woodman; E. Ellis; S. J. Harrison; E. A. Ingram £325 to £430
Contr., Dublin Postal Distr., H. J. Tipping £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, J. J. Kenny ..... £470 to £530
Superintending Engr., E. Gomersall ..... £520 to £700
Surveyors, Northern Distr., G. A. Whiteman; *Southern Distr.*, W. Brown ..... £650 to £900

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle.—£3,754.

Treasury Remembrancer, M. F. Headlam..... £1,200
Chief Clerk, O. Campbell ..... £600 to £700
Clerk, E. Daly, B.L. ..... £350 to £500
Examiners, P. J. Walsh, B.A. (as senior £50 extra); J. Maher, A.S.A.A.; W. Maguire, LL.B., B.L. £180 to £350

Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer, A. Rayner.

National Teachers' Superannuation.

Superintendent, The Treasury Remembrancer.
First Clerk, James Duncan ..... £400 to £600

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY,
6 Ely Place, Dublin.—£30,224.

Acting Commissioner, James Carroll £1,000
Chief Valuer, John Campbell ..... £550 to £700
Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch, William J. Ward £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett £550

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
51 St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.—£169,660 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £49,617 for Railways; and £12,899 for Administration.

Chairman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. ..£1,500
Commissioners, Philip Hanson; Thomas P. Le Fanu, C.B. ..... each £1,200

Secretary, J. J. Healy ..... £650 to £800
Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. G. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley; George Price, LL.D.; H. P. Boland ..... £350 to £500
Accountant, J. L. Collins ..... £600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, A. H. Sidwell; J. Halligan ..... £420 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. ..... £750 to £900
Assist. do., C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. ..... £400 to £600
and Assist. do., J. C. Smith ..... £300 to £400
Solicitor & Treasury Solr. in Ireland, J. Donnelly ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, J. H. Pentland, R.F., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Robinson, M.V.O. ..... £500 to £650
Asst. Prin. Survrs., W. M. Paton, A.R.I.B.A.; A. K. Brown; E. Twist; H. Allbery, A.R.I.B.A. £400 to £500

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Dublin Branch, Custom House.

Superintendent, H. E. Pitman ..... £450 to £600
Deputy do., E. H. Chapman ..... £300 to £400
Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson ..... £200 to £250
Editor, Printer & Publishers of Dublin Gazette, A. Thom & Co., Ltd., 87-89 Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Irish Commission.

Pembroke Ho., Up. Mount St., Dublin.—£371,010.

Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn £1,500
Private Secretary, J. B. Shortt £100
Deputy Chairman, Walter S. Kinnear £1,200
Commrs., Wm. J. Maguire, M.D., and Mrs. M. L. Dickie, M.A., LL.B., each £1,000; Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, John Houlihan ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent ..... £550 to £700
Accountant, D. F. Gallagher ..... £550 to £700
1st Class Clerks and Asst. Accts., J. A. Duffy; V. J. Fielding; A. E. Finn; W. R. Maconkey; J. A. McCarron; A. F. J. Moran; C. J. Murphy ..... £350 to £500
Medl. Offrs., J. O'Donoghue; Chas. Dickson ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Medical Officer, Seamus O'Beirn £350
Legal Adviser, Hugh Moran ..... £500 to £600

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, Cecil H. Darley ..... £550 to £700
Inspectors, J. Cassedy; S. Clandillon; T. Roche; W. Walker ..... £350 to £500

Friendly Societies Registry,

12 Sth. Frederick St., Dublin.

Asst. Regr. for Ireland, D. O'C. Miley £360

BOARD OF TRADE,

27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar; *Ship Surveyor*, T. D. Taylor; *Engr. Surveyor*, F. Carruthers.
BELFAST.—*Ship Surveyors*, W. H. Chantler, T. Dickerson; *Engineer Surveyors*, W. C. Ward, J. S. Herriot, N. S. Couch.
LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, T. Kendall.
CORK.—*Engr. Surveyor*, G. M. Gray; *Ship Surveyor*, R. Blake.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J. Sharpe; *Medical Officer*, W. McLean, M.D.

Marine Department.

Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, *Dublin*; and Victoria Road, *Cork*.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.
Registrar, J. Douglas Keatings.
Royal Naval Reserve, Cork.
Registrar, John George Clements, R.N.R.

Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance.

Lord Edward St., Dublin.

Divl. Offr. for Ireland, Major T. W. M. Fuge ..... £600 to £800
Asst. do., B. J. Gwynn ..... £350 to £500

Commissioners of Irish Lights,

D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Scientific Adviser, Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S.
Secretary, Hubert G. Cook.
Inspector of Lights, R. Deane.
Asst. do., H. H. Manders.
Engineer & Supt., C. W. Scott, R.A.
Asst. do., S. W. Nugent, R.A.
Accountant, C. P. R. James.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1885-1917.

Products.	Quinquennial Average Prices.						Annual Prices.	
	1885-1889.	1890-1894.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	1905-1909.	1910-1914.	1916.	1917.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat.....cwt.	6 5½	6 6¼	6 4½	6 5½	7 4½	7 8¼	14 1	16 4
Oats ..... ,,	5 3½	6 4	5 1¼	5 7½	5 10¾	6 4	11 3	15 2
Barley ..... ,,	6 2¾	6 11½	6 8	7 0¾	7 2¼	7 5½	14 7	15 7
Hay ..... ,,	2 1½	3 1¾	2 5	3 0	3 0½	3 2¼	4 9¼	5 5
Potatoes ..... ,,	2 5¾	2 11½	2 10¾	3 2¾	3 2¼	3 6	5 5	7 7¼
Grass Seeds ..... ,,	...	...	7 7½	11 10¼	11 11¼	11 4	14 2	19 3
Butter ..... ,,	89 3	96 5	89 9	94 11	101 4	105 6	161 3	204 3
Pork ..... ,,	42 10½	44 1½	39 2¾	46 1¾	50 9½	57 11	88 9	125 0
Flax .....14 lb.	6 1½	6 7½	5 6½	6 7½	6 10½	8 4½	23 2	26 8
Wool .....lb.	0 9¾	0 9¼	0 8½	0 8½	0 10¾	0 11¼	...	...
Eggs 120	...	...	6 6¼	6 9½	8 3½	9 4	15 4	21 2
Beef .....cwt.	53 6	53 10	53 2	56 3	55 3	60 10	95 9	123 9
Mutton ..... ,,	62 5	60 5	60 8	62 11	64 11	65 8	97 6	117 3
Store Cattle :—								
1 to 2 years ...head	110 9	115 6	124 11	138 7	142 11	169 2	256 3	299 3
2 to 3 years ... ,,	173 3	177 10	177 1	194 2	197 2	226 0	354 6	420 9
3 and over..... ,,	...	224 6	222 0	250 3	251 3	263 5	426 6	519 0
Springers ..... ,,	...	263 5	253 6	270 5	274 11	300 7	459 0	575 0
Store Sheep :—								
Lambs ..... ,,	24 11	24 9	24 6	24 8	27 4	26 3	43 3	48 0
1 to 2 years ... ,,	...	33 10	33 5	35 3	40 1	34 6	53 9	61 6
2 and over..... ,,	...	38 1	35 5	37 9	40 2	34 5	56 3	59 3

The Irish Judiciary, Magistracy, and Police.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

House of Lords.

[For Constitution *see* p. 232.]

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND,
Four Courts, Dublin.—£112,050.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.—Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls.

Lords Justices.—Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (1915) and Rt. Hon. James O'Connor (1918) each £4,000

Regr. and Clk. of Errors, R. C. de Versan, K.C. £1,200

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart. (1918) £6,000

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Permanent Secretary, Gerald Horan, K.C. £900

Private Secretary, Col. W. M. Campbell £500

Chief Clerk, Edwd. D MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. (1912) £4,000

Registrar, Patrick J. Hogan, M.A. £1,000

Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon £1,000

Chancery Judge, (vacant) £3,500

Registrar, Henry A. Richey £1,000

Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker £1,000

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. J. Ross, LL.D. (1896) £3,500

Registrar, J. M. Kennedy £1,000

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony, M.A. (1918) £5,000

Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, M.A. (1888); Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D. (1892), *Probate and Matrimonial*; Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897); Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1907); Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim, M.A. (1915), *Bankruptcy*; Rt. Hon. John Gordon (1916), *Admiralty*; Hon. William Moore (1917) each £3,500

Master, Henry W. Jackson, K.C. £1,500

Regr. and Clerk of the Crown, Jas. O'Brien, K.C. £900

Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, B.A., K.C. £1,300

Associate, F. C. Kennedy £700

Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien ..... £600 to £700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch.

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren £1,200

Assist. Registrar, J. T. Geoghegan, M.A., K.C. £800

Admiralty.

Registrar, Charles T. Waters £500

Bankruptcy.

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead ... £1 200

Chief Registrar, Sir W. H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. £800

Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800

Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell £600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court.

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; and Richd. A. Macnamara, each £1,000

Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling £1,000

Clerk of Judgments, &c., J. M. Lowry £800 to 1,000

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION,
Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£798,897.

Judicial Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie, LL.D. (1906), £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice FitzGerald (1903) £3,000

Estates Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S Wrench, D.L., £3,000; W. H. Stuart and Sir Edward O'Farrell, K.C.B. ..... each £2,000

Secretary, T. Geo. H. Green £1,200

Office of Public Trustee,
32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Public Trustee, A. McClintock £1,000

Registry of Deeds,
The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. ... £1,400

Public Record and State Papers Office,
Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle.—£6,807.

Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Depy. Keeper, M. I. McEnery, M.R.I.A. £700 to 800

Assist. Depy. Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. £520 to £700

Recorders and County Court Judges.
(*With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction.*)

	First Apptd.
RECORDER OF—	
Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500)—Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.	1905
Cork (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000) M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C.	1908
Belfast (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000)—J. Walker Craig, M.A., K.C.	1897
Londonderry (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500)—Andrew Todd, LL.D., K.C.	1909
Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500) —R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1913
COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400).	
Co. of Down—James Orr, M.A., K.C.	1891
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford—Hon. David FitzGerald, B.A., K.C.	1892
Co. of Tipperary—J. H. Moore, M.A.	1898
Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford—R. W. Brereton Barry, B.A., K.C.	1902
Co. of Donegal—John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.C.	1903
Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo—J. Wakely, M.A., K.C.	1904
Co. Clare—M. McD. Bodkin, K.C.	1907
City and Co. of Limerick—P. H. Law Smith, LL.D., K.C.	1908
Cos. of Armagh and Louth—G. C. Green, B.A., K.C.	1909
Co. of Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1910
Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan—W. J. Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C.	1911
Co. of Tyrone—John Linehan, K.C.	1912
Co. of Kerry—Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C.	1913
Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim—Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C.	1914
Co. Cork, W.R.—John W. Hynes, M.A., K.C.	1915
King's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath—P. D. Fleming, M.A., K.C.	1918

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£115,520.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, C.B. £1,200

Asst. Commissioner, Fergus Quinn £500 to £600

Sec. and Acct., W. A. Magill, B.A. £400 to £500

Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert ..... £300 to £380

Police Force.

1 *Chief Superintendent* ..... £300 to £425
1 *Superintendent, Detective Branch*, £300 to £400
6 *Superintendents* ..... £250 to £320
1 *Chief Inspector, Detective Branch*, £170 to £210
26 *Insprs.* (6 *Detec. Br.*) ..... £128 to £168

Authorised Strength.

Uniform Service—41 Station Sergeants; 127 Sergeants; and 923 Constables. *Det. Br.*—28 Sergeants; 18 Detective Officers; and 5 Constables.

Divisional Magistrates.

Police Courts—

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.

Chief Magistrate—E. G. Swift, M.A., K.C. £1,200

Magistrates—T. C. Drury, M.A., LL.B.; Edmond Lupton; (vacant) ..... each £1,000
Chief Clerk—W. J. Hughes, M.B.(R.U.I.) £400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.
Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£1,623,468.
Insp.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. Sir J. A. Byrne £1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., W. A. Woods £150
Depy.-I.-G., W. M. Davies ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Insprs.-Genl., H. D. Tyacke; R. G. C. Flower £700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
Accountant, W. Campbell ..... £600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, G. McConkey ... £350 to £550
Staff Officers, W. Kelly; J. Robb; W. J. Rundle, J. J. Moore ..... £300 to £500

Depôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin.
Asst.-Insp.-Genl. Commdt., E. H. Pearson... £600
Surgeon, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. ... £400

Counties, &c.
Commr. of Police (Belfast), T. J. Smith, J.P. £720
36 *County Inspectors*..... £350 to £500
16* *District Inspectors* ..... £150 to £330

Approximate Strength, 1917–18.
231 Head Constables; 1,690 Sergeants: 255 Acting Sergeants; and 7,324 Constables; total, 9,500.†

Resident Magistrates and their Stations.
20 at £675, 32 at £550, and 9 at £425.
Alan Bell, Portadown; P. S. Brady, Carrick-on-Shannon; Maj. W. F. H. Bredin, Birr; ‡Capt. R. G. Brett; G. B. Butler, Tullamore; J. P. Byrne, LL.B., B.L., Athlone; W. E. Callan, B.L. (seconded); Maj. G. H. P. Colley, Ballina; Lt.-Col. C. P. Crane, D.S.O., Killarney; Maj. E. J. Dease, Nenagh; J. M. Dickson, B.L., Fermoy; W. G. Duff, Downpatrick; Fredk. Fitzpatrick, Sligo; J. G. W. Flanagan, M.A., B.L., Newry; J. D. Gerrard, B.L., Cavan; Capt. B. Gosselin, Omagh; John Gray, B.L., Belfast; G. Griffin, B.L., Waterford; J. A. Hardy, Mallow; W. J. M. Hardy, LL.B., B.L., Londonderry; A. G. W. Harrel, B.L., Bandon; Major C. H. Herries-Crosbie, Wexford; J. B. K. Hill, Oughterard; H. A. Hinkson, B.L., Claremorris; M. Hornibrook, M.A., Maryborough; Alex. Irwin, LL.D., Monaghan; C. D. H. Jephson, Longford; ‡Maj. R. Johnston, *V.C.*; H. R. Jones, LL.B., B.L., Newcastle West; P. J. Kelly, B.L., Limerick; J. Kilbride, M.A., B.L., Galway; G. McElroy, Ennis; ‡Maj. J. A. Meldon; Maj. W. W. Meldon, Killaloe; G. H. Mercer, Kilkee; John C. Milling, Westport; W. M. S. Moore, B.A.; Mullingar; W. Gore Moriarty, Armagh; W. Q. Murphy, B.L., Coleraine; G. Nagle, B.L., Belfast; G. R. O'Connor, B.L., Bantry; W. J. O'Hara, B.A., Macroom; W. J. O'Reilly, B.L., Navan; Wm. Orr, B.L., Dungarvan; ‡Capt. H. C. Owen; B. R. Purdon, Queenstown; W. H. Rice, Castlerea; C. H. Robinson, Donegal; Jas. Roche, Ballymena; J. C. Ryan, LL.B., Carlow; J. E. St. George, Clonmel; G. H. Shannon, B.L., Drogheda; R. Sparrow, B.A., Letterkenny; R. F. Starkie, C.B., Cork; P. D. Sullivan, B.L., Kilkenny; Wm. Sullivan, B.L., Wicklow; Maj. M. Thackeray, Curragh; ‡Hy. Toppin; H. Walker, Enniskillen; J. T. White, B.L., Loughrea; E. M. P. Wynne, Tralee.

° 30 on Military Service. † 1,002 vacancies Oct. 31, 1916.

‡ Have been seconded for Military Service during the period of the War.

Principal Irish Institutions.

NOTE.—Irish Branches of Institutions, Societies, &c., which have their headquarters outside Ireland are not included.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH (1765), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Most Rev. Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin; *Sec.*, J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec. of Council*, H. F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt.D.; *Res. Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY, IRISH, LTD. (1890), Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin.—*Sec.*, R. A. Anderson.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1854), Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Kenneth MacRae.

ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1847), 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.—*Gen. Secs.*, E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A.; Chas. M'Neill.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND (1791), Mary St., Dublin.—*Governor*, T. G. McGrath, L.R.C.P. & S.I.; *Sec.*, H. W. Mason, L.R.C.S.I.

ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE (1839), 31 South Frederick St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1918), W. Kaye-Parry, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.*, F. Hayes, F.R.I.A.I.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE (1785), Dunsink, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.—*Royal Astronomer of Ireland*, H. C. Plummer, M.A.

BANKERS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1898), 93 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Sec.*, Ll. Christian.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1888), 4 College Green, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1918), S. B. Quin; *Sec.*, J. Harold Pim.

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND, INSTITUTION OF (1835), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1918), W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., D.Sc.; *Sec.*, A. Hassard, M.A.I.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1918–19), T. C. Kingsmill Moore, B.A.; *Secs.*, C. J .L. Brock; J. V. Bateman.

COMMERCE, CHAMBERS OF:—
Belfast (1796), 7 Donegall Sq., W.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.
Dublin (1783), Dame St.—*Asst. Sec.*, R. King Irvine.
Limerick (1815).—*Sec.*, John F. Power.
Waterford (1787).—*Sec.*, Austin A. Farrell.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING, CORK INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF (1883), Commercial Buildings, Cork.—*Deputy Sec.*, G. C. Tolerton.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1866), Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.—*Pres.*, J. M'Daniel; *Sec.*, J. M'Conville.

COUNTY COUNCILS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF IRISH (1899), 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, A. Keogh Nolan.

DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1836), 45 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. D. Williams.

DUBLIN SOCIETY, ROYAL (1731), Leinster House, Kildare St., Dublin.—*Pres.*, Lord Rathdonnell, H.M.L.; *Secs.*, Sir J. M'Grath, LL.D., E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, H.M.L.; *Regr.*, R. J. Moss, F.G.S.

FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

FREEMASONS, IRISH GRAND LODGE OF, Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Grand Master*, Earl of Donoughmore; *Dep. Grd. Master*, Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., C.B.; *Dep. Grd. Sec.*, H. E. Flavelle.

GOVERNESS ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, Alexandra College, Dublin.—*Secs.*, Miss H. B. Lewis, M.A.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS (*see also* Port and Docks Board):—
Belfast (1785), Corporation Sq.—*Sec.*, D. J. Owen; *Engr.*, T. S. Gilbert, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Cork (1820), Custom Ho. St.—*Sec.*, Sir James Long, J.P.; *Engr.*, James Price, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.
Limerick (1867).—*Sec.*, John F. Power; *Engr.*, H. V. L. Moroney, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Tralee and Fenit (1828).—*Sec.*, J. Lawlor; *Engr.*, G. A. E. Hickson, B.A.I.
Waterford (1816).—*Sec.*, Austin A. Farrell; *Engr.*, W. Friel, C.E.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆLOGICAL SOCIETY, Cork (1901).—*Sec.*, P. G. Lee, L.R.C.P. & S.I.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1830), 5 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, E. Knowldin, F.R.H.S.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN (1874), 22 William St.—*Asst. Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

IVEAGH TRUST (1903), Bull Alley St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, James A. Bonner.

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND, INCORPORATED (1841), Solicitors' Bldgs., Four Courts, Dublin.—*Sec.*, W. G. Wakely.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY (1830), King's Inns, Henrietta St., Dublin.—*Secs.*, P. G. Kavanagh; M. J. Flanagan, B.A.

LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1871), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

MASONIC CHARITIES IN IRELAND (Offices: Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin. *Asst. Sec.*, John Holdbrook):—
Female Orphan School (1792), Ballsbridge, Dublin.—*Matron*, Miss V. M. Cochrane.
Orphan Boys' School (1867), Richview, Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.—*Head Master*, James Moore, M.A.
Victoria Jubilee Annuity Fund (1887).

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1839).—*Sec.*, C. H. Gick, 58 Dame St., Dublin.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, IRISH ASSOCIATION OF (1912), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Secs.*, R. Finlay Heron, M.A.; T. F. M'Gahon.

MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART, 17 Harcourt St., Dublin.

MUSIC, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF (1856), 36 Westland Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, C. E. Grahame Harvey; *Lady Supt.*, Miss Craig.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF (1823).—*Pres.*, Dermod O'Brien, R.A.; *Keeper and Treasr.*, J. M. Kavanagh, R.H.A.; *Sec.*, H. Blair Browne, R.H.A.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1875), 67 Lr. Mount St., Dublin.—*Regr.*, Arthur T. Ferrall.

PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1667), Kildare St., Dublin.—*Regr.*, T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

PORT AND DOCKS BOARD, DUBLIN (1787), Westmoreland St.—*Sec.*, N. Proud; *Chief Engr.*, J. W. Griffith, A.M.Inst.C.E.

PORT AND HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, LONDONDERRY (1854).—*Sec.*, R. S. Cripps; *Engr.*, A. M'C. Stewart, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.

RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE, IRISH (1848), 5 Kildare St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, J. Ingram.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1847), 93 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Secs.*, H. Wood, M.R.I.A.; N. M. Falkiner, M.D.

STOCK EXCHANGES:—
Belfast, 12 Lombard St.—*Sec.*, James Carson.
Dublin, Anglesea St.—*Sec.*, John Godfrey Place.

SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1784), 123 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Sec.*, Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., C.B.; *Regr.*, Alfred Miller.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1909), St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Secs.*, J. J. Mooney and H. G. M'Grath.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1853), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1918–19), C. H. Rowe, B.A.; *Sec.*, A. J. Leventhal.

WATER COMMISSIONERS, BELFAST CITY AND DISTRICT (1840), 53 Royal Av., Belfast.—*Sec.*, R. Hamilton; *Engr.*, F. W. M'Cullough, M.Inst.C.E.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND (1907), 9 Ely Pl., Dublin.—*Hon. Medical Sec.*, Dr. Prudence Gaffikin; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss M'Carthy.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Prof. G. H. Carpenter; *Supt. of Gardens*, B. B. Ferrar, M.D.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Hon. Sec. or Secretary.	Remarks.
Alexandra	1892	133-135, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	300	2 G.	2 G.	Miss Ewing Kennedy	Social.
Automobile ..	1901	34, Dawson Street, Dublin	1,130	5 G.	3 & 2 G.	H. S. Chaytor	Motoring.
Catholic Com. .	—	42, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin	500	1 G.	1 G.	{ James P. Murphy .. / Charles H. Heron ..	Social.
Cavan County .	1892	Church Street, Cavan	50	2 G.	3 G.	Wm. Reid	Social.
Cork County ..	1828	South Mall, Cork	250	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie	Social.
Dawson Street .	—	42, Dawson Street, Dublin	200	1 G.	2 G.	Standish E. Mason	Social.
Dublin Univ....	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin ..	500	10s. & 15s.	6 G.	Chas. Ross Todd	
Friendly Bros.	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin ..	—	—	—	Thos. F. Crozier	Social.
Hibn. Catch ..	1860	112, Grafton Street, Dublin	80	10 G.	2 G.	Charles Kelly	Social.
Hibn. Un. Ser.	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	10 G.	7 G.	C. MacDermott	The Services.
Kildare Street.	1786	Kildare Street, Dublin	750	£32	£10	D. Henry Bailey	Social.
Kilkenny Co....	1881	Patrick Street, Kilkenny	70	—	£5	C. Newsom	Social.
Leinster	1845	29, Clare Street, Dublin.....	220	3 & 2 G.	6 & 3 G.	E. Magennis, M.D.	Social.
Limerick	1813	George Street, Limerick	127	£10	£6	G. E. Farmer	Social.
Northern Cos..	1830	Bishop Street, Londonderry	200	8 & 4 G.	{ £5 & £2 10	G. P. Morrish	Social.
Sackville St. ..	1794	59, Upper Sackville St., Dublin .	180	—	10 G.	G. B. Cleugh	
St. Stephen's Gn	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	£15	£7	H. Harrison	Social.
Tyrone County	1866	Omagh	115	5 G.	3 G.	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.....	Social.
Ulster	1847	Castle Place, Belfast	315	25 G.	7 G.	B. W. B. Montgomery.	Social.
Ulster Reform.	1885	Royal Avenue, Belfast	400	10 & 5 G.	5 & 3 G.	Samuel Ross	Political.
Union	1837	Donegall Place, Belfast	200	20 G.	5 G.	William McMullen.....	Social.
W'fordCo.&City	1833	Waterford	70	8 G.	5 G.	W. Gallwey	Social.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND,

including County Boroughs, Boroughs other than County Boroughs, and Urban Districts having, according to the last Census (1911), a Population of 7,000 and upwards.

County Boroughs, Boroughs other than County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1911.	Rate per 1,000, 1916. Births	Rate per 1,000, 1916. Deaths	Rateable Value, 1918. £	Lord Mayor, Mayor, or Chairman, 1918-19.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Armagh	7,356	15·9	15·0	21,430	Thos. McLaughlin	James Lennon.
Athlone	7,472	19·0	12·2	13,627	Jas. Campbell	P. V. C. Murtagh.
Ballymena	11,881	20·7	16·3	36,018	H. Lancashire	Henry O'Hara, C.E.
Bangor	7,776	20·4	14·3	42,653	John McMeekan	James Milliken.
Belfast	386,947	22·2	16·7	1,607,359	Sir James Johnston	Robert Meyer.
Bray	7,691	18·2	13·1	32,703	James M. Magee	Denis Mullally.
Clonmel	10,209	16·3	13·4	19,548	Falk. O'H. Peters	John F. O'Brien.
Coleraine	7,785	18·5	13·7	23,278	Robt. F. McCartney	William Henry.
Cork	76,673	20·2	17·5	190,313	Thos. C. Butterfield	Flor. W. McCarthy.
Dublin	304,802	25·3	20·1	1,134,985	Rt. Hon. L. J. O'Neill	Henry Campbell.
Dublin Suburbs—						
Blackrock	9,080	12·0	15·6	48,568	John P. McCabe	John Mooney.
Kingstown	17,219	16·7	17·9	81,679	James J. Kennedy	J. S. Vaughan, LL.D.
Pembroke	29,294	20·6	16·8	137,738	Charles P. O'Neill	Joshua C. Manly.
Rathmines	37,840	15·6	15·3	183,836	H. J. McCormick	Seacome Mason.
Drogheda	12,501	20·4	16·2	25,888	Wm. T. Skeffington	J. B. Connolly.
Dundalk	13,128	22·3	14·7	34,890	Peter Hughes	Mathew Comerford.
Galway	13,255	21·4	17·7	29,670	Martin McDonogh	T. N. Redington.
Kilkenny	10,514	17·9	15·8	19,981	John Slater	Edward O'Connell.
Larne	8,036	20·9	18·8	26,226	Saml. McMeekin	Wm. G. Younge.
Limerick	38,518	20·0	17·6	76,299	Alphonsus M. O'Mara	Wm. M. Nolan.
Lisburn	12,388	18·9	15·7	34,758	William Davis	T. M. Wilson.
Londonderry	40,780	24·4	16·2	116,473	Sir R. N. Anderson	Sir F. H. Miller.
Lurgan	12,553	16·4	17·8	29,292	H. G. MacGeagh, D.L.	F. W. Pollock.
Newry	11,963	17·3	18·6	35,155	H. J. McConville	W. M. Cronin.
Newtownards	9,587	20·8	19·1	16,031	T. R. Lavery	Hugh McCartney.
Portadown	11,727	19·4	13·3	31,896	Robert Anderson	M.A.W. McClatchey.
Queenstown	8,209	27·3	16·2	24,305	Stephen Hoynihan	James H. Campbell.
Sligo	11,163	15·8	13·6	23,393	D. M. Hanley	John Shea.
Tralee	10,300	20·4	15·8	16,865	Jeremiah M. Slattery	Michael O'Connor.
Waterford	27,464	20·4	15·4	50,176	David MacDonald	Thos. F. J. Higgins.
Wexford	11,531	22·9	15·8	18,974	W. H. McGuire	Wm. A. Browne.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year. £ s.	Per Month s. d.	Per Week. s. d.	Per Day. s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2½	0 0½
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2
3 10	5 10	1 4¾	0 2¼
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5

Per Year. £ s.	Per Month. £ s. d.	Per Week. s. d.	Per Day. s. d.
8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼
8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½
8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½
9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6
9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼
10 0	0 16 8	3 10¾	0 6½
10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7
11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼
11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½
12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8
12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼
13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½
13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9
14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼
14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾
15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾
15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼
16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½
16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11
17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼
17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¾

Per Year. £ s.	Per Month. £ s. d.	Per Week. s. d.	Per Day. s. d.
18 0	1 10 0	6 11	0 0 11¾
18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1½
30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¾	0 2 2¼
50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11½
100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¼
200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′–54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 (227 sq. miles) acres, with a population (1911) of 52,016. The cultivated area (1913) was 93,225 acres, and the live stock included 5,858 horses, 21,368 cattle, 76,618 sheep, and 3,315 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911), 21,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
Public revenue	£106,193	£128,583	£119,214
Public expenditure	88,043	93,375	78,948
Public debt	163,769	160,969	144,627

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (*with house*) £1,800
Govt. Sec. & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, O.B.E. 500
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ... 1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring ... 1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell 230
Speaker, House of Keys, D. Maitland ..... *unp.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest.

The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (a¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes (of which, in 1917, 57,406 tons were exported), tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. There were 2,134 horses, 9,808 cattle, 78 sheep, and 3,536 pigs in Jersey; and in Guernsey, &c., 2,114 horses, 7,486 cattle, 289 sheep, and 2,987 pigs in 1915. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

Islands.	Acreage.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
Jersey	28,717	52,576	51,898
Guernsey	15,654	40,446	41,823
Alderney	1,962	2,062	2,561
Brechou	74	2	—
Great Sark	1,035	463	534
Little Sark	239	41	45
Herm	320	25	33
Jethou	44	3	2
Lithou	38	—	3
Total	47,083	95,618	96,899

47,083 acres = 73·4 square miles.

	1915.	1916.
Imports from U.K.	£2,063,424	£2,496,439
Exports to U.K.	1,801,485	2,099,181

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1918, £86,583; Expenditure ... £96,219
Public debt, 1916 424,800
* In addition, the States have voted during the year 1918 £75,000 to H.M. Government towards the cost of the war.
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir Alexander Wilson, K.C.B. £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1914, £51,019; Expenditure, £51,019
Public debt, 1911 214,164
Lieutenant-Gov., Lt.-Gen. Sir Launcelot Edward Kiggell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.
Bailiff, E. Chepmell Ozanne.
Dean, Very Rev. John Penfold, B.D.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, William Foote.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey £220
Supt. of Education, Lionel Carey.

Judge (Alderney), Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.
Clerk (*Greffier*), Charles R. Le Cocq.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

SARK.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Thomas Godfrey.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

			Ald.	Shff.	Mayor
Lord Mayor, 1918–19. £10,000.					
Rt. Hon. Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	*Vintry*		1909	1901	1918
Private Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.	Mansion House, E.C.				
Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*			
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	*Bridge Without*	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	*Lime Street*	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1892	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	*Bassishaw*	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	*Portsoken*	25 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	*Farringdon Without*	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	*Coleman Street*	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.	*Queenhithe*	196 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1897	1904	1910
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	*Castle Baynard*	159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart.	*Aldersgate*	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart.	*Broad Street*	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908	1907	1915
Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart.	*Cheap*	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1909	1906	1916
Sir Chas. Augustin Hanson, Bt., M.P., L.C.C.	*Broad Street*	99 Gresham Street, E.C.	1909	1911	1917
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	*Cornhill*	Cowper's Court, E.C.	1909	1912	.....
James Roll	*Billingsgate*	3 Adelaide Place, E.C.	1910	1909	.....
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	*Farringdon Wn.*	Moor Lane, E.C.	1912	1908	.....
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Humphery, Kt.	*Tower*	8 Great Tower Street, E.C.	1912	1913	.....
Edward Cecil Moore	*Bishopsgate*	3 Crosby Square, E.C.	1912	1914	.....
Sir Geo. Alex. Touche, Kt., M.P.	*Walbrook*	Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C.	1915	1915	.....
Sir L. Lulham Pound, Bart.	*Aldgate*	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1915	.....	.....
Major Lewis A. Newton	*Cordwainer*	25 College Hill, E.C.	1916	1916	.....
George Briggs	*Cripplegate*	33 Old Change, E.C.	1917	1911	.....
Sir Alfred L. Bower	*Langbourne*	1 Hare Place, Fleet St., E.C.	1917	1913	.....

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, Banister Flight Fletcher, 29 New Bridge Street, E.C.; and Colonel William Robert Smith, M.D., 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C.

Under-Sheriffs, T. Howard Deighton, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.; Capt. E. J. Trustram, 61 Cheapside, E.C.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000 1900
Chamberlain, Adrian D. W. Pollock	£2,000 1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell	£3,000 1902
Common Serjeant, H. F. Dickens, K.C.	£2,000 1917
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914
J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C.	£2,000 1901
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson	£1,500 1900
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.C.V.O.	£1,500 1902
Remembrancer, Herbt. Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500 1913
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500 1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A.	£1,300 1905
Medical Officer, City of London William J. Howarth, M.D., B.Ch.	£1,250 1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4 1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0 1900
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£300 1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,250 1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£800 1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,250 1905
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600 1890

	Elect.
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£250 1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£400 1913
Registrar of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£1,000 1900
Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Kerr-Fox, M.A.	£400 1907
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. T. J. Kearns, C.B.	£350 1907
Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£700 1909
Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.S.A. (acting).	
Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	£800 1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150 1887
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,000 1887
Assistant, S. Richards	£600 1888
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,700 1889
Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall	£800 1896
High Bailiff of do., R. Goodwin	£325 1911
Keeper of the Guildhall, W. T. Hodges	£350 1914
Marshal, Major Alfred E. Wood	£300 1907
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne	£650 1913
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders	£750 1913
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell	£700 1914

*The City's Estate, 1917–18.

Net Receipts.	£	£
Estates revenue		202,520
Markets, viz. :—		
London Central	49,155	
Leadenhall	3,384	
Billingsgate	5,840	
	£58,379	
Less Metropolitan Cattle	£7,701	
,, Spitalfields	4,062	
	11,763	
		46,616
		£249,136

Net Expenditure.	£
To Magistracy	73,893
Criminal Justice	15,561
Civil Government	50,722
Port of London Sanitary Act	15,153
Open Spaces	14,514
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.	9,592
Guildhall School of Music	5,485
City of London School	8,967
City of London School for Girls	2,071
Freemen's Orphan School	8,324
Sundries	2,570
Committee Allowances	1,480
To Officers' Establishments	19,497
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues	3,439
Pensions not allocated to Departments	1,854
Charitable Donations	2,792
Contributions to War Relief Funds	1,955
Other Public Donations	451
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
Expenses of Honours conferred	89
Presentation of Freedom to the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., Prime Minister	215
Ditto to Colonel H.H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Lt.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Jan C. Smuts, K.C.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C., Prime Minister of Newfoundland; Sir James S. Meston, K.C.S.I., Lt.-Gov. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Member Desiignate of the Executive Council of Bengal	693
Presentation of an Address to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Senior Member of Parliament for the City	60
To London Almshouses	2,744
Debenture Stock Redemption	18,750
Interest on Asylum Loan	300
	£261,611

* The above is abstracted from the 28th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1918. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 131st Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1918. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1703, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds. The Accounts being now made up to the end of March instead of December the figures represent one year and a quarter instead of twelve months, and not having been audited must be taken as approximate.

London within various Boundaries.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality / Within the Limits of the County of London	74,816	4,536,267	4,521,685
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	26,923	19,657
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,079,115	6,610,031
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	6,554,449	7,231,701
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	6,581,372	7,251,358

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899 the County of London does not now include the whole of certain *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain *Extra-Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1917-1918 of £57,537,441, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1917 is 602,362, with 34 in course of erection; the new mileage since 1879 being 1,656.

Depopulation of Prisons.

Daily average population of Prison Establishments (England and Wales).

	1913	1918
Convict Prisons	2,704	1,393
Local Prisons	14,352	7,335
Borstal Institutions	928	722
State Inebriate Reformatories	81	3

Bridge House Estates.—The rental in 1917 of the Bridge House Estates of the City of London was £164,500. From these estates London, Blackfriars, and the Tower Bridges have been erected, and large sums spent on the purchase of Southwark Bridge, and the widening of Blackfriars and London Bridges and their approaches. The estates are also charged with the maintenance and support of all these bridges.

Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday (fortnightly during the War) at 2.30 p.m.

The triennial election was due in March, 1916, but was postponed by the Elections and Registration Acts, 1915 and subsequent Acts.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, but the present term of office was extended by one year by the Elections and Registration Act, 1915, and was again extended by Acts of 1916 and 1917. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £47,565,300 (of which £11,582,100 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure (in normal times) of about fourteen millions, of which about seven millions are expended on education. The Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has lunatic asylums with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital outlay on the erection of working-class dwellings up to 31st March, 1918, was £3,097,000. It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded, the latest returns showing a total net surplus of about £7,000 on a total rent-roll of about £235,000. The provision of dwellings for the working-classes after the war is engaging the serious attention of the Council, in common with local authorities throughout the country.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The total capital outlay on main drainage is upwards of £12,700,000.

The Council is the tramway authority for London. The system extends over 150 street miles, of which 144 miles are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £13,674,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,784,000. The actual results of the year 1917–18 have not yet been reported to the Council, but the approximate figures have been stated to be gross receipts £2,912,295, surplus on working £770,730, net surplus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £62,009, to be transferred to the Renewals Fund.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council is responsible for the education of about 740,000 children in elementary schools, and has done much to improve the provision of higher education and technical education. Much anxious thought is being given to the problem of widening educational facilities of all kinds and the perfecting of a programme to meet the after-war demands and needs.

Amongst the other powers and duties of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, the Midwives Act, and the Mental Deficiency Act; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; licensing of premises under

the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; and registration of War charities. A motor ambulance service has recently been installed, with six stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. Owing to the war, expenditure on capital account has been reduced to very small proportions for the time being, and large sums available from the sinking fund and other sources have been invested in War Loan and War Bonds, the total holding being recently reported to be £9,461,490.

No issue of London County Consolidated Stock has been made by the Council since May, 1909. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to £71,862,472, out of total issues of £77,856,011.

The rating for the year 1918–19 was estimated at the beginning of the year at the amounts shown in the statement given below, namely, 3*s.* 0¼*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1¼*d.* in the pound, together 3*s.* 2*d.*, the same rate as for the previous two years and 3*d.* in the pound less than for the year 1915–16, effected chiefly by war-time economies. Of the total rate, 1*s.* 9*d.* was for education. One-half of these amounts was raised for the first half year. For the second half year, however, the rate had to be increased by 6*d.* in the pound, wholly for education purposes, chiefly teachers' salaries and war bonus, and this increase, representing about £1,238,000, must be borne in mind in connection with the figures in statement. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1918, was £45,527,802—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £189,700.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	£	£
1. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 1 April, 1918.....		1,297,405
2. GOVERNMENT GRANTS:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions.....	503,472	
Education Grants	2,250,600	
Industrial Schools	23,780	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	15,085	
Mental Deficiency Service	12,900	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	31,875	
London War Pensions Committee Administration Expenses	18,068	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1,623	
Other	3,605	
		2,881,108
3. RECEIPTS in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—		
Interest	£767,237	
Rents.....	202,150	
Improvement Charges	1,375	
Other receipts	19 534	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	326,815	
		1,317,111
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Working Class Dwellings.....	£6,877	
Parks Boating	644	
		7,521
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1*s.* 3¼*d.*	£2,892,938	
For Education, rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* (see note below) ...	3,983,716	
	6,876,654	
Special County, rate of 1¼*d.*	289,260	
		7,165,914
Total rate, 3*s.* 2*d.*		
Note.—The rate was subsequently increased by 6*d.* in the £ for education, and £1,238,000 additional was thus raised.		£12,669,059

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
1. DEBT:—Redemption	£1,778,529	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,270,530	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.....	57,501	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	22,045	
	4,128,605	
Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings and Stores A/c ..	812,365	
		3,316,240
2. GRANTS:—To Guardians and others		634,417
3. PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION AND PROVIDENT FUNDS	197,900	
Less included in cost of services	99,225	
		98,675
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	587 750	
Less included in cost of services	409,265	
		178,585
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES		38,845
6. MAIN SERVICES (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£446,255	
Fire Brigade	339,220	
Parks and Open Spaces	110,555	
Bridges, Tunnels, and Ferry	71,490	
Embankments	7,910	
Pauper Lunatics	64,005	
Coroners	30,380	
Public Control Services.....	41,280	
Public Health Services.....	11,670	
Tuberculosis Treatment	39,325	
Venereal Diseases.....	42,500	
Building Acts	14,400	
Ambulance Service	13,615	
Mental Deficiency Services.....	26,300	
London War Pensions Committee Administration Expenses	27,103	
Others	25,895	
Education— £	1,322,603	
Elementary 5,836,981		
Higher 1,079,983		
	*6,916,904	
Less included in Head 1 860,295		*6,056,609
		7,379,212
7. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES.....		3,260
8. WAR SERVICE ALLOWANCES £521,375		
Less included in cost of services 450,665		
		80,710
9. MISCELLANEOUS		57,975
10. PROVISIONAL SUMS AND CONTINGENCIES ...		70,800
Total Estimated Expenditure		11,858,719
11. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 31 March 1918 ...		810,340
		£12,669,059

* *See* Note on other side.

THE NINTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected 6th March, 1913, for three years, but extended by the Elections and Registration Act, 1915 and subsequent Acts.

Chairman ..... R. C. Norman, J.P.
Vice-Chairman ..... C. Urquhart Fisher.
Deputy Chairman ..... Miss K. Wallas.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*eAdler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)	*Hackney Central.*
†Anderton, F. R. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
Baber, F. H. J. (*MR*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
*Barned, Maj. H. B. Lewis-(*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Bell, Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-(*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
*Benn, Sir John, Bt. (*P*)	*Kennington.*
Bersey, Lt.-Col. W. C.	*Bow and Bromley.*
eBlackley, D. (*P*)	*Haggerston.*
eBlades, Capt. G. R. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*Bray, Reginald (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
*Briant, F. (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Buxton, A. F.	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Cavaye, Maj.-Gen. W. F. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
*Chapman, T. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
*Cheylesmore, Maj.-General Lord, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's, Han. Sq.*
eClague, W. L. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*Claremont, A. W. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
eCobb, Sir C., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*Fulham.*
Colvile, Capt. A. G. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
*Cooper, Br.-Gen. R. J., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
*eCotton, H. E. A. (*P*)	*East Finsbury.*
Courtauld, L. (*MR*)	*North Lambeth.*
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*South St. Pancras.*
*eDavis, D. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
*Dawes, J. A., M.P. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
*Debenham, E. R. (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
eDenham, A. C. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*eDew, G. (*P*)	*South Islington*
*Dove, F. L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Drage, Geoffrey	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Ecroyd, W. H. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
*Edmonds, G. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
eEvans, E. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
*Fisher, C. U. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
*Gates, Percy (*MR*)	*Westminster.*
Gatti, J. M. (*MR*)	*Strand.*
*eGautrey, T. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Gibson, W. H. P. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
*Gilbert, J. D., M.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
eGilbert, John W.	*Alderman till* 1919.
*eGillett, G. M. (*P*)	*East Finsbury.*
Goldie, Sir George, K.C.M.G.	*Alderman till* 1922.
eGooch, H. C.	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Goodrich, A. O. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
*Gordon, H. H. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
*Gosling, H. (*P*)	*St. George's-in-the-E.*
Grantham, Maj. W. W. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*eGray, Major Ernest (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
*Greenwood, H. J. (*MR*)	*St. George's, Han. Sq.*
*Haddo, Lord (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Hanson, Sir C., Bt., M.P. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Hardy, G. A.	*Alderman till* 1922.
*Harris, P. A., M.P. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Harrison, F. C., C.S.I.	*Alderman till* 1922.
*Haydon, W. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Hazel, D. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
*eHeadlam, Rev. Stewart (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
*Hill, Viscount (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
*eHobson, T. F. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
eHolland, Bernard, C.B.	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Holmes, J. S. (*P*)	*Hoxton.*
*Hume, G. H. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
eHunt, William	*Alderman till* 1922.
*Hunter, J. H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
*Hunter, Thomas (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Hutchinson, St. John (*P*)	*Poplar.*
eJackson, Robt. (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
*Jesson, C. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
*Johnson, W. C. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
*Jones, G. W. H. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
*Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington*
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*West St. Pancras.*
Knights, Capt. H. N. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Lawrence, Miss S. (*Lab.*)	*Poplar.*
*eLeon, A. L. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras*
eLevita, Lt.-Col. C., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis, O. (*P*)	*Hoxton.*
*eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Lidiard, H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington*
*eLittle, James (*MR*)	*Central Finsbury.*
eLiversidge, H. W., M.A.	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Lygon, Hon. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Marks, Henry (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
eMarlborough, Duchess of (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount, D.S.O. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
*Mathew, C. J., K.C. (*P*)	*St. George's-in-the-E.*
*Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
eMills, H. (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
*Morrow, F. St. John (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
eNicholls, W. A. (*P*)	*West Islington.*
*Norman, R. C. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
eNorris, Col. Sir Henry (*M R*)	*Fulham.*
Parsons, H. E. S. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Parsons, Sir Herbert	*Alderman till* 1922.
Partington, Hon. Oswald, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1922.
*Pender, J. C. Denison-, M.P. (*MR*)	*South St. Pancras.*
Peel, Viscount (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Phillimore, R. C. (*P*)	*Deptford.*
ePhipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till* 1922.
ePiggott, G. B., C.B.E.	*Mile End.*
*Pilditch, Sir Philip (*MR*)	*Strand.*
Prestige, Capt. T. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. (*MR*)	*Strand.*
Rawson, A. C. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
Ray, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
*eReynolds, W. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Robarts, John	*City of London.*
Roberts, R. O. (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
eRowe, H. V.	*Alderman till* 1919.
eSt. Helier, The Rt. Hon. Lady	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Salmon, Capt. I. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
Scott, A. H.	*Alderman till* 1922.
Shearman, M. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
Simmons, Capt. Percy C.	*Alderman till* 1919.
*Smith, Sir Edward (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Grn.*
*Smith, R. W. Granville-(*MR*)	*Westminster.*
*Spicer, Sir Evan (*P*)	*West Newington.*
*Squires, W. J. (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
eStephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till* 1922.
*Stuart, R. L. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
*Taylor, A. T. (*M.R.*)	*Hampstead.*
*Taylor, H. R. (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
Thomas, S. J. (*MR*)	*Central Finsbury.*
Walker, H. de R. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
eWallas, Miss K.	*Alderman till* 1919.

Name.	Electoral Division.
*Warburg, O. E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
†Ward, Henry (*P*)	*Haggerston.*
*Warren, W. R. (*P*)	*Battersea.*
West, W. J. (*P*)	*Battersea.*
Wickham, T. W. (*P*)	*Mile End.*
*Williams, H. J. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
Windsor, Viscount (*MR*)	*West St. Pancras.*
Winkley, Chas. (*MR*)	*South Hackney.*
*Wood, Sir Kingsley (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
*Yeo, Sir Alfred, M.P. (*P*)	*Limehouse.*

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*I*) Independent; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Miss Mary Beeton, M.A., G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr. M. I. Finucane, Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., T. B. Napier, LL.D., Sir Lulham Pound, Bt., Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird £1,900
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.
Comptroller, Sir Harry E. Haward £2,500
Deputy Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys £2,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.
Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley ... £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs.
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,200
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.
Valuer, F. W. Hunt £1,600
Senior Asst. Valuer, F. W. Cook.
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair £1,500
Deputy Educn. Officer, B. M. Allen.
Ch. Inspr. Educn., Dr. C. W. Kimmins.
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer... £1,250
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., J. Ollis £1,000
Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne £1,000
Parks Dep., Lt.-Col. P. Maud, C.M.G. £800
Chief of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Com. S. Sladen, R.N. £1,000
Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell ... £2,000
Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce.
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess £800
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,250
Asylums Officer, H. F. Keene £1,025
Pathologist, Dr. F. W. Mott £1,025
Asylums Engineer, W. C. C. Smith £1,225

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. *Headquarters:* 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

On 31st March, 1918, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 1 assistant divisional officer; and 1,297 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots; a technical and clerical staff of 130, and an ambulance service staff of 58. There were 79 land fire-stations, 6 ambulance stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 8 horsed fire-engines, 18 horsed fire-escapes, 75 motor fire-engines, 81 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, 19 long ladders, 36 smoke helmets, 86 hose carts, 4 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 1 oil tank wagon, 16 motor-cars, and 9 motor ambulances. There were 36 horses and 60 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,582. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1917, totalled 6,938, and the fires numbered 5,251, of which 107 were classed as "serious," including calls and fires due to air raids.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Lieut.-Commdr. Sampson Sladen, R.N. ..... (with certain allowances) £1,000
Divisional Officers, Arthur R. Dyer; Major Cyril C. B. Morris, M.C.
Assist. Divisional Offr., Commdr. H. Spencer, R.N.

LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 237). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents.

The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 94 Sergeants, and 1,015 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 40 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (*see* p. 238).

The Force on Oct. 14, 1917, consisted of 36 Superintendents, 652 Inspectors, 3,024 Sergeants, and 18,571 Constables, making a total of 22,283, with 337 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary on Nov. 30, 1918, was 25,047.

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where otherwise stated.

*** Many of the more important Pictures and other National Treasures have been removed for safety during the war.

GUIDE LECTURERS are now in attendance at several of the Museums and Galleries, who give free demonstrations, at stated hours and days. (*Mostly suspended during the war.*)

PICTURES.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d*. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

∴ In 1917, 212,574 persons were admitted on free days, 40,584 on Sundays, and 18,060 on Students' days. The average admitted on free days was 1,047.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, British Art), Millbank, S.W. (opened in 1897).—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d*.; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. *A Gallery* for modern foreign art is to be built adjoining this Tate Gallery as soon as circumstances permit. It is the gift of Mr. Joseph Duveen, the famous art collector.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 1,800 historical portraits. The exhibition galleries are closed for the duration of the war, but inquiries on the subject of portraiture can be made personally at the offices or by letter addressed to the Director.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Closed for the duration of the war.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY.—Founded in 1886, and maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 April to Feb.—*Director and Secretary*, Alfred G. Temple, F.S.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6*d*.; catalogue, 6*d*. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 17 to May 30, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 13 to Dec. 15, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1*s*.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, 51A New Bond Street, W. — Exhibitions of *International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers*, of *National Portrait Society*, and of various Exhibitions.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. *Sec.*, Mrs. Anne Blackmore.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. MSS., illustrating British naval and military history, and documents bearing on early history of the Overseas Dominions. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880–5).—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; Jan., 2 to 4; Feb. 1 to 14, 2 to 4.30; 15 to end, 2 to 5; Mar., 2 to 5.30; April, 2 to 6; Sept., 2 to 5.30; Oct., 2 to 5; Nov. and Dec., 2 to 4. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; Mar., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Sept., 5.30; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the study collections during the war is restricted to research work.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cromwell Road. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Painting; Wood-work; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on week-days from 10 a.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Closed at 6 during summer months, Oct. to Mar. at dusk. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation De-

partment, are open from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. during summer months; Oct. to March, closes at dusk.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Closed for the duration of the war.

BRADMORE HOUSE, 14 Queen Street, Hammersmith.—Early 18th century panelled room. Open, first Monday of each month from 10 to noon.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, N. (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old carvings, furniture, and relics of vanishing London, of antiquarian and artistic interest. Open free from 11 to dusk, according to season, Sundays included. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM.—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Closed for the duration of the war.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Chiswick.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. Summer, 11 to 5. Winter, 11 to 3.

LORD LEIGHTON'S HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington.—Pictures, famous Arab Hall. Open on week-days, admission 1s., Saturday free.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till dusk. Sundays throughout the year from 2 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, free. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, is the easiest mode of access.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme), where the collection was re-arranged and opened in 1914. Open on Sundays. (Closed to the public for duration of the war.)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Colonies, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of the Dominions, India, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V.) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, Tropical Diseases Bureau, British Women's Emigration Association, and Overseas Nursing Association. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months. (Closed during the war, except for students and commercial or scientific enquiries.) *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.—A 17th century timber constructed house. Jacobean ceiling. Closed to the public for the present. Available for private letting day and evening.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions: (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, on Mon., Tu., Wed., Th., and Fri., 10 to 5; Sat. (Oct. to Mar.), 10 to 5; (Apr. to Sept.) 10 to 8; Sunday, 2.30 to 5. Admission free.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. (Closed during the war.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6*d.*, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, and other architectural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Pictures.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W.—Daily, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to Curator.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open week-days from 10 to 4, 3*d*.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 1*d*. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6*d*. Week-days, 12 to sunset (May 15 to Oct. 15, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park. — Open daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s*.; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 9.30 a.m.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—(In occupation by Government.)

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—(In the occupation of the War Office till close of the war.)

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.—(In occupation of the Government.)

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City).—(In occupation of Admiralty and War Office.)

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Now in the occupation of the Royal Naval Division. The spacious grounds and buildings afford ample scope for the training of this force for active service.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1*s*.; children half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Mondays, 6*d*., also on Saturdays during the war; the rest of the week, 1*s*.; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d*. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends.

CONCERTS.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from third week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Private performances in Theatre. Royal Albert Hall Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Great Portland Street.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W.

BECHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, W.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.—Now being used as an internment camp for the reception of hostile aliens.

PARKS.

HYDE PARK.—From Park Lane to Kensington Gardens, 390 acres, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (240 acres), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy" (G. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. It also includes a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near the Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (60 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga, by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGENT'S PARK.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens.

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. (200 acres) with *Subtropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. (217 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the British Museum) is close by (closed for duration of war).

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones). West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d*.; golden gallery, 1*s*.; crypt, 6*d*.; ball, 1*s*.; total, 3*s*. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament. — Open on week-days at 9 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d*., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d*. Norman undercroft, 3*d*. Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL. — Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.,

free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The Norman church and Elizabethan Middle Temple Hall are very interesting. The church is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. The gardens are closed for the duration of the war. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. E. W. Barnes, SC.D., F.R.S.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 1.15 p.m. (except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 7 p.m.); Sunday, 11. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 10 to 4.30.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; evensong at 6; Mission service at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct. — Sunday morning at 11, evening at 6; Thursday at 12 noon. —Dr. J. Fort Newton. *Pulpit Assistant*, Miss Maude Royden.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., D.D.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. C. J. Barry, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 7; musical service, 6.30. Wednesday evening, 8.

WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1854-1892). — (Built 1861, re-opened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30. Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater. —Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road. Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Ministers*, Revs. J. Alfred Sharp; W. J. Gregory Bestall.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street. Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster (close to Victoria Station).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 5.45 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

THE ORATORY, Brompton. — Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis (the Royal Mint, the Tower of London, the Custom House, and St. Olave's Church, are easily reached); *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and now being rebuilt by the Corporation of London); *St. Paul's Bridge* (in course of erection by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's Boadicea at the north-eastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlehem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887), *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *Kew Bridge* (rebuilt in 1902) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (refronted with stone in 1913).—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. — British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.— Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (59). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s.*, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. *Governor*, Major-Gen. Wilkinson Dent Bird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge. View of the river from the quay in front of the Custom House.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria*, &c.—All accessible by tramway or railway at about 4*d.* All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home, Colonial, Education, Foreign*, and *India* Offices, *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury* and *War Office*, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall, S.W. *Post Office*, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

HOSPITALS. (*See* pp. 294–298.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following were formerly Inns of Chancery:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street, now the Headquarters of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor; *Staple Inn*, and *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public.

LAMBETH PALACE. The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; May to July, 10 to 4.30, and forenoon of Tuesday. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and part of October.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W., by Metropolitan or omnibus. The headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of English cricket; the Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow cricket matches at beginning of July; Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 6*d.*, to special matches 1*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* Tennis Court in grounds, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ball room are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough* and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford; and *Cumberland Hay Market*, Regent's Park.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in Mall, where also are memorials to Royal Artillery and Royal Marines; ALBERT, South Kensington; LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City, admission 3*d.* DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; BEACONSFIELD'S, Parliament Square S.W.; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C.; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON'S, Hyde Park Corner; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. The library is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 to 1.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and private baths, &c.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and historical MSS., Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m. Museum closed during the War.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. (Closed to the public.)

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—Not open to the public. *Levées* held here during the season.

SMITHFIELD.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Church, London Central Meat Market.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Admission to Jewel House, 6*d.*; Vaults of the White Tower, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, 9*d.*; to Bloody Tower, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; *Keeper of Regalia*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Portrait statues of kings removed.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the old Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here. *See also* Royal United Service Institution Museum. Whitehall stretches from Charing Cross to Westminster, and contains some of the finest public buildings in London.

THEATRES.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES. — *Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Ambassadors* (West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton, Broadway* (New Cross), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket, His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kennington, King's* (Hammersmith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Little Theatre* (John St., Adelphi), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells, St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Whitney* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne St., W.C.).

VARIETY THEATRES.

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *London Opera House* (Kingsway, W.C.), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *New Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Palladium* (Argyll St., W.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *Shepherd's Bush Empire, South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

AVIATION GROUNDS.—*Hendon Aerodrome* by motor omnibus, tram or train. Flying on Sundays and other days. Suspended during war. *Brooklands Motor Course and Flying Ground*, Weybridge, by train from Waterloo (20 miles), admission from 1*s*.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES. — Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT. — Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Brighton Railways. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order, 9 to noon and 1 to 4 p.m. Children under 14 not admitted.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s*. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering close on 1,000. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND. — Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park Promenade, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens*, open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort*.

GREENWICH. — Royal Naval College. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. (At present closed to the public.)

The estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1916–17 was £204,666, the expenditure during 1915–16 being £203,560.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (250 acres), with *Golder's Hill* (36 acres) and *Parliament Hill* (265 acres), open to the public.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary. 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Beautifully kept gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed. and Thur., 6*d*.; Tues., 1*s*. (children half price); Sat. and Sun. free. *Bushey Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (600 to 700 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and Lauderdale House, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen.

Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), and Abbey Church; powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—(Closed to the public for the duration of the war.)

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. S.E.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c.

OFFICIAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR PRIME MINISTER.—The beautiful and historic Chequers estate in the Chilterns, with the house and its contents, has been presented to the Nation by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, to be used after their deaths as an official country residence for future Prime Ministers. This munificent and patriotic gift includes an endowment sufficient to maintain the estate and a staff of servants with a residential allowance for the occupant.

STONEHENGE.—Situated on Salisbury Plain this is the greatest of our archæological relics. It was presented by the owner, Mr. C. H. F. Chubb, in 1918, to the nation.

Laws Relating to Cabs in London.

THE Secretary of State has, by Order dated Oct. 23, 1917, authorised that in addition to the fares specified below there shall be payable the sum of sixpence for every hiring of a motor cab fitted with a taximeter recording the fare by a combination of time and distance, provided that a notice to this effect, in a form approved by the Commissioner of Police, is kept conspicuously displayed inside the cab in such a position as the Commissioner may direct. The Order came into force on Nov. 1, 1917, and will remain in force until the termination of the present war. The Secretary of State has also authorised that a similar charge shall be made in respect of horse-drawn cabs.

HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... *s.* 1 *d.* 0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile.

	s.	*d.*
For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6
If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile	1	0
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside	1	0
FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.*; two-wheeled Cabs..	2	6
If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab ...	0	8
If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less	2	6
If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time..	0	8
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.		

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

	s.	*d.*
LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2
EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person).....	0	6
WAITING.—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels ...	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ...	0	8

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

	s.	*d.*
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes	0	8
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes ...	0	2
(2) For any less period or distance.....	0	2

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

	s.	*d.*
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside	0	2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

	s.	*d.*
(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey.....	0	6

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate

not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1917 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 56; clarences—animal power 574, mechanical power 4,717; omnibuses—animal power 11, mechanical power 2,414; tramway cars—mechanical power 2,624; total, 10,396. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal power 837, mechanical power 5,917; stage drivers—animal power 7, mechanical power 6,658; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal power 10; mechanical power 1,488; conductors, 9,923; total, 24,840.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1917, of 145 men examined, 103 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 12·5 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 54,210 articles were deposited, of which 26,799 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 24,115.

Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

berd'n Free Press—149 Fleet St., E.C.4.
delaide Advert'r—166 Fleet St., E.C.4.
delaide Observer—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
dvocate of India—45 Watling St. E.C.4.
griculturalGaz.—Bream's Bdgs. E.C.4.
mateurGardening—148 Aldersgate St.
merican Register—7 Regent St., W.1.
rchitect—Imp. Bldgs., Ludgate Cir.
rmy & Navy Gaz.—22 Essex St., W.C.2.
thenæum—10 Adelphi Terr., W.C.2.
ustralasian—38 K. William St., E.C.4.
utocar—20, Tudor Street, E.C.4.
uckland Weekly News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
aptist Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
azaar, Exchange and Mart—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.
elfast NewsLetter—170 Fleet St., E.C.4.
han. Daily Mail—86 Fleet St., E.C.4.
hamGaz. & Ex.—17 Bouverie St. E.C.4.
irmingham Post—88 Fleet St., E.C.4.
loemfontein Post—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
oard of Trade Jnl.—Fetter La., E.C.4.
ookseller—23 Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
radford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
ristol Evg. News—285 Fleet St., E.C.4.
ristol Observer—59 Fleet Street, E.C.
ristol Times and Mirror—285 Fleet St.
ristol Western Daily Pr.—59 Fleet St.
ritish Journal of Inebriety, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
ritish Medical Jnl.—429 Strand, W.C.2.
ritish Weekly—Warwick Sq., E.C.4.
uilder—4 Catherine St., W.C.2.

Building News—Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.2.
Burlington—Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.4.
Canada—Kingsway House, W.C.2.
Canadian Gazette—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Cape Times—24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Caribbean Jnl.—5 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Catholic Herald—8 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
Chemical News—16 Newcastle St., E.C.4.
Chemist & Druggist—42 Cannon St., E.C.4.
Christian World—23 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Church Fam. N.—27 Paternoster Sq., E.C.4.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2.
Citizen—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2.
City Press—148 Aldersgate St., E.C.1.
City Review—7 Hozier Lane, E.C.1.
Civil Service Gaz.—12 Suffolk St., S.W.1.
Civilian—28 Martin's Lane, E.C.4.
Coal and Iron Journal—16 St. Stephen's House, S.W.1.
Colliery Guardn.—30 Furnival St. E.C.4.
Comm. Motor—7 Rosebery Av., E.C.1.
Country Life—20 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
Court Journal—Dudley Ho., Southampton Street, W.C.2.
Cycling—7-15 Rosebery Ave., E.C.1.
Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Express—St. Bride Street, E.C.
Daily Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Daily Mail—Carmelite House, E.C.
Daily Mirror—Bouverie St., E.C.
Daily News & Leader—Bouverie St., E.C.
Daily Sketch—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
Draper—40 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 1.
Draper's Record, 155 Cheapside, E.C.2.
Dublin Evenq. Mail—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Telegraph—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Irish Times—59 Fleet St., E.C.4.
E. Anglian D. Times—149 Fleet St. E.C.4.
Eastern Dly. Press—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Economist—3 Arundel Street, W.C. 2.
Edinboro' Evg. Dis.—45 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Educal. Times—89 Farringdon St. E.C.4.
Egyptian Gazette—Egypt House, 36 New Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Electrical Rev.—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Electrician—8 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.
Engineer—33 Norfolk St., W.C. 2.
Engineering 35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.2.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2.
English Mechanic—Effingham Ho., Arundel Street, W.C. 2.
Era (The)—35 Wellington St., W.C. 2.
Evening News—Carmelite Ho., E.C. 4.
Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz. —46 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4.
Family Doctor—29 Essex St., W.C. 2.
Farm and Home—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C. 2.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St.

Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4
Finance—Broad Street House New Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Financial News—1121n Vict.St.,E.C.4.
Financial Standard—Broad St. Ho., E.C. 2.
Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
Financier and Bullionist—49 Wool Exchange, E.C. 2.
Fishing Gazette—19 Adam St., W.C. 2.
Freeman's Journal—118 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C. 4.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Gardening Illustrated—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
General Weekly Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Gentlewoman—70 Long Acre, W.C. 2.
Glasgow Daily Rec—65 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Glasgow Wkly. Mail—65 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Globe—367 Strand, W.C. 2.
Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C. 4.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3.
Guardian—29 King Street, W.C. 2.
Health—358 Strand, W.C. 2.
Homeopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C. 2.
Hull Daily Mail—92 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Hull Eastern Mng. News—159 Fleet St.
Illust. Lond. News—172 Strand, W.C. 2.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C. 2.
Indicator—16 Devonshire Sq., E.C. 2.
Indian Daily News—Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 Newman St., W. 1.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C. 2.
Jewish Chron.—4 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
John Bull—93 Long Acre, W.C. 2.
Journal of Education & School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4.
Kinematograph & Lantern Weekly—9-12 Tottenham St., W. 1.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—42 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.
Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue, E.C. 4.
Ladies' Field—88 Southampton St., W.C.
Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, W.C. 2.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C. 2.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C. 2.
Land & Water—Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C. 2.
Law Times—Bream's Bldgs., E.C. 4.
Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
L'Independence Belge—5 Dane St., W.C. 1.
Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Le Matin—160 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Literary World—13 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Live Stock Jnl. - Bream's Bldgs., E.C. 4.
Liverpool Courier—187 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo - Liverpool Weekly Mercury and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
London Gazette—Imperial Ho., Kingsway, W.C. 2.
London Mail—15 Whitefriars St., E.C. 4.
London Opinion—67 Chandos St., W.C. 2.
Manchester Daily Dispatch—Sunday Chronicle—Daily Sketch—Evening Chronicle—Sporting Chronicle—Athletic News—46 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4.
Manchester Evening News—43 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Manchester Guardn.—43 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Manchester Weekly Times—92 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St., W.C. 2.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Medical Times—49 Watling St., E.C. 4.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Melbourne Argus—10 Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4.
Melbourne Herald, 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Methodist Recdr.—161 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Midland Daily Telegraph—174 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Mining Journal—15 George St., Mansion House, E.C. 4.
Mining World—Gresham Ho., E.C. 2.
Money—12 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.
Money Market Review—St. Stephen's Chambs., Telegraph St., E.C. 2.
Montreal Star—177 Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St. E.C. 4.
Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C. 2.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C. 1.
Municipal Engrg. & Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.
Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W. 1.
Nation—10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
National Temperance Quarterly—34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C. 2.
Naval & Military Review—Norfolk House, W.C. 2.
Near East—Devonshire Sq., E.C. 2.
Newcastle Chron.—84 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader—53 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.
NewStatesman—10&1 Gt. Queen St. W.C. 2.
New Witness—20 Essex St., W.C. 2.
New York Herald—130 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.
Notes and Queries—11 Bream's Bldgs.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C. 2.
NursingTimes—St. Martin's St., W.C. 2.
Observer—22 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
Outlook—New Street Square, E.C. 4.
Pall Mall Gazette—25 Tudor St., E.C. 4.
Passing Show—94 Long Acre, W.C. 2.
People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C. 2.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
Poultry—Essex St., W.C. 2.
Poultry World—154 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.
Progress (Braille type)—206 Great Portland Street, W. 1.
Public Opinion—125 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Publishers Circ—10 Adam St., W.C. 2.
Punch—10 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival St., E.C. 4.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.
Railway Gaz.—Q. Anne's Chrs., S.W.
Railway News—94 Temple Chbrs. E.C.
Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C. 4.
Referee—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.
Reynolds's News.—8 Temple Av., E.C.
Saturday Review—10 King St., W.C.
School Government Chron.—2 and Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
Scotsman—108 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—18 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Shipbuilding & Shipping Record—Q. Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.
Sketch—172 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Africa—83 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
South Wales Argus—88 Fleet St., E.C.
South Wales Dly. Post—92 Fleet St.
South Wales Dly. News—190 Fleet St.
Spectator—1 Wellington St., W.C. 2.
Sphere—172 Strand, W.C. 2.
Sporting Life—148 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sporting Times—28 Regency St., S.W.
Sports Argus—17 Bouverie St., E.C.
Sportsman—140 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C. 2.
Star—Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
Statist—51 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham Ho., Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Sunday Evening Telegram—25 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
Sunday Sketch, Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.
Sunday Times—Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet St. 4.
Sydney Mail—40 King St., E.C. 2.
Sydney Bulletin—158 Bride St., E.C. 4.
Sydney Morning Herald—400 King Street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2.
Tatler—6 Great New Street, E.C. 4.
Territorial Service Gazette—11 Gough Square, E.C. 4.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C. 4.
Times of India—99 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4.
Truth—10 Carteret Street, S.W. 1.
Universe—Ethingham House, Arundel Street, W.C. 2.
Vanity Fair—69 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
War Cry—Judd St., King's Cross, W.C. 1.
Weekly Dispatch—Carmelite H., E.C. 4.
Western Daily Mercury—88 Fleet St. 4.
Western Mail—176 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Westminster Gaz.—Tudor St., E.C. 4.
Whitehall Review—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
World—93 Long Acre, W.C. 2.
World's Work.—21 Bedford St., W.C. 2.
Yorkshire Daily Observer—172 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—172 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Newspapers.—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most justly celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation ever yet reached by any daily morning newspaper in any country is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1896.

Deaths from Starvation.—In 1917 there was a total of 66 deaths from starvation, or cases in which death was accelerated by privation, in England and Wales. Twenty-one occurred in the administrative County of London and 45 in the country. In 1916 the cases numbered 41, 10 being in London. For the most part the deaths appear to have been due to disease, due to or accelerated by want or exposure. In 48 of the 66 cases no application had been made for relief, or else application was only made when the person was in a dying condition.

ame of Club.	Estab-lish-ed.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
ero Club (RL)	1901	3, Clifford St., W.	1,500	2 Gs.	5 Gs.	Harold E. Perrin	Aviation.
bemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.1	2,150	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Alice M. Smith.	Ladies and gentlemen.
mack's	1908	54, Grosvenor St., W.1	300	..	8 & 6s.	Mrs. Oxenden	Social and bridge.
pine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	{ C. H. R. Wollaston } (Hon.)	Interested in mountain exploration.
rgentine	1910	1, Hamilton Place, W.	700	*Susp.*	10 & 4G	C. F. Munro	
my and Navy	1837	36, Pall Mall	2,600	£40	10 Gs.	F. E. Vennard	Officers of Army and Navy.
rthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 & 12	Col. C. Rawnsley, C.M.G.	Social.
ts	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	7 Gs.	Major Raymond	Art, literature, and science.
thenæum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,300	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
uthors'	1891	2, Whitehall Court	1,450	1½ & 2½ Gs.	5 & 3G.	Algernon Rose	Literary.
achelors	1881	11, 12, Hamilton Pl., W	1,080	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. visitors
admiuton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	None	{ 10 &, { 1 G.	Sydney Cope	Sporting & coaching club.
ldwin	1887	79A, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Austin Moody	Social, whist and bridge.
th	1894	34, Dover Street, W.	2,000	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Naval, Military, and social.
efsteak	1876	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	James Attfield	Social.
odle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	700	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Chester Wyles	Social.
itish Empire	1910	12, St. James's Sq., S.W.	2,250	None	8 & 6G.	O. Freeman Murray	Imperialist.
ooks's	1764	St. James's Street	650	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	William Lovelace	Liberal, social.
rlington	1856	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	{ Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art.
ine Arts	1898	St. James's Sq., S.W.	1,500	12 Gs.	8, 6, 5, 1	Frank E. Stanley	Strictly Scottish.
ledonian	1910	17, John St., Adelphi	No limit	£5	1, 2, & 3 G.	G. S. Laurence	Photographic and Social.
rlton	1832	94, Pall Mall	2,000	£40	10G. & 11 G.	Walter H. Matthews	Conservative and Unionist
valry	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,800	30 Gs.	10 & 12 G.	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
vendish	1912	119, Piccadilly	1,400	2 Gs.	3 & 5G.	{ P. Armytage, M.V.O. } (*acting*)	Social and Social Service.
urch Imp'l.	1913	75, Victoria St., S.W.	No limit	1 & 2Gs	1, 2, & 3	R. E. Hill	Church of England.
y Carlton	1868	24, St. Swithin's Lane	840	10 Gs.	10 & 5G.	Maj. H. C. Johnstone	Conservative and Unionist.
y of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
bden	1866	{ Broadway Court, } Westminster	700	None	1 G.	F. J. Shaw	Free trade, peace, &c.
ou Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs.	7 & 5G.	Walter Keen	Social.
nservative	1840	74, St. James's Street	2,600	20 Gs.	12 Gs.	Maj. R. P. H. Bernard	Conservative.
nstitutional	1883	Embankment, W.C. 2	6,800	15 Gs. or 10 G.	7 Gs. & 4 Gs.	F. M. Rennant	Political, Constitutional.
vonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. C. Fairbanks Smith	Social.
st India	1840	16, St. James's Square	2,500	£21	10 Gs. & 5 G.	F. White	{ Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N. Serv.
nited Serv.	1890	Ryder St., St. James's	1,999	5 Gs.	5 & 3G.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Social, Drama, Arts.
centric	1877	3, Cursitor St., W.C.	200	..	4 & 2G.	Walter E. Goodman	Legal and social.
don	1842	Whitehall Crt., S.W.	1,149	1 G.	1 & 3G.	W. A. Haviland	Agricultural and social.
rmers'	1844	36, Piccadilly	550	3 Gs.	2 & 3 G.	E. M. Skues (*acting*).	Flyfishers only.
y Fishers'	1883	15, Garrick S. Cov. Gar.	650	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
rrick	1831	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,100	2 Gs.	2 G.	W. Bolfour	Social, for golfers.
fers'	1893	46, Leicester Square	550	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss B. K. Huggins	Dramatic, lity. & artistic.
en Room	1877	15, Albemarle St.	550	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
esham	1843	15, Albemarle La., E.C.	500	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	P. C. Evans	{ Officers Past & Present of 6 Regiments of Guards.
ards	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	{ 30 } { Gs.	£11 & 5 G. } £10		
rlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	20 & 10	8 & 5 G.	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
hmian	1882	105, Piccadilly, W.1.	1,500	..	12 & 7G.	Herbert Lyndon	Bus. Dilettanti, Army, Nvy.
Army & Navy	1910	Hse. Gds. Aven., S.W.	4,500	*Susp.*	5, 4, & 3 G.	F. M. Hornsby	Officers past and present.
r. Athenæum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 & 5G.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
nior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Francis R. Pike	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutnl.	1887	101, Piccadilly	4,500	*Susp.*	6 & 4 G.	Walter Wakefield	Unionist.
r. Nav. & Mil.	1899	96, Piccadilly	2,800	10 Gs.	{ 12 G. & 8 G.	{ Lt.-Col. W. H. } Annesley, D.S.O.	Com. Officrs. of H.M. Servcs.
r. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
nnel	1873	94, Piccadilly	300	None	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For improving breed of dogs.
ghtsmoth's	1866	100 Strand, W.C.	101	2 Gs.	1 G.	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)	Social.
oundTable	1787	St. John's Wood Rd.	5,400	£5	£3	P. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of Cricket.
C. (Lord's)	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Lombard Hobson	Social.
rlborough	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	..	6 & 3G.	H. G. Dalzell (Hon.)	Social, and motor locomtn.
unicipal &	1902	12, Whitehall Court, S.W.	300	None	1, 2, & 3 Gs.	D. W. Martinson	Social, municipal officers.
ounty	1845	12, Queen Anne's Gate	600	5 Gs.	{ 4 & 8 Gs.	{ Lt.-Col. C. Russell, R.A.	{ Protestant.
tional	1882	Victoria Street, S.W.	4,750	{ Susp. ended	6 & 3 G. & 2 & 1 G.	John Henderson	Liberal.
t. Maritime	1910	New London St., E.C.	..	..	2 & 1 G.	J. K. Widgery	Mercantile Marine.
tnal. Sports	1903	43, King Street, W.C.	1,400	6 & 3 Gs.	3 & 1 G.	J. G. Travers	Social and athletic.
v. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	Lt. F. S. Bailey	Army, Navy, and Marines.
w City	..	5, Whitbrook, E.C.	500	None	2 & 1 G.	D. Alexander	Social.
wOxf. & Cam.	1884	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,000	..	{ 10 & 5 G. } 1 & 4G	{ Basil A. Slade	{ Ox. & Camb. & T.C.D. Univ & Public Schools.
w University	1863	57, St. James's Street	1,200	30 Gs.	9 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
rthern	1891	2A, Whitehall Court	No limit	None	{ 4, 3, 2 } { & 1 G. }	{ P. Challoner (Chair-man)	{ Social.
?.	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C.	300	£1	1½ Gs.	J. Evans (Hon.)	Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama.
ental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£32	11 Gs.	Col. S. G. Bird, D.S.O.	Social.
eans	1877	29 King St., St. James's	500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Col. Grimshawe	Social. Ladies as guests.
er-Seas	1910	Gen. Bdgs., Aldwych	250,000	10s.	25s.	{ Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G. (Hon.) }	Imperial & Patriotic.
ford & Camb.	1830	72, Pall Mall	2,200	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.

Name of Club.	Estab-lish-ed.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6, Bedford Sq., W.C.	No limit	2 Gs.	3 & 1 G.	H. M. Abel (Hon.)	Cultivation of chamber music; social.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	20 Gs.	5 Gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.)	Riverhead quarters, social.
Playgoers'	1884	20 Cranbourn St., W.C.	1,000	2 Gs.	3 G.	C. E. B. Kibblewhite (Hon.)	Interested in theatre.
Polyglot	1905	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	250	2 Gs.	4 & 2 G.	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14, Park Place, S.W.	600	..	5 Gs.	Capt. Hon. W. Walsh, M.V.O.	Social.
Press	1882	1 St. Bride's Ho., 1 Salisbury Sq., E.C.	750	1 G.	3 Gs.	Arth. Moreland (Hon.)	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's	3,000	..	3 & 2 G.	E. G. Hall	Conservative.
Prince's Tennis & Racq.	1853	197, Knightsbridge	800	..	7 & 4 G.	H. R. Hackney	Social and for practice of these games.
Prince's Skating	1896	243, Knightsbridge	500	..	10 & 5 G.	(Vacant)	Ice skating. L. & gents.
Public Schools	1909	19, Berkeley St., W.	2,400	2 Gs.	4, 2, 1 G.	W. R. Williams	Old Public School Boys.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,300	Var.	Var. & 7 G.	Evan B. Noel	Sports, athletics, rackets, tennis, lawn tennis, &c.
Ramblers	1909	217, Knightsbridge	800	..	5 & 3 G.	Hugh Robinson	Social. Ladies & gentlemen.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W.	2,350	30 Gs. 10 Gs. A & N.	10 Gs.	M. H. Toller, Capt. Berkeley Levett	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis, &c.
Reform	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,450	£40	10 Gs.	H. E. Chorley	Liberal.
Roehampton	1901	Roeh'pton Lane, S.W.	1,500	70	7 Gs.	H. Collier	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis.
R.I. Automobile	1897	Pall Mall	15,500	Susp.	6 & 4 G.	Julian W. Orde	Intrstd. in motor locomotn.
R. Flying Corps		Bruton Street, W.	..	..	..	Maj. W. Morley	Members of R.F.C.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S.W.	3,000	1 G.	8, 6, 3 G.	R. H. Humphreys	Memb. of learned societies.
R. Thames Y'c't.	1823	80, Piccadilly, W.	1,100	10 Gs.	8 Gs.		
R. Water Colour	1884	5A, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	1 G.	H. Philp	Art conversazioni, &c.
St. James's	1857	106, Piccadilly	900	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Maj. W. F. S. Tyler	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge St., West	1,150	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. E. Kennedy	Conservative.
Savage	1857	4 Adelphi Terr., W.C.	650	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Dd. Urquhart (Hon.)	Literature, art, music, drama, & science.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.	675	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. W. E. C. Hood	Social.
Services	1915	Stratford Place, W.	..	None	2 Gs.	J. A. McCandlish	Offices of H.M. Services.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	950	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss E. Luff	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,100	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry and implement show.
Sports	1893	8, St. James's Sq., S.W.	3,300	£10	10, 6, 3, 2 & 1 G.	Capt. A. L. Valentini	Social.
Thatched Hse.	1865	66, St. James's Street	1,000	10 Gs.	10 & 5 G.	F. W. Hume	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10, 10 G.	H. E. Bridgen	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Br.-Gen. A. G. Balfour	Social.
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	12 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1815	116 to 119, Pall Mall	2,000	£30	£10 5	F. R. Bennett	Combatant officers.
United Sports	1903	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	..	£10 4 G.	D. B. Walker	Social and all sports.
Untd. Univrsty.	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
Univ. of London	1907	13, Gower Street, W.C.	1,000	7 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. Ll. Humberstone, B.Sc	Graduates & Teachers, N.U.
Veterans	1907	Hand Ct., H. Holborn	No limit	..	5s.	G. J. Leggett	Army & Navy.
Wellington	1885	17, Grosvenor Place	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	S. H. Lee	Social. Ladies as visitors.
West Indian	1898	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	1 G.	1, 2, 3 G.	Sir Wm. Goode, K.B.E.	Social. West Indian.
Westminster	1904	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	None	5, 3, 1 G.	C. E. Kennedy	Social.
White's	1697	37, St. James's Street	800	30 Gs.	13 Gs.	R. H. Giraud Wright	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10 & 10 Gs.	Col. C. Hope Willis	Social. Non-political.
Yorick	1889	37, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	300	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. D'Oyly Bernard (Hon.)	Literature, drama, arts.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Estab-lish-ed.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,150	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Alice M. Smith	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	800	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss A. M. Cummins	Ladies of position only.
Automobile	1903	Claridge's Hotel	450	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss d'Esterre Hughes	Social. Motor locomtn.
Empress	1897	35, Dover Street, W.	2,500	5 Gs.	7, 5 G.	H. Bower Clark	Ladies of social position.
Halcyon	1911	13 & 14, Cork St., W.	800	2 G.	3 & 4 G.	Mrs. R. J. Vosper	Professional Women.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,000	3 Gs.	6 & 3 G.	Miss Vera Leleu	Connected with A. or N.
,, Athenæum	1904	31 & 32, Dover St., W.	900	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Fitzt'larence	Literary and social.
,, Empire	1902	69, Grosvenor St., W.	1,200	3 & 5 Gs.	3 & 8 Gs.	Miss Beatrice Bowman	Ladies, social.
,, Imperial	1906	17, Dover St., W.	2,000	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & Political (C. & U.).
,, Park	1905	7 Parkside, Knightsbridge, S.W.	1,200	..	4 & 3 G.	Lady Wolseley (Hon.)	Ladies, social.
Lyceum	1904	128, Piccadilly, W.	2,400	2 Gs.	5 & 4 G.	Miss M. L. Guy	Arts and Literature.
New Century	1899	1 Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.	3,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
New Victorian	1896	30A, Sackville St., W.	900	2 Gs.	2 & 3 G.	Miss A. K. Taylor	Ladies, social.
Pioneer	1892	9, Park Place, S.W.	700	3 & 2 G.	3 & 2 G.	Miss C. E. Spink	Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	950	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Florence Braithwaite	Ladies and gentlemen.
Three Arts	1911	19A, Marylebone Rd.	1,200	1 G.	2 & 1 G.	Miss A. B. Hambling	Music, art, drama.
University	1887	4, George Street, Hanover Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10	Miss Brimmell	University and medical.
Victoria	1894	145, Victoria Street	450	..	4 & 3 G.	Miss E. Botting	Town House for Ladies.
Writers'	1891	20, Norfolk St., Strand	No limit	1 G.	2 & 1 G.	Miss L. R. Mitchell	Literary, journalistic, and social.

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The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the States under native administration, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1911).	Persons.				Difference per cent. 1911 & 1901.
		1911.			1901.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer Merwara	2,711	266,198	235,297	501,395	476,012	+ 5·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,570	6,889	26,459	24,649	+ 7·3
Assam	53,015	3,467,621	3,246,014	6,713,635	5,841,878	+ 14·9
*Baluchistan	54,228	239,181	175,231	414,412	382,106	+ 8·5
Bengal	78,699	23,365,225	22,117,852	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 7·9
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,859,929	17,630,155	34,490,084	33,242,783	+ 3·8
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,059	10,245,847	9,426,795	19,672,642	18,55,,650	+ 6·0
Bombay	77,692	8,275,233	7,837,809	16,113,042	15,304,726	+ 5·3
Sind	40,686	1,930,324	1,574,111	3,503,435	3,210,010	+ 9·4
Aden	80	31,290	14,875	46,165	43,074	+ 5·0
Burma	230,839	6,783,494	5,931,723	12,715,217	10,490,624	+ 25·5
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	12,971,452	+ 16·2
Coorg	1,582	97,279	77,697	174,976	180,607	— 3·1
Delhi	587	†	†	301,528	†	†
Madras	142,330	20,382,955	21,022,449	41,405,404	38,220,654	+ 8·3
*North-West Frontier Province	13,418	1,182,102	1,014,831	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 7·6
Punjab	99,222	10,992,067	8,982,889	19,974,956	20,330,337	— 1·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	24,641,831	22,540,213	47,182,044	47,692,277	— 1·1
Total Provinces	1,093,074	124,873,691	119,393,851	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 5·5
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	175,556	346,222	284,465	+ 21·7
Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*)	80,410	227,238	193,053	420,291	428,640	— 1·9
Baroda State	8,182	1,465,235	976,803	2,442,038	1,952,692	+ 4·2
Bengal States	5,393	438,368	384,197	822,565	740,299	+ 11·1
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,955,125	1,990,084	3,945,209	3,324,474	+ 19·0
Bombay States	63,864	3,765,401	3,646,274	7,411,675	6,908,559	+ 7·3
Central India Agency	77,367	4,801,459	4,555,821	9,356,980	8,497,805	+ 10·1
Central Provinces States	32,174	1,653,630	1,663,372	3,317,002	2,727,002	+ 21·6
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,797,118	6,577,558	13,374,676	11,141,142	+ 20·0
Kashmir State	84,432	1,674,367	1,483,759	3,158,126	2,905,578	+ 8·7
Madras States	10,549	2,411,758	2,400,083	4,811,841	4,188,086	+ 14·9
Mysore State	29,475	2,934,681	2,872,578	5,806,293	5,539,399	+ 4·8
†North West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	864,876	757,218	1,622,094	83,962	—
Punjab States	36,551	2,322,908	1,889,886	4,212,794	4,424,398	— 4·8
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,515,275	5,015,157	10,530,432	9,853,366	+ 6·9
Sikkim	2,818	45,059	42,861	87,920	59,014	+ 49·0
United Provinces States	5,079	431,440	400,596	832,036	802,097	+ 3·7
Total, States and Agencies	709,583	36,465,244	34,423,610	70,888,854	62,755,116	+ 13·0
Total, India	1,802,657	161,338,935	153,817,461	315,156,396	294,361,056	+ 7·1

* Districts and Administered Territories. † Includes an estimated population of 1,604,265. ‡ Included in Punjab.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, canals, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March, 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,156,396, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details *see* p. 499), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,888,854 (or 22 per cent.) for native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Castes.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,892 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,299 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,096 Parsis, and 10,205,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate personal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are affected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1911

over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1911 in t proportion of 1,000 to 954.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. T languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons ea The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,91 Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,75 Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanare Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the litera language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by man

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1901.	In 1911.		In 1901.	In 1911
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	1,222,313	Poona	153,320	158,856
Bombay City and Island	959,537*	979,445	Amritsar	162,429	152,756
Madras City	509,346	518,660	Karachi	116,663	151,903
Hyderabad	448,466	500,623	Mandalay	183,816	138,299
Rangoon	245,430	293,316	Jaipur	160,167	137,098
Lucknow	264,049	259,798	Patna	134,785	136,153
Delhi	208,575	232,837	Madura	105,984	134,133
Lahore	202,964	228,687	Bareilly	133,167	129,463
Ahmedabad	185,889	216,777	Srinagar	122,618	126,344
Benares	213,079	203,804	Trichinopoly	104,721	123,512
Bangalore	159,046	189,485	Meerut	118,129	116,227
Agra	188,022	185,449	Surat	119,306	114,868
Cawnpore	202,797	178,557	Dacca	89,733	108,556
Allahabad	172,032	171,697	Nagpur	127,734	101,415
			Jubbulpore	90,533	100,650

* In 1906.

India under the Crown.

For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B.C., *the date of Alexander's invasion of Ind to* 1858, *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK *for* 1917, *page* 566 *et seq.*

IN 1857, during Earl Canning's administration, a mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were establish *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *L Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (*Lord*) *Lawrence* (1861-69) reform the finances, which had been seriously burde by the heavy military expenditure necessita by the Mutiny. His administration was mark by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terri Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigati

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many admin trative reforms, instituted State railways, moted the construction of roads and canals, inaugurated the system of provincial finan which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbr* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Pri of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devo attention to finance and to famine relief. 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was depo for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was m eventful by a terrible famine in Southern In and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF IND

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were Statistical Abstract, 1906-7 to 1915-16; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1916-17; Review the Trade of India in 1916-17; Indian Financial Statement for 1918-19; Home Accounts, 1916- Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1917-18; Return of Income and Expenditure, 1914-15 to 1916-17; Report on Constitutional Reforms; Report of Indian Wheat Committee; Addresses presented to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State India in connection with Constitutional Reforms; Report of the Sedition (Rowlatt) Committ Report of the Bengal Detenus Committee. They can be purchased through any Bookseller direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained f the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W. (1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* each).

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure have been granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which enables them to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency, but decisions on the more important recommendations were deferred owing to

the war. The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops were despatched for service in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India," formulated by Mrs. Besant and her party. Restrictions, afterwards removed, were placed on Mrs. Besant in consequence of her methods.

The Mesopotamia Commission strongly criticised the administration from India of the early stages of the campaign, and its conclusions are expected to have an important bearing on the organisation of the Indian Army. The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported, and its recommendations are under consideration. Three Indian leaders attended the Imperial War Cabinet. As regards indentured Indian labour in the Colonies, the Dominions' representatives accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment, and commended to the favourable consideration of their Governments three general principles: that the facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to other Oriental nations; that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study; and that Indians who have been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced. During the year the Viceroy made the following important announcements:—The grant of King's Commissions to Indians, a contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the war, and further grants towards the improvement of education. The special conditions arising from the war induced the Government of India to anticipate the findings of the Commission by organising at once, as far as was possible, the resources of the country, with a view to making India more self-contained: It also devoted itself to the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field. A Munitions Board was created for the purpose of mobilising the resources of India for the war.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress, for some time under consideration by the Home and Indian Governments. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy submitted their report to H.M.'s Government in April, 1918. Their proposals are the application to practical conditions of four propositions:—(i) As far as possible complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control; (ii) to give the Provinces the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities; (iii) the authority of the Government of India to remain indisputable in essential matters, saving its responsibility to Parliament, pending experience of the effect of the changes; (iv) the control of Parliament and the Secretary of State to be relaxed.

The proposals aim at affording Indians a fair share in the Government of the entire country, while providing in the provinces the means for them to attain the stage of responsible Government.

To give effect to these principles the following measures are proposed:—*Parliament and the India Office.*—The Secretary of State's salary to be placed on the Home Estimates; a *Parliamentary Select Committee for Indian Affairs* to be appointed every Session; the organisation of the *India Office*, including the constitution of the *Council of India*, to be examined by a Committee.

The Government of India to preserve indisputable authority in essential matters; establishment of a Privy Council for India as an advisory body. The Indian element in the Governor-General's *Executive Council* to be increased; abolition of the statutory maximum and qualification for seats; a limited number of members of the Legislature to be appointed to positions analogous to Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.

The *Legislature* to consist of a *Council of State*, or Upper House, of 50 members (21 elected, 29 nominated, of which latter not more than 25 to be officials), and a *Legislative Assembly* of 100 members, two-thirds elected and one-third nominated, of which latter not less than one-third to be non-officials. Differences of opinion on legislation to be settled by joint Sessions, but the will of the Council of State to prevail in cases where the Governor-General in Council certifies legislation as essential. Resolutions to have effect only as recommendations. The Governor-General to have power to dissolve either or both Houses, and to retain his existing power of making Ordinances, and the Governor-General in Council his power of making Regulations; the Governor-General and the Crown to retain their respective powers of assent, reservation, or disallowance of legislation. Nominated official members of both Houses to have freedom of speech and vote except when Government otherwise directs. Joint Standing Committees of both Houses to be associated with Departments.

The Provinces.—The *Executive Government* to consist of the Governor and Executive Council, a Minister or Ministers nominated by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council, and an additional member or members without Portfolios. The Provincial *Executive Council* to consist of two members, one an Indian. Devolution of responsibility in certain subjects: "transferred" subjects to be under the charge of the Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council; "reserved" subjects to remain with the Governor and

Members of the Executive Council. Additional (official) members to be appointed by the Governor for consultation and advice. Decisions on "reserved" subjects to rest with the Governor and Executive Council, on "transferred" subjects with the Governor and Ministers. A limited number of members of the Legislative Council to be appointed to positions analogous to that of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. Ministers to hold office at the will of their constituents, but Governor not bound to accept advice of his Ministers at first.

Provincial *Legislative Councils* with a substantial elected majority, elected by direct election on a broad franchise, with such communal and special representation as may be necessary. *Standing Committees* elected by the Legislative Council from among their own members to be attached to each Department in an advisory capacity. Legislation on all subjects normally to be passed in the Legislative Council. Grand Committees, partly elected, partly nominated, to legislate on "reserved" subjects certified as essential by the Governor.

Finance. — Complete separation between Indian and provincial heads of revenue; provincial contributions to the Government of India to be the first charge on provincial revenues, and Provincial Governments to have certain powers of taxation and borrowing. In the event of the Legislative Council refusing to accept the budget proposals for reserved subjects, the Governor in Council to have power to restore the whole or part of the original allotment. Except in so far as the Governor exercise this power, the budget to be altered so as to give effect to the resolutions of the Legislative Council.

Local Self-Government. — Complete popular control in local bodies to be established as far as possible.

The question of the *modification* of the *Provincial Constitutions* to be reconsidered after five years from the first meeting of the new Councils.

Committees to be appointed to advise on the question of the separation of Indian from provincial functions, and to examine constituencies, franchises, &c. A Commission of Inquiry to be appointed after ten years to review the constitutional position.

The Native States.—A Council of Princes to be called into existence as a permanent consultative body. Members of the Council of Princes to be invited to serve on the Committee of the Privy Council.

The authors of the Report conclude with certain recommendations regarding the abolition of racial bars, fixed percentages of recruitment in India for, and as to pay, pensions, leave, and allowances in, the Public Services.

The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. Recruiting for the Army broke all records; the operations against the Marris were closed; a War Conference was held at Delhi with the object of stimulating India's efforts in the war. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. Their term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, P.C., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from Indian revenues is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (*see* pp. 204-205).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Judges of the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All Acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council." Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa have each an Executive Council of three members, including one Indian. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consists of 28 official and 32 non-official members (including 27 elected), in addition to the *ex-officio* members. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. For the first five of these the maximum number of members is 50, and for the last four 30, in addition to *ex-officio* members. The Governor-General's Legislative Council has an official majority, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it. The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself supe intends the Foreign and Political Departmer The *Finance Department* deals with publ accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currenc banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Politic Department* conducts relations with Afghanista Nepal, and other conterminous countries, an through its Political Residents and Agents the various native States, supervises their admi istration and regulates their relations with t paramount Power. The Political Residents the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arab look after the commercial and political interes of India in those quarters. The *Home Depar ment* deals with the civil service, judici affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Memb of Council takes charge of Government Bills connexion with the *Legislative Department*. Th most important subjects that come before t *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are lan revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural develo ment, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Wor Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buil ings, &c. The department of *Commerce and Indu try* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excis salt, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factorie statistics, &c. The Army is under the *Army D partment*, of which the Commander-in-Chief h charge in Council. The *Education Departmer* has the control of education, local gover ment, sanitation, &c. Railway administratio is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which in the charge of the Commerce and Industr Member of Council, and controlled by a Railwa Board.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Gover ments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Gove nors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still terme Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, th provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the United Pr vinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma under Chief Commissioners, who are under th immediate authority of the Governor-General i Council, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, th North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and th Andaman Islands. The chief Local Government enjoy a large measure of financial and admini strative independence, which was further ex tended in 1912. The Governors of Madras, Bom bay, and Bengal have greater independence tha the others, being alone permitted to communicat direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout Britis India is the District, the executive head of whic is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrat or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. I subordination to a Commissioner, who correspond direct with the Provincial Government, he ha control in every department of administration and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civi and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal Bihar and Orissa, and in the North-Western Pro vinces (the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have *Chief Courts*. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Frederick John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868 (assumed charge 4th April, 1916) ..... *per mensem* Rs.20,900
Private Secretary, J. L. Maffey, C.I.E. Rs.2,250
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. Verney, Rifle Brigade Rs.1,500
Comptroller of the Household, Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., 35th Sikhs.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. A. Denny; Capt. C. A. Lord Carnegie; Major R. D. Alexander; Major E. H. Arkwright. *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Risaldar-Maj. Muhi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., 31st Lancers; Risaldar-Maj. Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs.1,200

Council of the Governor-General.

Extraordinary Member, General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India (1916) Rs.8,333
Ordinary Members (6). Hons. Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I., (*Finance*); Sir C. H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Revenue*); Sir C. S. Nair, C.I.E. (*Education*); Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.B. (*Commerce and Industry and Railway*); Sir G. R. Lowndes, K.C., K.C.S.I. (*Law*); Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I. (*Home*) ..... each Rs.6,667
Sec. to Council, A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government of India.

Finance Sec., H. F. Howard, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Sec., G. Rainy Rs.2,250
Financial Adviser (Military), G. B. H. Fell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy do., Lieut.-Col. E. B. Peacock Rs.2,000
Political Sec., Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000
Foreign Sec., Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000
Deputy Sec., R. E. Holland, C.I.E. Rs.2,250
" " D. de S. Bray, C.I.E. Rs.2,000
Home Sec., Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.4,000
Offg. Sec., S. R. Hignell, C.I.E. Rs.3,333
Temp. Joint Sec., W. S. Marris, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Legislative Sec., A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy do., H. M. Smith Rs.2,000
Army Dept. Sec., Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bingley, C.B., C.I.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy do. Lt.-Col. A. H. O. Spence, C.I.E. Rs.2,100
**Revenue & Agriculture Sec.*, R. A. Maut Rs.4,000
**Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. Rs.2,650
**Public Works Sec.*, F. C. Rose Rs.3,500
Deputy do., A. J. R. Hope Rs.2,000
Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs.3,500
Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A. Rs.2,400
Com. & Ind., Sec., C. E. Low, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy do., A. H. Ley, C.I.E. Rs.2,000
Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intell., H. A. F. Lindsay Rs.2,000
Director of Statistics, G. F. Shirras Rs.1,400
Controller, Patents and Designs, H. G. Graves ..... Rs.1,400 to Rs.1,800
Controller, Printing, &c., M. J. Cogswell Rs.2,250
Education Dept. Sec. (vacant) Rs.4,000
Asst. Secs., G. Anderson, J. M. Mitra ..... Rs.1,000 to Rs.1,300
Educl. Comr., H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... Rs.2,750 to Rs.3,000
Rail. Bd.: Press, Sir R. W. Gillan, K.C.S.I. Rs.5,000
Other Members, F. D. Couchman; G. C. Godfrey; Gen. H. F. E. Freeland, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. ..... each Rs.4,000
Secretary, F. A. Hadow Rs.2,500

Advocate-Gen. T. ✱ P. Gibbons, K.C. Rs.4,000
Solicitor to Government, C. H. Kesteven Rs.5,000
Compt. and Auditor-Gen., M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.4,500
Controller of Currency, M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.3,250
Dir. Central Intelligence, Sir C. R. Cleveland, K.C.I.E., K.B.E. Rs.3,600
Director-Gen. of Posts & Telegraphs, Sir W. Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs.4,000
**Dir.-Gen., Indian Medical Service*, Surg.-Gen. W. R. Edwardes, C.B., C.M.G., M.D. Rs.3,000
Sanitary Commr., Major F. Norman White, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs.1,150
Mint Master, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, R.E. Rs.3,000
Mint Master, Bombay, Maj. G. H. Willis, M.V.O., R.E. Rs.2,000
Munitons Board; President, Sir T. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Secretary*, T. Ryan, C.I.E.
Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Capt. N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.I.M. Rs.2,500
**Surveyor-Gen. of India*, Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., R.E. Rs.3,000
**Dir. Geol. Survey*, H. H. Hayden, C.I.E. Rs.2,000
**Dir. Bot. Survey*, Col. A. T. Gage, I.M.S. Rs.1,300
**Dir. Zool. Survey*, N. Annandale, B.A. Rs.1,400
Dir.-Gen. of Arch., Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E. Rs.1,700
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Lt.-Col. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, C.I.E., R.A. Rs.2,000
Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares Rs.1,550
**Agricul. Adviser, &c.*, J. Mackenna, C.I.E. Rs.2,500
**Dir.-Gen. of Observatories*, G. T. Walker, C.S.I., F.R.S., D.Sc. Rs.2,000
Chief Insp. of Mines, G. F. Adams Rs.2,000
Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle ... Rs.1,750 to Rs.2,000
Agents to Gov.-Gen.: Central India, Hon. O. V. Bosanquet, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E.; *Baluchistan*, Hon. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... each Rs.4,000
Residents: Hyderabad, Hon. Sir S. M. Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs.4,000); *Mysore*, Hon. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, Lt.-Col. J. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O. (Rs.2,750); *Baroda*, C. L. S. Russell (Rs.2,750); *Nepal*, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley (Rs.2,750); *Gwalior*, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs.2,400); *Jaipur*, Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E. (Rs.2,400); *Mewar (Udaipur)*, A. T. Holme (Rs.2,400); *Waziristan*, Sir J. S. Donald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.2,750
Political Residents: Persian Gulf (Bushire), Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Rs.4,000) (*see also* p. 523); *Aden*, Maj.-Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C.B. (Rs.3,000)

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 21 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (123,512), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E. (Oct., 1918) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., T. E. Moir, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. W. S. E. Money ...Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. M. Peet; Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, 26th K.G.O. Light Cavalry.
Medical Officer, Maj. F. F. Elwes, C.I.E. Rs. 1,650

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I.; H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I.; Diwan Bahadur Perungavur Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., L. Davidson, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., A. R. Knapp .....Rs. 3,000
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., R. A. Graham Rs. 2,500
Home Sec., Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,600
Public Works Secs., S. B. Murray (Rs. 2,750); W. J. J. Howley .....Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, L. E. Buckley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); J. P. Bedford (Rs. 3,500); C. G. Todhunter; Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O. (Rs. 3,000)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir J. E. P. Wallis Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. 'Abd-ur-rahim; Sir W. B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; T. S. Aiyar; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; T. V. S. Ayyar; J. H. Bakewell; W. W. Phillips .....each Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexation from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,626,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 21 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 21 elected, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,868), and Karachi (151,503), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 512.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 979,445.

Governor, H.E. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 20,000
Private Sec., W. P. Cowie.....Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. J. G. Greig, C.I.E.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. Benson; Capt. Knox.
Indian A.D.C., Subadar-Major Balkrishna Rao
Med. Officer, Capt. C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.; Carmichael, C.S.I.; Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., War Purposes Dept., J. R. Cadell, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts. Sec., J. L. Rieu .....Rs. 3,750
Political, Judicial, &c., Sec., J. Crerar Rs. 3,125
General, Marine, &c., Sec., G. A. Thomas Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., F. St. John Gibbie (Rs. 2,750); R. J. Kent .....Rs. 2,500
Legal Sec., G. D. French .....Rs. 2,500
Commr. in Sind, H. S. Lawrence .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Commrs., S. R. Arthur; Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; R. E. Enthoven; C.I.E. each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir S. L. Batchelor; Sir J. Heaton; N. C. McLeod; L. A. Shah; A. A. Marten; E. M. Pratt .....each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), E. M. Pratt Rs. 3,500
Additional ditto, H. N. Crouch .....Rs. 3,000
" " M. H. W. Hayward Rs. 3,000

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1911.

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 78,699 sq. miles, with population of 45,483,077) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members, created in 1910. There is a Legislative Council of 53 members, 20 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 28 elected, besides 3 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Important cities are Dacca (108,551), now the second capital, and Howrah (179,006), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,222,313.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E. (March, 1917) ..... Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E. ... Rs. 1,500
Military Secs., Capt. H. G. Vaux ..... Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. W. Hyde, 1st Garrison Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; 2nd-Lt. D. Balfour, Lothians and Border Horse.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Faiz Muhammad Khan, I.O.M.
Surgeon to the Governor, J. D. Sandes, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir H. Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir S. P. Sinha, K.C.; J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M. (*temporary*) ..... each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., Mr. Justice E. B. H. Panton; H. P. Duval (*offg.*) ..... Rs. 4,000
Rev. Sec., L. Birley, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,750
Gen. Sec., L. S. S. O'Malley ..... Rs. 2,750
Fin. Sec., J. Donald, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., C. Tindall ..... Rs. 2,000
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs, &c.*) C. P. Walsh (Rs. 2,750); (*Irrign., &c.*) F. A. A. Cowley Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. Rs. 6,000
Judges, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; Sir C. W. Chitty; N. R. Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson; Sir A. Chaudhuri; C. P. Beachcroft; H. Walmsley; W. E. Greaves; B. B. Newbould; Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E.; M. Smither; A. H. Cuming (*acting*); G. C. Rankin; B. H. Panton (*offg.*) ..... each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,182,044), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Act it consists of 49 members, 26 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 21 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,449), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (203,804), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (178,557), Bareilly (129,462), and Meerut (116,227).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 171,697.
" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 259,798.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir P. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Feb., 1918) ..... Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., T. Lister ..... Rs. 833
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. T. C. Twining, Grenadier Guards.
Chief Sec. to Govt., S. P. O'Donnell ..... Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., G. G. Sim ..... Rs. 2,250
Judicial Sec., M. Keane ..... Rs. 2,117
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs., &c.*) H. M. Willmott; (*Irrign.*) G. T. Barlow, C.I.E. ... each Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, J. M. Holms, C.S.I., and Sir J. S. Campbell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ... each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir H. G. Richards, K.C. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, I.S.O.; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji; W. Tudball; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott; C. H. Wish, K.C.; Saiyid Muhammad Abdur Rauf (*offg.*); A. E. Ryves (*offg.*) ..... each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, B. Lindsay ... Rs. 3,500
Add. do., L. Stuart; Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur; S. R. Daniels ..... each Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 19,583,128) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce.

More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 2,883,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which now consists of 30 members, 17 nominated (including not more than 11 officials) and 11 elected, besides 2 extra members. After the close of the war the Punjab Chief Court is to be converted into a High Court. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Edward D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Nov., 1918) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Lt.-Col. E. C. Bayley, C.I.E. Rs. 1,178
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. P. Thompson .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., H. D. Craik.....Rs. 1,500
Financial Sec., O. F. Lumsden .....Rs. 1,500
Addtnl. Sec., L. French, C.I.E.....Rs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) W. F. Holms, C.I.E.; F. W. Woods (Rs. 2,500); and (*Bldgs. and Roads*) D. A. Aikman, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750
Financial Commrs., Sir E. Douglas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; H. J. Maynard, C.S.I.; P. J. Fagan, C.S.I. each Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, Sir H. A. B. Rattigan .....Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. W. Chevis; H. S. Smith; Shadi Lal; W. A. de Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; S. Wilberforce; A. E. Martineau; L. H. Leslie Jones; Saiyid Muhammad Abdur Rauf each Rs. 3,500

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 12,115,217. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased over 15 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 86 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting of 19 members, 15 nominated (including not more than 7 officials) and 2 elected, besides 2 extra members.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 293,316

" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 138,299

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Reginald Hy. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Feb., 1918) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Maj. W. L. Meade.....Rs. 800
Aide-de-Camp, G. C. Tew ..... Rs. 500
Chief Sec., W. F. Rice, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., W. J. Keith, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,800
Secretary, C. M. Webb .....Rs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., C. H. Wollaston; B. M. Samuelson, C.I.E. (*off. jt. Sec.*) .....Rs. 2,500
Financial Commrr., H. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., R. E. V. Arbuthnot Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir D. H. R. Twomey Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. E. W. Ormond; S. M. Robinson; A. E. Rigg; Maung Kin .....each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (*Upper Burma*), L. H. Saunders .....Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,490,084). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Lieutenant-Governor has an Executive Council of 3 members, created in 1912. There is a Legislative Council of 44 members, 21 elected and 19 nominated (including not more than 15 officials), besides 3 *ex-officio* and 1 extra member. A new High Court for the province has been established at Patna. The Court finally came into existence on 1 March, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 136,153.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Nov., 1915).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., J. C. B. Drake.....Rs. 900

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hons. W. Maude, C.S.I.; Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; H. le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec., H. McPherson .....Rs. 3,000
Fin. and Munic. Sec., J. D. Sifton.....Rs. 1,800
Revenue and Judl. Sec., E. Lister, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) F. Clayton; (*Bldgs. and Rds.*) E. G. Stanley .....each Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, E. H. C. Walsh, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. F. D. Miller...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. E. P. Chapman; B. K. Mullick; F. R. Roe; C. Atkinson, K.C.; Jowala Prasad; Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I. .....each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,859,146). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,057,162), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

In 1913 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 17 nominated (including (*a*) not more than 10 officials and (*b*) 3 non-official persons resident in Berar) and 7 elected, besides 1 extra member.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir B. Robertson, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1912)...Rs. 5,167
Chief Sec., F. S. A. Slocock, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Second Sec., C. U. Wills.....Rs. 2,000
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) A. J. Wadley (Rs. 2,900); and (*Bldgs. & Roads*) Lt.-Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac .....each Rs. 2,550
Judicial Commrs., Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman; J. K. Batten (Rs. 3,500); H. F. Hallifax; J. C. Mittra; F. W. A. Prideaux; Pestonji Sorabji Kotwal and C. S. Findlay (*offg.*) each Rs. 3,000
Financial Commr., H. A. Crump, C.S.I....Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., B. P. Standen, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 5,713,635), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. In 1912 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 13 nominated (including not more than 9 officials) and 11 elected, besides 1 extra member. Seat of Government, Shillong. Population 13,639.

Chief Commissioner, N. D. Beatson Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 4,667
Chief Secretary, J. E. Webster, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,250
Second Sec., A. W. Botham, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,800
Public Works Sec., F. E. Bull .....Rs. 2,500

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,196,933, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned (estimated area 25,500 sq. miles, estimated population 1,622,094). The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935.
Agent to Gov.-Gen. and Chief Commr., The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr., W. P. Barton, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Rev. Commr., Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 501,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 86,222.
Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., C.V.O. ...Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 174,976), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.
Chief Com., The Hn. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta. A railway now runs from Quetta to Dalbandin, where there is a caravan route (358 miles), opened in 1896, with wells, rest-houses, telegraphs, &c., to Persian Seistan. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.
Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Hon. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 4,000
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles; pop. 391,828) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissr., Lt.-Col. H. C. Beadon Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has an important trade centre. Its trade dec after the Portuguese discovery of the route, but with the opening of the Suez C it regained more than its old importance. was occupied by the British in 1839. now a great coaling-station and port of and an emporium for the trade of the adja African and Arabian coasts. It is the fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, may be regarded as an outpost of the In Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unforti island serving as a coaling station at the soutl entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—f part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an of 80 square miles and a population of 46 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic arms and ammunition is subject to spe regulations. The total trade in 1916–17 £10,052,000. In 1916–17, 1,203 vessels called Aden, and 317 at Perim. The British Gove ment has treaty engagements with, and s sidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both land and along the coast (Hadramaut), from Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. Jan Marshall Stewart, C.B. ...*per mensem* Rs. 3,

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London Aug. 1. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and generally receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

The annual Competitive Examination will continue to be held under normal conditions, but a greatly reduced number of places will be offered for competition while the war continues. Any person not engaged in military or naval services, otherwise eligible, may enter for the Open Competition. Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Army or Navy, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners. Under the special powers conferred by the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, a proportion of the vacancies are now filled by nomination.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required pass the Army Entrance Examination held the Civil Service Commissioners. Candida must be between 17½ and 18½ years of age in the case of candidates already serving in t Army, for which the upper limit of age will 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Ar offered, some are allotted to King's India Cad nominated by the Secretary of State for India a by the War Office, the remainder being offered candidates in the order of their passing the e trance examination. At the end of the period training at Sandhurst (at present 18 month cadets recommended for commissions a gazetted to the Unattached List for the India Army. Cadets are also selected at the Ar Entrance Examination or nominated by t Army Council for training at Quetta Wellington in India. Officers holding co missions in the British Service, who were und 28 years of age at the time they were called Army Service as officers (or, in the case regular officers, at the date of their application may apply through their commanding office for transfer to the Indian Army. On appoin ment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimu initial pay is Rs. 4,560 (£304 a year). Regu lations and examination papers can be obtaine from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperia House, Kingsway, W.C.

Further information regarding these appoint ments—*e.g.*, Civil Service of India, the India Army, the Public Works Dept., the Imperia Forest Service of India, the Indian Police, th Indian Medical Service, the Indian Ecclesiastica Service, the Educational Service, &c., &c.—i contained in "The India Office List" (publishe by Harrison & Sons, 45, Pall Mall, S.W.), or ca be obtained on application from the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall London, S.W. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regu lations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which summary also appears in the "India Office List."

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1916, 1917, AND 1918.

*The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.**

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	Revised Estimate, 1917-18.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	(000 omitted.)		
Land Revenue	£22,031	£22,041	£21,611
Opium	1,914	3,160	3,068
Salt	3,647	4,826	5,473
Stamps	5,434	5,777	5,745
Excise	8,632	9,216	10,077
Provincial Rates	42	31	29
Customs	5,874	8,659	11,204
Income Tax	2,090	3,773	6,076
Forest	2,074	2,471	2,648
Registration	519	541	533
Tributes (Native States)	609	612	618
Total	£52,866	£61,107	£67,082
Interest	£1,097	£1,136	£2,245
Posts and Telegraphs	£3,788	£4,175	£4,492
Mint	£102	£690	£531
Receipts by Civil Departments:			
Law and Justice	£713	£761	£831
Police	143	155	133
Ports and Pilotage	125	124	105
Education	295	298	322
Medical	77	84	93
Minor Departments	227	318	443
Total	£1,580	£1,740	£1,927
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	£214	£220	£214
Stationery & Printing	89	96	94
Exchange and Miscellaneous	376	531	2,292
Total	£679	£847	£2,600
Railways:			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£17,886	£21,215	£23,947
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.)	91	99	104
Total	£17,977	£21,314	£24,051
Irrigation:			
Direct Receipts	£3,005	£3,329	£3,316
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,774	1,827	1,859
Total	£4,779	£5,156	£5,175
Other Civil Public Works	£304	£309	£319
Receipts by Military Depts.	£1,242	£1,576	£1,502
Total Revenue	£84,414	£98,050	£109,924

Expenditure (charged against Revenue).

	1915-16.	1916-17.	Revised Estimate, 1917-18.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	(000 omitted.)		
Refunds and Drawbacks	£344	£479	£565
Assignments & Compens.	1,281	1,250	1,304
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	3,904	3,813	3,859
Opium	1,144	912	1,115
Salt	377	398	426
Excise	471	479	491
Customs	262	271	281
Forest	1,243	1,252	1,400
Other Heads	441	475	509
Total	£9,467	£9,329	£9,950
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£512	£452	£6,957
On other Obligations	678	723	841
Total	£1,190	£1,175	£7,798
Posts and Telegraphs	£3,150	£3,441	£3,599
Mint	£89	£167	£180
Civil Departments:			
Gen. Administration	£1,969	£2,083	£2,223
Law and Justice	4,396	4,393	4,464
Police	5,354	5,424	5,546
Ports and Pilotage	211	200	194
Education	3,111	3,133	3,384
Ecclesiastical	131	129	131
Medical and Sanitation	1,499	1,386	1,544
Political	1,168	1,282	2,252
Minor Departments	1,029	1,051	1,199
Total	£18,868	£19,081	£20,937
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£219	£208	£205
Civ. Furlough Allowances	236	253	196
Superannuation	3,471	3,475	3,513
Stationery and Printing	731	807	981
Miscellaneous	472	671	1,000
Total	£5,129	£5,414	£5,895
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Railway Revenue Account:			
State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c.)	£13,721	£13,667	£13,784
Other Railway Exp.	181	165	93
Total	£13,902	£13,832	£13,877
Irrigation	£3,781	£3,550	£3,733
Other Civil Public Works	£5,452	£4,619	£5,122
Army & Marine Services	£23,503	£26,567	£30,284
Total Expenditure	£85,471	£88,175	£102,375
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	*+131*	*+2,397*	*+1,838*
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£85,602	£90,572	£104,213

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees (£6,666) and a crore is 100 lakhs.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also interest charges and working expenses of railways and irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1915-16 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,188,661, in 1916-17 a surplus of £7,478,710, and an estimated surplus of £5,711,000 in 1917-18.

NET REVENUE.

	1915-16.	1916-17. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate 1917-18.
Land Revenue	£21,260	£21,263	£20,820
Opium (Export)	766	2,244	1,950
Taxation:			
Salt	3,373	4,562	5,177
Stamps	5,377	5,720	5,684
Excise	8,498	9,106	9,957
Provincial Rates	42	31	28
Customs	5,720	8,393	10,879
Income Tax	2,074	3,739	6,023
Registration	518	540	533
Total, Taxation	£25,602	£32,091	£38,281
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£2,065	£2,462	£2,637
Posts & Telegraphs	638	733	893
Railways	4,075	7,482	10,175
Irrigation	1,058	1,606	1,442
Total, Commercial Undertakings	£7,836	£12,283	£15,147
Tributes from Native States	£404	£406	£409
Mint and Exchange	87	634	1,351
	£35,955	£68,921	£77,958

NET EXPENDITURE.

		(000 omitted.)	
Collection of Revenue	£6,698	£6,687	£6,966
Debt Services	94	38	5,552
Military Services:			
Army and Marine	21,475	23,473	26,990
Military Works	786	1,518	1,793
Total, Military Services	£22,261	£24,991	£28,783
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£17,288	£17,342	£19,010
Misc. Civil Charges	4,523	4,678	4,295
Civil Works	5,148	4,309	4,803
Total, Civil Services	£26,959	£26,329	£28,108
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants	131	2,397	1,838
	£57,143	£61,442	£72,247
SURPLUS *or Deficit*	*£1,188*	£7,478	£5,711

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1916-17 of £1,872,000 on State Railwa £512,000 on Irrigation Works, and £245,000 connexion with the new capital at Delhi.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper divided among the population of British Ind without allowing for certain portions of Sa Excise, and Customs duties which fall on perso in the Native States, the burden in 1917-18 w 3*s.* 0*d.* per head, or, if land revenue (which is al to rent) be added, 4*s.* 8*d.* per head. The Budg for 1917-18 introduced a super-tax on lar incomes, enhanced the export duties on ra jute, increased the import duties on cott manufactures, and imposed, as a war measu a surcharge on railway goods and traffic.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31 March, 1918, t debt of India amounted to £403,419,000, vi Sterling Debt, £237,760,000, and Rupee De (converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee £165,659,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savin Bank balances, &c.) amounted to abo £41,635,000, besides a charge of £994,000 f various railway annuities. Up to the same da the Indian Government had devoted £181,935,0 to the construction of railways and £43,996,0 to the construction of irrigation works. It ha purchased from companies, by cash payment annuities, or the issue of India stock, nin railways, on which, at the time of purchase £108,098,000 had been spent; its advances t Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c. stood at £11,462,000, and to railway companie £1,608,000. Other assets were the Gold Standar Reserve of £34,453,000, and the cash balances i England and India, £10,625,000 and £15,320,00 respectively. The rupee War Loan realise £36,100,000 in 1917-18: the proceeds have bee made over to H.M.'s Govt. in part liquidatio of India's War Contribution of £100,000,000.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and th most important source of revenue. The State i the paramount landlord in India, and the lan revenue is the State's share in the rent of th soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assa the land revenue has been permanently fixed elsewhere generally the assessments, or settle ments, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Pro vinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village commu nities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1916-17 amounted to £23,868,000, of which £1,827,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States

the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1916-17 9,189 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 4,725 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies). The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £3,160,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £912,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from 31 March, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £9,106,000 net in 1916-17. Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £8,393,000 in 1916-17. (For tariff see page 518.) The export duty on rice yielded £578,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £297,000 in 1916-17. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on 1 March, 1916, and 1 March, 1917.

INCOME TAX on incomes of Rs. 5,000 (£333) a year and over is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax. Per Rupee = per £*
Rs. 1,000 and over	4 pies 5*d.*
,, 2,000 ,, ...	5 ,, 6¼*d.*
,, 5,000 ,, ...	6 ,, 7½*d.*
,, 10,000 ,, ...	9 ,, 11¼*d.*
,, 25,000 ,, ...	12 ,, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes above Rs. 50,000 at rates equal to 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* in the £. It is proposed to introduce an excess profits tax.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £5,720,000 (net) in 1916-17. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ with effect from 1 March, 1916.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1916-17 conveyed 1,087 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 32 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on 31 March, 1917, was 343,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1916-17 was 19,298,000. Their capital cost to the end of 1916-17 was £8,688,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The combined services yielded for the year 1916-17 a net income of £733,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 5·82 per cent. on its capital expenditure of £1,173,584.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on 31 March, 1917, was 36,286, while the mileage under construction was 2,082. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1917, the total capital at charge was £394,922,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1916-17 amounted to £24,854,000. The number of passengers increased to 500 millions, and the goods traffic to 93 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny. The net working profit from State railways was £7,482,000 in 1916-17. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1916-17 was about £4,696,000.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1917, was £49,503,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,162,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was over 26 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 125 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1916-17 to £20,268,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,287,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £121,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,891,000; Stores, £2,882,000, of which £2,108,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,052,000; Army non-effective charges, £2,679,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,453,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £509,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. In 1907-8 and 1908-9 half the profit on silver coinage was applied to capital expenditure on railways. With this exception the whole of the net profit on silver coinage since 1 April, 1900, has been held as a special reserve, now called the Gold Standard Reserve, which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31 March, 1918, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £28,453,000 (estimated value), while £6,000,000 was held in cash in England. In June, 1912, it was decided that no

portion of the profit on coinage will be used for railways till the total sterling assets of the Reserve amount to at least £25,000,000. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance made certain recommendations, but decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. Some difficulty was experienced in 1917 and 1918 in maintaining the stability of the exchange rate, and in 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1 June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A flying school has been established at Sitapur. A General Staff has been formed. A Staff College has been established at Quetta; and colleges have been established at Quetta and Wellington, on the lines of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for the training, with a view to the appointment to the Indian Army, of cadets selected in the United Kingdom. The net military expenditure (including marine) in 1916–17 was £24,991,000. During the war the Army of India has been engaged in operations of war in France and Belgium, East and West Africa, Egypt, Somaliland, Aden, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Persia, China, and on the North-West frontier of India. At the outbreak of war the strength of the Army in India was:—British, 77,000; Indian, 240,000. The number of Indian ranks recruited during the war was 1,162,000; 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved; compulsory military training for Europeans was introduced. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches. The principal officers are as follows:—

Offg. Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. N. J. F. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E. Rs.2,500
Offg. Deputy ditto, Capt. B. H. Jones.
Asst. ditto, A. A. Whelan.

EDUCATION has benefited by larger grants for primary education. A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. A denominational Hindu University is being established at Benares, and there are movements for a Muhammadan University at Aligarh, and for Universities at Dacca, Patna, Rangoon, Nagpur, and Mysore. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1916–17 numbered 193,000, and the scholars 7,852,000, including 1,230,000 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1916–17 £7,526,000, £2,124,000 came from fees, and £4,099,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per mille can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1916–17 numbered 721, controlling a total population of 17¼ millions, and receiving an income of £4,056,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,870,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,802 members of municipal bodies 8,870 were Indians, and 8,025 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. About one-half of their total expenditure of about £5,209,500 in 1916–17 was devoted to civil works, one-fourth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are over 10,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1916 2,329,000 civil suits were instituted; while in 1916 2,098,000 persons were tried, and 1,011,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 584 were sentenced to death, 2,029 to transportation, and 172,828 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1916 was 14,000 officers and 189,000 men. There were 766 prisons, with a daily average of 120,000 prisoners, in 1916. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,800 prisoners on 31 March, 1917.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 29·10 per 1,000 in 1916. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1916 were about 9,258,000 in India as a whole. Nearly 24,000 people were killed by snakes in 1916. In 3,063 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 34,623,000 patients were treated in 1916. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,438,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913–14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. As the publication of the treasure figures has been temporarily discontinued, it is not possible to give the total imports and exports for 1917–18.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,748	100,205
Government Stores	5,373	4,668	4,122	7,076	9,286
Total Merchandise ...	127,538	96,621	92,113	106,824	109,491
Treasure—Private	24,414	14,514	7,903	9,932	*
Government ...	4,546	25	61	15,703	*
Total Treasure.....	28,960	14,539	7,964	25,635	*
Total Imports	156,498	111,160	100,077	132,459	*
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	162,801	118,323	128,356	155,436	148,610
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,155	5,316
Government Stores	86	390	1,400	1,440	1,560
Total Merchandise ...	166,005	121,451	132,987	162,031	155,486
Treasure—Private	4,701	2,202	4,951	3,294	*
Government ...	21	1,324	533	984	*
Total Treasure.....	4,722	3,526	5,484	4,278	*
Total Exports	170,727	124,977	138,471	166,309	*
Total Sea-borne Trade	327,225	236,136	238,548	298,768	*
Net Imports of Treasure	24,238	11,013	2,480	21,357	*
Net Exports of Merchandise	38,467	24,831	40,874	55,208	45,995
Excess of Exports	14,229	13,818	38,394	33,851	*

* Information not available.

In 1913–14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914–15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1916–17. The rise in prices was, and continues to be, a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1917–18 as compared with 1916–17 the value of the imports of merchandise and Government stores increased by £2,667,000 and the exports decreased by £6,545,000. In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—Cotton goods (£2,262,000), matches (£795,000) chemicals (£564,000), seeds (£448,000), salt (£190,000), dyes (£176,000), cotton yarn (£164,000), liquors (£113,000), and rubber manufactures, wood and timber, building and engineering materials, woollen goods, glass, raw silk and silk goods. Government stores increased by £2,210,000.

Japan appears to be rapidly finding an increasing market in India for twist and yarn, hosiery, and grey unbleached goods.

In the export trade grain, pulse and flour increased by £11,609,000, raw cotton by £1,417,000, jute manufactures by £799,000, lac by £651,000, oils by £319,000, opium by £207,000, paraffin wax by £62,000, and rubber by £26,000. The chief falling off was in raw jute (£6,650,000), seeds (£5,706,000), raw hides and skins (£4,381,000) leather and cowhides (£2,049,000), dyes (£581,000), cotton yarn and manufactures (£522,000), hemp (£426,000), and oilcake (£189,000).

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1917–18:—

IMPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods ...	£34,939	Drugs & Medicines	£882
Sugar.....	9,931	Wood & Timber,	885
Iron and Steel	5,172	Apparel	864
Machinery, &c.	2,948	Silk (raw)	774
Cotton Yarn ...	2,863	Rubber Manufactures	772
Mineral Oils ...	2,348	Soap.....	756
Silk Goods	1,902	Building, &c., Materials	755
Chemicals	1,815	Fruits and Vegetables	688
Hardware, &c...	1,810	Paints	645
Liquors.....	1,666	Seeds	616
Matches	1,566	*Government Stores:*	
Paper, &c.....	1,541	Arms, Ammunition, &c.....	£1,826
Salt	1,467	Metals	1,021
Woollen Goods	1,398	Woollen Goods...	955
Spices	1,268	Cotton Goods ...	733
Provisions	1,183		
Instruments, &c.	1,150		
Glass	1,083		
Dyes.....	941		

EXPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Grain, Pulse & Flour	£34,878	Wool (raw) ...	£2,354
Jute Manufacts	28,569	Opium	1,605
Cotton (raw)...	24,207	Dyes, &c.	1,466
Other articles of Food & Drink	13,885	Oils	1,326
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	7,984	Rubber	1,082
Seeds	5,256	Paraffin Wax	740
Hides and Skins, Raw	5,225	Chemicals	710
Leather & Cowhides.....	4,245	Hemp.....	589
Jute (raw).....	4,229	Metals & Ores	575
Lac	2,518	Re-Exports:	
		Cotton Yarn and Cloth	1,916
		Sugar	995
		Wool (raw).....	698

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1917–18:—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	Imports. £100,205	Exports. £148,610
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	54·4	26·3
France	1·1	3·7
Italy	1·2	3·1
Russia	0·1	0·3
Java and Borneo	8·0	1·2
Ceylon	1·6	4·3
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·4	2·0
Hong Kong	0·9	1·8
Japan	12·1	13·0
Straits Settlements	3·5	2·9
Egypt	0·7	11·2
Mauritius	0·7	0·5
United States	7·9	13·6
All other countries	6·4	16·1

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with 54 per cent. of the total, but is much less prominent in exports from India, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures. England re-exports a large quantity of her imports from India.

Customs Duties.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1916 and 1917, introduced new and enhanced Customs duties with effect from 1 March, 1916, and 1 March, 1917, respectively. The general import tariff, which has stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 7½ per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition pay 20 per cent., sugar 10 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 50 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 11¼ a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), silver coin or bullion As. 4 an ounce, silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures 10 per cent., refined petroleum As. 1½ a gallon (with an additional 6 as. per gallon on motor spirit; an excise duty of 6 as. per gallon is levied on motor spirit produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Iron and steel goods, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, machinery other than cotton machinery, railway materials, and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. Gold, living animals, raw hides, skins, cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, cotton machinery, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, and Rs. 32 per ton on hessians.

Shipping.—In 1916–17 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 10,386, with a tonnage of 11,955,000. Of this tonnage, 79 per cent. was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—The most important countries in the land trade are Afghanistan and the Shan States. The total imports of merchandise and treasure in 1916–17 were £8,579,000, and the total exports £7,090,000.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1915–16, 255 million acres were cropped, of which about 9 per cent. was under wheat, 32 per cent. under rice, and 40 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 6 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1916-17 there were 735 central, 19,968 agricultural and 1,034 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 960,000 and a capital of £7,693,000.

Minerals. The output of coal in India in 1916 was 17,254,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 297 millions in 1916. The production of salt is about 1,489,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1916 was about 645,000 tons, and of saltpetre 25,000 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 598,000 oz. in 1916. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1916 was 1,292 tons, and of the latter 3,761 tons.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 267 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1916–17, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,670,000 spindles and 111,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1916–17 was 681 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 377 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 74 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 824,000 spindles and nearly 40,000 looms. There were, in 1917, 6 woollen and 10 paper mills, 16 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	25,107	3,093,082	,,	905,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,000,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,469	1,004,561	,,	420,000
*†Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	,,	51,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	382,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,293,776	,,	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,129	3,428,975	Hindus and Christians	761,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	558,785	Hindus	210,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	700,983	,,	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218,730	,,	46,000
Cochin, The Raja of	1914	1,361	918,110	Hindus and Christians	254,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	513,429	Hindus	167,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	,,	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	,,	40,000
Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	639,089	,,	224,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of		34,963	2,057,553	,,	440,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	—	13,000	1,524,843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	,,	130,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	165,463	Animists	15,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	441	74,290	,,	25,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	417	63,015	,,	25,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,783	154,070	,,	56,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	,,	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	159,192	,,	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202,811	,,	44,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	88,311	,,	14,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	87,191	Hindus	56,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	,,	50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	,,	18,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	87,920	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
†Sirohi, The Maharao of	1875	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus	112,000
†Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1896	2,860	441,367	Hindus and Muhammadans	287,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	592,952	,, ,,	164,000
Dhrangadra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,156	79,142	Hindus	40,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	,,	50,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
†Junagarh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	82,090	Hindus	55,000
†Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	531,217	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75,291	Hindus	60,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	4,086	229,613	,,	112,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1859	802	87,093	,,	15,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1904	3,216	135,873	,,	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1914	880	132,530	,,	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,985	,,	30,000
Faridkhot, The Raja of	1906	642	130,294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
†Janjira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	,, ,,	33,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaja Rana of	1899	810	96,271	,, ,,	32,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	Hindus	39,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	346,222	,,	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230	,,	78,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
†Palanpur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,250	Hindus and Muhammadans	35,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	228,880	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,178	411,886	,,	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	1,486	218,860	,,	12,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	161,588	,,	67,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1895	279	26,885	,,	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1913	1,198	138,520	,,	57,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	,,	44,000

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £612,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1916-17. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 70,888,854. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new native State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 519–520 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The native States may be thus classified:—1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 500,623—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1722, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 126,344) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. Great Britain declared in 1910 that no administrative changes in Tibet would be allowed to affect the integrity of Nepal or Bhutan, whose interests and rights England is prepared to protect.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles: pop. 5,639,032) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1916-17 its exports to British India were £2,646,000, while its imports amounted to £1,362,000. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Political Resident does not interfere in internal affairs, but the Indian Government control foreign relations. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Katmandu* (pop. 50,000)—*British Res.*, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley.....Rs.2,750

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1916-17 was £158,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; *b.* 1872, *suc.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack

animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1916–17 was over £2,294,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, an agent at Peshawar, and commercial agents in England and India.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (40,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000). *British Agent*, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Saifulla Khan, Rs. 1,000.

Countries Contiguous to India.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. On the Arabian side, the Katif coast only is Turkish. In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf. British forces are now in occupation of Mesopotamia, extending from Basra at the head of the Gulf to Baghdad and beyond.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1914–15 the value of the exports was £462,000, and of the imports £758,000. The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Omān* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf, and Civil Commr., Baghdad, The Hon. Maj.-Gen. Sir P. T. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. .....*per mensem* Rs. 4,000
Offg. Political Res., Persian Gulf, J. H. H. Bill.
Actg. Civil Commr., Baghdad, Bt.-Lt.-Col. A. T. Wilson, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Pol. Agent, Muscat, Maj. L. B. Haworth Rs. 1,850
Do., Bahrein, G. A. G. Mungavin .....Rs. 450
Do., Koweit, Capt. P. G. Loch.....Rs. 900

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905. A Trans-Persian railway, linking Russia with India, is under discussion. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, N.W. Persia is recognised as a region in which Russia has special interests; while S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *viâ* Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions, or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government. In view of the unsettled state of Southern Persia, British forces occupied Bushire in August, 1915, with the consent of the Persian Government. The occupation terminated in October, 1915, the Persian Government having taken steps to ensure the security of British interests and the maintenance of order.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. Russian territory stretches into the Pamir Region—the "Roof of the World"—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1916–17 was about £476,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,051,000 in 1916–17. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuêh and Sumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuêh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1916–17 the value of the total trade was £418,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	20,129	18,481
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643

Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1915-16, 5,857 were from England, 102 from Wales, 1,887 from Scotland, and 818 from Ireland, total 8,664; and 36,937 came from the U.S.A. and 2,936 from other countries. In 1915-16 the immigrants numbered 48,537.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084

Races and Religions.

Countries of Birth.	1901	1911	Religions.	1901	1911
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,747	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901, 105,492 in 1911, and 105,561 in 1916. The Eskimos numbered 3,447 in 1915.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916

GOVERNMENT

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £10,000
Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. G. Henderson.
Equerry and Comptroller of the Household, Lord Richard Nevill, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. O. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Grenadier Guards; Capt. F. Bulkeley-Johnson, Rifle Brigade; Capt. Angus A. Mackintosh, Royal Horse Guards.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.; Col. J. P. Landry; Maj.-Gen. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams; Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. H. E. Burstall, C.B.; Col. S. J. Denison, C.M.G.
Private Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., C.M.G.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

War Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P.
Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.
Hon. Sir James Alexander Lougheed, K.C.
Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G.
Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P.
Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., M.P.

Union Government.

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P. *$12,000
President of Privy Council, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Overseas Military Forces in London, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D., M.P. 7,000
Minister of the Interior and Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Customs, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, K.C., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P. 7,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P. 7,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Martin Burrell, M.P. 7,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., M.P. 7,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., LL.D., M.P. 7,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin, M.P. 7,000
Minister of Inland Revenue, (vacant) 7,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. F. B. Carvell, M.P. $7,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne 7,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson 7,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Frank Cochrane, M.P.; Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.; Hon. Alexander K. Maclean, M.P.

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*two thousand five hundred dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Privy Council Office.

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau, C.M.G. $5,000
Assistant do., F. K. Bennetts, I.S.O. ... 3,500
Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, William Mackenzie 3,650

Trade and Commerce.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. 7,000
Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S. ... 5,000
Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, R. H. Coats 3,700
Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant, T. J. Code 3,500
Chief Trade Statistician, W. A. Warne ... 2,800
Grain Statistician, J. Byrnes 2,400
Secretary, Census Branch, E. H. St. Denis 3,100
Supt. of Compilation, E. S. MacPhail 2,900
Editor, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S. 2,300

Department of State.

Secretary of State, Hon. Martin Burrell 7,000
Private Sec., J. L. K. Laflamme..... 3,000
Under Secretary, Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. 5,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier..... 3,850
Accountant, F. Colson 3,200
Asst. Dep. Registrar General, I. W. Storr 3,200
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Brophy 2,800
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. 5,000

Department of External Affairs.

Deputy Head (Under Secretary of State for External Affairs), Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark $5,000
Asst. Under-Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O. ... 3,400
Accountant, F. M. Baker 2,600

Department of Public Printing and Stationery.
King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. de L. Taché $5,000
Asst. King's Printer, Fred Cook 4,000
Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman 3,600
Supt. of Stationery, J. O. Patenaude 3,600
Accountant, J. A. Frigon 3,100

Department of Mines.
Minister of Mines, The Secretary of State.
Deputy Minister, R. G. McConnell, M.A., F.G.S.A. 5,000
Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D. 3,850
Asst. Director, Geological Survey, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C. 3,500
Secretary, Percy H. Selwyn 2,100
Accountant, John Marshall 3,200

JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L. 7,000
Private Sec., P. T. Ahern, M.A. 2,800
Solicitor-General of Canada, Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., B.A. 6,000
Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B. 10,000
Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Douglas Stewart, $3,950; W. St. P. Hughes 3,800
Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police, Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 5,000
Director of Public Safety, C. H. Cahan, K.C. .....

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne ... 7,000
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston 5,000
Asst. do., Cameron Stanton 4,000
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle 3,300
Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan 2,700
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G. 4,000
Asst. do., B. H. Fraser 3,200
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood 3,300
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc. 3,300
Commander of Marine Service, Comm. H. Thompson, R.N. 2,500
Gen. Supt., St. Lawrence Pilotage, H. St. George Lindsay 3,000
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers 3,200
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (Deputy Minister) .....
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart 4,000
Chairman, Board of Steamboat Inspection, T. R. Ferguson 3,000

Department of Naval Service.
Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.E. 6,000
Director, Vice-Admiral Sir C. E. Kingsmill 5,000
Secy., Actg.-Paymaster H. G. Pinsent, R.N.
Commander and Chief of Staff, Comm. R. M. T. Stephens, C.M.G., R.C.N. .....
Consulting Naval Engineer, Eng.-Comm. A. M. Darley, R.N. .....
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D. 4,000
Supt. of Fisheries, W. A. Found 3,200

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin 7,000
Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. 5,000
Asst. Ministers, Hector B. Verret; Robert Fowler $4,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone 3,950
Secretary, A. W. Throop 3,100
Accountant, W. J. Glover 3,400
Supt., Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout 3,000
Supt., Savings Bank, W. H. Harrington ... 3,700
Compt., Stores Branch, Sidney Smith, I.S.O. 3,700
Supt., Dead Letter Office, G. J. Binks 3,200
Supt., Mail Service, G. C. Anderson 3,700
Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire 3,200
Comptroller, Railway Mails, B. M. Armstrong 3,700
Supt., Staff Branch, B. M. Northrop 3,300
Supt., Annuities Branch, S. T. Bastedo ... 4,000
Supt., Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A. Bolduc 3,900
Supt. French Correspondence, P. E. Bernier 2,800

AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar 7,000
Private Sec., William Ide, B.A. 3,300
Deputy Minister, G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L. 6,000
Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. 3,600
Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L. 3,600
Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. 3,200
Director-General of Public Health, F. Montizambert, C.M.G., I.S.O., M.D. 5,000
Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A. 5,000
Pathologist, Charles H. Higgins, D.V.S. 2,500
Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell ... 3,300
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 4,000
Director of Experimental Farms, J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr. 3,300
Dominion Botanist, H. T. Güssow 2,700
Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc. 3,000
Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, M.A. 3,200
Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun 3,100
Dominion Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald 2,400
Dominion Cerealist, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D. 2,800
Dominion Agrostologist, M. O. Malte, Ph.D. 2,400
Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford 2,400
Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark 3,650
Commr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 3,400

PUBLIC WORKS.

Min. of Public Works, Hon. F. B. Carvell 7,000
Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A. 5,000
Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E. 4,000
Secretary, R. C. Desrochers 3,400
Asst. do., L. H. Colman 2,600
Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E. 4,000
Asst. do., A. R. Dufresne, C.E. 4,000
Chief Architect, E. L. Horwood 7,000
Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley 3,200
Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston 3,650
Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien 3,300
Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith 3,200

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G. 7,000
Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board, T. C. Boville, C.M.G. 5,000
Asst. Deputy do., Henry T. Ross, K.C. 4,500
Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper, J. C. Saunders 3,400
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J. E. Rourke 3,300

Insurance Department.

Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A. ... $5,000
Chief Clerks, A. O'Reilly, $2,800; A. N. MacTavish, W. H. Gilliland .....each 2,900

Auditor-General's Office.

Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O. 5,000
Chief Clerks, E.D. Sutherland, I.S.O., $3,750; J. Gorman, $3,400; F. Hayter, B.A. 3,400

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. 7,000
Deputy Minister, A.W. Campbell, C.E..... 5,000
Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Kossuth Jones, I.S.O. 4,000
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E. 5,000
General Manager Govt. Railways, F. P. Gutelius 20,000

Board of Railway Commissioners.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C. 12,500
Asst. do., D'Arcy Scott 9,000
Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D. 8,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright..... 4,000

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. A. Meighen, K.C. 7,000
Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell 3,400
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G. 5,000
Asst. Dep. do., J. A. Coté 4,000
Secretary, L. C. Pereira 2,800
Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe 3,600
Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway 4,000
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin ... 3,300
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Coté, I.S.O. 3,650
Controller of School Lands Branch, F. S. Checkley, I.S.O. 3,500
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, I.S.O., LL.D. 4,000
Chief Astronomer (vacant) 3,850
Director of Forestry Branch, R. H. Campbell..... 3,850
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York 3,300
Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt 3,500
Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C. C. Lynch 3,500
Supt., Water Powers Branch, J. B. Challies 3,600
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour 2,800
Supt. of Immigration, W. D. Scott 4,000

Department of Indian Affairs.

Supt.-General, The Minister of Interior (*no extra salary*).
Dep. do., Duncan C. Scott..... 5,000
Asst. Dep. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean 3,650

CUSTOMS.

Minister of Customs, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, K.C. 7,000
Commissioner, John McDougald, C.M.G. ... 5,000
Asst. do., R. R. Farrow 4,000
Chief and General Inspector, S. W. McMichael, I.S.O..... 4,000
Chief Dominion Appraiser, J. A. Watson 3,100
Law Clerk, C. P. Blair 3,100

INLAND REVENUE.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Albert Sévigny 7,000
Private Sec. M. F. Gallagher 2,700
Deputy Minister, Jos. U. Vincent, K.C. ... 5,000
Asst. do. and Secretary, George W. Taylor 3,400
Chief Accountant, J. E. Valin..... 3,100
Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill 3,700
Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, E. O. Way 3,000
Chief Electrical Engineer, Ormond Higman 3,500

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Minister of Lab., Hon. Thos. W. Crowthers $7,000
Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette, F. A. Acland 5,000
Accountant, E. A. Thomas 1,850
Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Hon. James A. Calder .....

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 19 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. 1): Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith..... $6,000

Canadian War Record Office in London, 15 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
Chief Trade Commissioner in U.K., Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
Immigration Agent in London, J. Obed Smith, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Commissaire-Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

COMMISSIONERS:

UNITED STATES.

Chairman, James A. Tawney $7,500
Commissioners, George Turner; Obadiah Gardner; R. B. Glenn .....each 7,500
Sec., Whitehead Kluttz, Washington, D.C. 4,000

CANADA.

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath 7,500
Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K.C.; Pierre B. Mignault, K.C. .....each 7,500
Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa 4,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for Quebec, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The *House of Commons* is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1911-16 Parliament consists of 221 members; future Houses will contain 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 15 for *Manitoba*, 13 for *British Columbia*, 3 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta*, 16 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1916, the new buildings being started the same year.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Joseph Bolduc $4,000
Clerk of the Senate, Austin Blount 5,000
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers	$3,100
Serjt.-at-Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine, I.S.O.	2,600
Speaker of the House of Commons,	4,000
Clerk of the House, T. B. Flint, D.C.L.	5,000
Asst. do., J. B. R. Laplante	4,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Col. Henry R. Smith, C.M.G., A.D.C.	4,000
Parliamentary Counsel, Francis H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.C.	5,000
Clerk of the Crown, James G. Foley	3,500

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Chief Justice of Canada,	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G.; Hon. J. Idington; Hon. Lyman Poore Duff; Hon. F. A. Anglin; Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur ..... each	9,000
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Walter Cassels	8,000
Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.	6,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.	5,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	3,500

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8-16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,447 officers and men, and 78,350 undergoing service. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,153,000.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to June, 1918, exceeded 500,000. In addition 14,000 had joined the Air Service.

Militia Council.

President, The Hon. Albert Edward Kemp, M.P.
Vice-President, Surg.-Gen. E. Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief of the Gen. Staff, Maj.-Gen. W. G. Gwatkin, *p.s.c.*
Adjutant-Gen., Br.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C.
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, B.-Gen. H. M. Elliot.
Finance Member, J. W. Borden.
Secretary, E. F. Jarvis.
Inspector-General Eastern Canada, Maj.-Gen. F. L. Lessard, C.B.
Inspector-General Western Canada, Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.

Royal Canadian Navy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and two vessels, H.M.C.S. *Niobe* and H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*, are used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are 26,000 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,327,121 pupils; and 61 universities and university colleges with about 24,000 students. The 22 universities had about 16,000 students in 1916.

FINANCE.

($4·867 = £1 sterling.)

*Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund. Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1912	136,108,217	98,161,441
1913	168,689,903	112,059,537
1914	163,174,394	127,384,473
1915	133,073,482	135,523,206
1916	172,147,838	130,350,727
1917	232,601,294	148,509,343

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 are stated below:—

Receipts.

Head.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	98,649,409	134,043,842
Excise	22,428,492	24,412,348
From various sources	51,069,737	74,145,104
Total Receipts	172,147,838	232,601,294

Expenditure.

Head.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
	$	$
Debt Charges	21,857,112	36,298,953
Sinking Fund	1,773,021	1,471,697
Provincial Subsidies	11,451,673	11,469,148
Cost of Collection	47,902,321	—
Other Expenditure	82,984,127	—
Total Expenditure	165,068,254	148,500,242

DEBT.

*Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1912	508,338,592	339,919,461
1913	483,232,555	314,301,625
1914	544,391,369	335,996,850
1915	700,473,814	449,376,083
1916	943,839,434	615,156,171
1917	1,382,003,268	879,186,298

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field

* Since the year 1906 the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1906-7 on June 30.

, Canada's net debt, 30 June, 1918, was £168,194,623. The total war expenditure to 31 Oct., 1918, amounted to £209,200,000.

crops was 38,930,333 acres, as compared with 39,140,460 in 1915—wheat 15,369,709 acres, oats 10,996,487, barley 1,802,996, other grain crops 1,917,645, potatoes and other roots 472,992, hay and clover 7,821,257, fodder corn 293,058, and alfalfa 99,350 acres. The live stock (1916) included 3,258,342 horses, 6,594,151 cattle, 2,022,941 sheep, and 3,474,840 pigs. The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916 was 82,564,130 lb., valued at $26,966,355, as compared with 83,991,453 lb., valued at $24,385,052, in 1915; and the total production of factory cheese in 1916 was 192,968,597 lb., valued at $35,512,622, as compared with 183,887,837 lb., valued at $27,097,176, in 1915.

Crops.	Produce. 1901.	1916.
Wheat.....(bushels)	55,572,368	262,781,000
Barley..... ,,	22,224,366	42,770,000
Oats..... ,,	151,497,407	410,211,000
Rye..... ,,	2,316,793	2,876,400
Corn (Maize) ,,	25,875,919	6,282,000
Buckwheat .. ,,	4,547,159	5,976,000
Peas..... ,,	12,348,943	2,218,100
Flax..... ,,	172,224	8,259,800
Mixed Grains ,,	—	10,584,800
Beans..... ,,	861,347	412,600
Potatoes..... ,,	55,362,635	63,297,000
Turnips, mangolds, &c. ,,	76,075,642	36,921,000
Hay and Clover ... (*tons)	7,852,731	14,527,000
Hops..... (lb.)	1,004,216	†1,208,000
Tobacco..... ,,	11,266,732	†17,604,897
Fodder Corn (tons)	—	1,907,800
Sugar Beet... ,,	—	71,000
Alfalfa..... ,,	—	286,750

The total value of farm property in Canada was $4,231,840,636 in 1911; the total value of the principal field crops was $886,494,900 in 1916.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1916–17 being $39,202,011.

Forestry.—The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1916 had a total value of $66,075,000. The value of cross ties and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1916 was $3,734,473. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1916 was valued at $13,104,458; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

Postal Census of Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 21,306 in 1915, with a total capital of $1,994,103,272, the value of the products being $1,407,137,140; 514,883 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to $289,764,503. The above statistics cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1917 were valued as follows:—Gold, 17,000,000 oz.; silver, 23,500,000 lb.; copper, 113,000,000 oz.; nickel, $20,935,497; lead, 56,000,000 lb.; 1,186,000 tons of pig iron, 1,735,000 tons of steel ingots and castings. The non-metallic minerals included coal, 14,100,000 tons; Portland cement, $6,529,861; asbestos and asbestic, $5,160,479; petroleum, 6,934,305 gallons; natural gas, $3,924,632; clay products, $4,196,933; and stone, $3,868,059.

* Short tons of 2,000 lb. † Census figures for 1911.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1908 is stated as follows, in dollars ($4·867 = £1 sterling). (Includes imports of merchandise for home consumption and exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1907–8	351,879,955	263,368,952	615,248,907
1908–9	288,217,515	259,922,366	548,139,881
1909–10	369,815,427	298,763,993	668,579,420
1910–11	451,745,108	290,000,210	741,745,318
1911–12	521,448,309	307,716,151	829,164,460
1912–13	670,089,066	377,016,355	1,047,157,421
1913–14	618,457,144	455,437,224	1,073,894,368
1914–15	455,446,312	461,442,509	916,888,821
1915–16	507,817,159	779,300,070	1,287,117,229
1916–17	845,330,903	1,179,211,100	2,024,542,003

The *special* trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and imports *for home consumption*):—

Classification.	Exports. 1915–16.*	Imports. 1915–16.*
	$	$
Agricultural Produce...	249,661,194	54,018,369
Animals and Produce .	102,882,276	37,555,794
Fisheries and Produce.	22,377,977	1,591,073
Forest Produce	51,271,400	5,240,154
Manufactures	242,034,998	305,474,649
Mineral Produce	66,589,861	48,022,694
Miscellaneous	6,793,247	90,174,628
Total	741,610,953	542,077,361

The external trade of 1916–1917 was shared as under:—

Countries.	Imports of Merchandise from.	Exports of Merchandise to.
	$	$
British Empire.		
United Kingdom.....	107,071,181	756,071,059
Australia.....	762,113	6,576,725
British Africa	221,544	4,747,466
India, &c.	6,899,783	1,459,573
West Indies	14,239,595	5,179,083
British Guiana	7,192,893	1,639,470
Newfoundland	2,147,808	6,768,740
New Zealand.....	2,842,515	3,333,910
Other British Poss.....	4,320,648	4,206,408
Total British	144,098,080	789,982,434
Foreign Countries.		
United States	664,219,653	290,578,773
Argentina	2,702,071	1,674,660
Belgium	14,896	664,922
Brazil	1,062,485	1,062,545
China	1,128,342	418,399
Cuba.....	610,807	3,024,322
France.....	6,481,098	66,652,610
Italy.....	1,227,007	...
Japan	8,122,735	11,468,599
Mexico.....	677,551	1,282,115
Netherlands	1,234,993	80,390
Peru.....	1,653,200	246,863
Russia	24,140	1,596,314
Santo Domingo.....	3,888,807	39,827
Spain	909,546	4,185,822
Switzerland	4,499,321	331,179
Dutch East Indies	620,188	673,390
Other For'gn Countries	2,155,983	4,952,051
Total Foreign ...	701,232,823	389,228,666
Grand Total	845,330,903	1,179,211,100
Coin and Bullion	28,081,120	196,547,048

* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1916, was 37,434 miles, the total capital involved being $1,893,125,774, the earnings being $261,888,653, and the working expenses $180,542,259, in 1915–16; there were also 1,674 miles of electric railways with a capital of $154,895,584, earnings $27,416,285 in 1915–16, with working expenses $18,099,906. During the year ended June 30, 1916, additions were made to the capital liability of steam railways, including stocks, $178,342, funded debt $17,136,544.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines :		
Intercolonial and branch...	1,514	$116,234,204
P.E.I.	275	10,842,894
National Transcontinental	2,002	156,701,210
Canada Southern	380	37,630,000
Canadian Northern System	9,647	427,928,765
Canadian Pacific	12,900	582,499,139
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	1,964	198,724,100
Grand Trunk :—		
Canadian Section	3,556	444,290,651
Other Lines.....	5,196	202,053,119
Total, 1916	37,434	*1,893,125,774

Navigation.—During the navigation season of 1916 Canadian vessels of 9,839,029 tons, and United States vessels of 263,648 tons passed over the canal systems, and 263,648 passengers and 23,583,491 tons of merchandise, chiefly grain, lumber and minerals, were carried in 1916.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 13,057 post-offices in 1915–16. The total value of money orders issued from 4,690 offices was $94,469,871, and the *net* postal revenue $18,858,410, expenditure $16,009,139. At the end of the calendar year 1916 there were 3,894 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 178,083 boxes; the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1915 were 3,432 routes and 154,183 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1916 was 11,843 miles (including 382 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 1,001, from which 371,883 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 43,473, carrying 206,575 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables), and 3,620 offices, from which 11,526,091 messages were sent and received. In 1916 there were 47 radio-telegraph land and coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of about 270 nautical miles. There is also a long-distance station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 161,477. Twenty-four Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 162 miles.

On June 30, 1916, there were 548,421 telephones and 1,600,564 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 1,125,365 miles were urban and 475,199 rural. The earnings amounted to $18,594,268, and the expenses to $11,147,201.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1915, consisted of 4,625 sailing vessels and 4,132 steamers (total net tonnage, 529,312). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1916 numbered 37,762 (Canadian 12,386, British 6,817, Foreign 18,559), tonnage 24,827,650. The principal ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa.

CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities :—

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1916.
OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,062
Montreal, *Que.*	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, *Ont.*	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, *Man.*.....	241	42,340	163,000
Vancouver, *B.C.*	...	27,010	100,401
Hamilton, *Ont.*	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, *Que.*	59,699	68,840	78,710
Halifax, *N.S.*	29,582	40,832	46,619
London, *Ont.*	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, *Alta.*.....	...	4,392	56,514
St. John, *N.B.*	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, *B.C.*..	3,270	20,919	31,660
Regina, *Sask.*	...	2,249	26,127
Edmonton, *Alta*.....	...	2,626	*53,846
Brantford, *Ont.*	8,107	16,619	23,132
Kingston, *Ont.*	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maisonneuve, *Que.* ...	...	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, *Ont.* ...	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, *Que.*	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, *Ont*.....	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, *N.S.*	...	9,909	17,723
Glace Bay, *N.S.*.....	...	6,945	16,562
Fort William, *Ont.* ...	...	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, *Que.*	4,432	11,765	16,405
Kitchener, *Ont.*.....	2,743	9,747	15,196
Guelph, *Ont.*	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, *Que.*	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, *Ont.*	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, *Man.*	...	5,620	13,215
Moosejaw, *Sask.*	...	1,558	16,934
Three Rivers, *Que.* ...	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, *B.C.*	...	6,499	13,199
Stratford, *Ont.*	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, *Ont.*.....	3,369	8,776	12,558
St. Catharine's, *Ont.*...	7,864	9,946	12,484
Saskatoon, *Sask.*	...	113	21,048
Verdun, *Que.*	...	1,898	11,629
Moncton, *N.B.*	600	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, *Ont.*	...	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, *P.E.I.*.	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste Marie, *Ont.*.	879	7,169	10,984
Chatham, *Ont.*	5,873	9,068	10,779
Lachine, *Que.*.....	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, *Ont.*.....	3,827	7,866	10,296

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt.=100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. $1 = 49·3 pence, English, *i.e.*, $4·867 = £1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 21 incorporate banks of issue in 1916, with liabilities $1,596,905,337 and average assets $1,839,286,709. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1916, amounted to $53,528,426, the depositors numbering 164,963.

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

* Including Strathcona.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,263 sq. miles, with a population (1916) of 2,580,252, an increase since the last census (1911) of 62,350. Of the total population 1,560,625 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,019,627 in cities.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of nine members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1914) $20,000
Official Sec., A. Fraser 1,400

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, Sir William Hearst, K.C.M.G., K.C. $12,000
Prime Minister's Sec., Horace Wallis 3,100
Atty.-Gen., Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas, K.C. 6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. ... 4,500
Treasurer, Hon. T. W. McGarry 6,000
Assist. Treas., C. H. Sproule 4,200
Education, Hon. H. J. Cody, M.D. 6,000
Deputy, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D. ... 4,200
Agriculture, Hon. G. S. Henry 6,000
Deputy, W. B. Roadhouse 3,450
Lands, Forests & Mines, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C. 6,000
Deputy, Lands, Albert Grigg 4,200
Deputy, Mines, T. W. Gibson 4,200
Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C. 6,000
Assistant, F. V. Johns 4,000
Public Works, Hon. F. G. MacDiarmid ... 6,000
Assistant, R. P. Fairbairn 4,200
Deputy (Highways), W. A. McLean 3,000
Deputy (Game and Fish.), D. McDonald 3,000
Clerk, Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capreol, K.C. 3,100

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Jamieson $2,500

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck $12,000
Do., Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price 10,000
Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M. McIntyre, K.C. 6,000
Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon, B.A. 5,000
Chairman, Board of License Commrs., J. D. Flavelle 6,000
Do., Ontario Government Railways, J. L. Englehart 7,500
Commr. of Agriculture, Dr. G. C. Creelman 4,600
Superinten. of Education, Dr. John Seath 4,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William Meredith, *born* 1840 (1912) $8,000
Chief Justice of the King's Bench and President of the High Court, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge 8,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer Division, Hon. Sir William Mulock 8,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith 8,000

Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. Maclaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson ..... each $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. B. M. Britton; Hon. R. C. Chute; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. F. R. Latchford; Hon. R. F. Sutherland; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. L. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Marten; Hon. H. E. Rose ..... each 7,000.

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, Richard Reid, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,030 acres, and in 1917 the area of cleared land was 14,728,074 acres, of which 9,178,259 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1917 was $382,267,743. In 1917, 980 cheese factories produced 128,698,948 lb. of cheese valued at $23,653,343, and 290 creameries made 27,070,857 lb. of butter valued at $8,635,026. In 1916 there were 775,732 horses, 2,734,767 cattle, 908,066 sheep, 1,735,254 pigs, and 14,377,844 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1916 to $42,260,053, or 24 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1915 was $715,531,839, an increase since 1910 of $136,000,000. There were, in 1915, 6,538 factories with nearly 250,000 employees, an invested capital of $946,619,114, and an annual wage bill of $140,699,691.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of the Province is enormous, although its development is only in its infancy, and represents 46 per cent. of the output of Canada. In 1917 its mines yielded $88,821,815, an increase of $8,360,492 over 1916. The principal minerals are: gold (58 per cent. of Canada's output), silver, 19,479,692 oz. ($16,183,208, 87 per cent.), nickel, 41,887 tons ($20,943,500), and copper, 21,197 tons ($7,842,890). The oil wells produced 202,991 barrels of petroleum in 1917.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 237,733 horse-power, and a further development of 300,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1917) 473,829, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (107,832); Ottawa, the Federal capital (101,785), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London

(56,358); Brant'ord (27,664); Kingston (23,261); Peterborough (20,653); Windsor (28,064); Fort William (27,176); Kitchener (19,695); Guelph (16,799); St. Thomas (16,794); Stratford (17,096); Owen Sound (12,385); St. Catharine's (17,296); Port Arthur (14,440); Sault Ste. Marie (19,283); Chatham (13,943); and Galt (12,060).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 703,653 square miles, with a population (1915–16) of 2,316,417, an increase since the last Census of 353,814. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., *born* 1851 (1916).....$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. Victor Pelletier..... *hon.*
Private Sec., L. Arthur Giroux 1,250

Executive.

Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. $7,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard..... 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. G. Mitchell 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron..... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. L. Décarie 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. H. Mercier..... 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. A. Tessier 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon. N. Pérodeau.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon $4,000
President, Legislative Assembly, A. Galipault..... 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, K.B. (vacant). $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. W. Trenholme; H. J. Carroll, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; A. G. Cross; Louis P. Pelletier each $5,000 to 7,000
Superior Court:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 18—..... 8,000
Do. (*acting*), Hon. J. S. Archibald..... 8,000
Puisne Judges, J. N. Belleau; M. Drouin, LL.D.; M. F. Hackett; J. E. Robidoux; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; Victor Allard; J. M. Tellier; J. Désy; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; S. C. E. Dorion; L. A. Panneton; G. Globensky; C. Lane .....each $5,000 to $7,000

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1915 was $387,900,565 (1900, $158,287,994), the principal manufacturing centres being (1915): Montreal ($243,237,575), Quebec ($18,933,277), Hull ($6,737,274), Maisonneuve ($5,033,541), and Lachine ($3,257,812). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1916, $6,840,489. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1917, was 7,297,471 acres. In 1916 there were 885 cheese factories, 660 butter factories, and 445 butter and cheese factories combined. The total value of dairy industry products was $22,875,337.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1915–16, 7,288 schools with 490,718 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and three Universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Laval University, Roman Catholic.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 110,000), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 750,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (25,422), Sherbrooke (23,212), Westmount (18,500), Trois Rivières (21,000), Verdun (24,100), St. Hyacinthe (12,491), Sorel (9,229), and Levis (9,672).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,907 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1911, of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of 32,764 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant $9,000

Executive.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (*Premier*) $6,000
Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B. 3,000
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C. 5,000
Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.E. 6,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. ... 5,000
Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C. 3,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. H. H. Wickwire, K.C. 5,000
Without Office, Hons. J. M. Mack, G. E. Faulkner, R. M. MacGregor, Wm. Chisholm, and R. E. Finn.
Secretary of Industries and Immigration and Dep. Registrar-Gen., W. B. McCoy, LL.B., K.C. 3,000
Workmen's Compensation Board, V. J. Paton, *Chairman*.
Board of Commissnrs. of Public Utilities, R. T. MacIlreith, *Chairman*.
Water Power Commission, Hiram Donkin, *Chairman*.
Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd.
Deputy King's Printer, F. W. Smith.
Factory Inspector, Philip Ring.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. M. H. Goudge.

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Robert Irwin.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris $7,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie..... 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish ..... each 6,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Arthur Drysdale 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W. $5,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 19,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is unsurpassed for fertility. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not nearly so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. In 1912 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 758,074 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in pasture, and about 100,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding 875,027 tons in 1917. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world. The yield has ranged in recent years from 600,000 to 1,500,000 barrels, the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Thirty-five model orchards have been set out during the past fifteen years. In 1917 there was an increase in the output of the creameries of 10 per cent. over that of 1916. Wheat-growing is receiving encouragement as a war-time measure. Four additional roller process mills were constructed. The total returns from the agricultural industry in 1916 were $36,000,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Manufactures.—In 1912 there were 1,480 industrial establishments with a capital of $79,596,341, paying wages amounting to $10,628,955. The value of the total output in 1917 was $72,750,000 (1900, $23,592,513).

Fisheries.—In 1917 the sum of $8,661,643 represented the amount invested in the fisheries, the total value of the fish marketed being $10,092,900, and the number of persons employed being 29,000.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and of quality ranging up to 14,000 B.T.U.; 5,803,660 gross tons were produced in 1917; 411,575 tons limestone, 208,108 tons of gypsum, and 10,000 tons of calcined gypsum. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 46,619), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour; is the principal winter port of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is now in process of construction. Other towns are Sydney (17,617); Glace Bay (16,569); Amherst (9,000); Sydney Mines (7,470); Truro (6,107); Yarmouth (6,600); New Glasgow (6,383); Spring Hill (5,773); North Sydney (5,418); and Dartmouth (5,058).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 122,084 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 17,617), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. A plate mill is now being erected which will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C. $9,000

Executive.

Premier, Hon. Walter E. Foster 2,400
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. Ernest A. Smith..... 2,100
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Robert Murray 2,100
Public Works, Hon. Peter J. Veniot..... 2,100

Attorney-Gen., Hon. James P. Byrne $2,100
Agriculture, Hon. J. Fletcher Tweeddale 2,100

Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits.
Depy. Provincial Treasurer (actg.), Robt. Bayley.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, T.G. Loggie.
Secretary, Board of Works, Peter Hughes.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, William Reek.
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles P. Dixon.
Comptroller-General, W. A. Loudoun.
Receiver of Revenue, Miss Mary E. Hipwell.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, William Currie.

Representative in London, Frederick W. Sumner, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $7,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 6,000

King's Bench Division.
Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown 7,000
Judges, J. H. Barry; O. S. Crocket; William P. Chandler .....each 6,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.
Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen 1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.
Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket 500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1916 14,637 acres were under wheat, 194,311 under oats, and 45,210 under buckwheat, with 1,900 acres under barley. The produce in 1916 was 284,985 bushels of wheat, 5,883,963 bushels of oats, and 1,082,183 bushels of buckwheat. 44,583 acres of potatoes produced 8,148,807 bushels, and 9,135 acres of turnips 4,189,203 bushels. The value of the field crops amounted to $30,000,000 in 1917. The live stock (1915) included 247,212 cattle, 136,193 sheep, 88,538 pigs, and 64,488 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1911 was $18,959,000. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad. The capital invested in this industry is upwards of $5,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 persons. In 1916 there were 25 cheese factories in operation, producing 1,185,664 lb., value $210,692, and from 21 creameries 709,932 lb. of butter realised $236,194.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was $35,422,302 (1900, $20,972,470), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($10,081,667). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1911), 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1916) of 553,860 (294,609 males and 259,251 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. A. Aikins (1 Aug., 1916) $9,000

Executive.
President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. T. C. Norris ... $6,000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D. 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown 5,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Thos. H. Johnson ... 5,000
Minister of Education, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D. 5,000
Public Works, Hon. George A. Grierson ... 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. Valentine Winkler 5,000
Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. P. A. McDonald 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. B. Baird 1,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue..... $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. D. Cameron, Alexr. Haggart, E. W. Dennistoun .....each 7,000
King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers..... 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, R. Meyers each 6,000

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1915 6,731,521 acres were cultivated, of which 3,364,281 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 96,662,912 bushels of wheat, 101,077,991 oats from 2,121,845 acres; 1,039,849 acres under barley produced 35,423,495 bushels, 85,365 acres under flax, rye, and peas yielded 1,169,336 bushels, and potatoes (67,343 acres) produced 7,736,368 bushels. *Dairy Products*: 10,716,836 lb. butter, value $2,360,698; cheese 1,553,192 lb., value $107,170; total value, including milk and cream, $3,845,184. In 1915 there were 329,994 horses, 631,005 cattle, 76,577 sheep, 286,433 pigs, and 1,320,240 turkeys, geese and chickens. The production of honey was 104,655 lb.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output in 1910 was $53,673,609 (1900, $12,927,439), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface ($39,400,608).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1911), 135,430; the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (13,839), St. Boniface (7,483), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 390,344 square miles, with an estimated population in 1917 of 396,800, about 46,000 having gone to the Front. The Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council

together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Sir Frank S. Barnard, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett..... 2,100

Executive.

Premier, President of Council & Minister of Railways, Hon. John Oliver $7,500
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. J. D. MacLean 6,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart 6,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 6,000
Minister of Lands & Labour, Hon. T. D. Pattullo 6,000
Attorney-General, J. W. de B. Farris 6,000
Minister of Public Works, T. H. King 6,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. William Sloan ... 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

The Judicature.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, Aulay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald .....each 6,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Ebertz, R. W. Dennistoun .....each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, Hon. F. C. Wade, K.C. (1918).

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1916 (estimated) was $55,000,000 (1900, $19,447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1917 was: minerals, $37,010,392; lumber, $35,528,000; fisheries, $14,637,346; fruit and farm products, $37,661,850. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $595,571,107, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Revenue, 1917 (Budget), $6,906,783. Expenditure, 1917 (Budget), $9,079,317.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1917 (estimated), 45,000. Other centres are Vancouver (160,000), New Westminster (17,000), Nanaimo (8,000), North Vancouver (8,000), Nelson (7,000), Prince Rupert (6,000), Kamloops (6,000), and Fernie (5,500).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,981 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Augustine Colin Macdonald (1915)..... $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault $2,700
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon... 1,500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. A. McNeill..... 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hons. Stephen R. Jenkins, Murdock Kennedy, Harvey D. McEwen, Leonard Wood, Charles Dalton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. John S. Martin.

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson $1,500
Sup. of Education, Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc. (*acting*) 1,500
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O. 1,500
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,500
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan 1,000

The Judicature.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. John A. Mathison $6,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart 5,200
Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Hon. Francis L. Haszard 5,200
Asst. Judge and V.-C., Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald 5,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson 1,250

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There were (1914) 768,256 acres of improved land, of which 477,698 acres are under crops, 284,923 acres of pasture land, and 5,635 acres of gardens and orchards.

Production and Industry.—The value of the field crops in 1916 was estimated at $14,287,325, including oats (6,567,000 bushels), $3,990,200; wheat (603,750 bushels), $1,026,375; potatoes (6,200,000 bushels), $4,030,000; roots (3,551,000 bushels), $923,000. The value of the fisheries was estimated at $1,261,666.

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity, after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and profitable industry. There are about 375 fox ranches, conducted by about 300 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1916 totals about $1,500,000. Shareholders in fox ranches for the three years 1911–13 received from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. on their investments. The valuation is at present greatly reduced owing to the war and the closing of the great fur markets.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was $3,136,470, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington, and Alberton.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 257,000 square miles, including about 2,900 square miles of water, with a population (1916) of 496,117, compared with 374,663 in 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members, elected for five years, representing 52 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915)	$9,000
Executive.	
Premier and President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs, Hon. Charles Stewart	$8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. John R. Boyle	6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. George P. Smith	6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Mitchell	6,000
Public Works, Hon. A. J. McLean	6,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. G. Mackay	6,000
Education (Vacant)	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. D. M. Marshall	6,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt	4,800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, C. W. Fisher	$2,500
The Judicature.	
Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey	$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, each	6,000

Agent-General in London, John A. Reid, 1 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1917, was 6,127,159 acres. Wheat, 2,879,340 acres, yielding 53,859,254 bushels; oats, 2,537,883 acres, yielding 84,384,610 bushels; barley, 472,112 acres, yielding 10,504,492 bushels; flax, 139,827 acres, yielding 1,153,572 bushels. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. Animals slaughtered and sold, $45,000,000; dairy products, $25,000,000; wool clip (2,086,633 lb.), $1,181,682; game and furs, $2,000,000; poultry, $3,500,000. There were, in 1917, 718,317 horses, 730,237 swine, 276,966 sheep, 502,982 cows, 616,671 beef cattle, and 592,982 other cattle.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1910 was $18,788,826, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($7,751,011) and Edmonton ($4,493,304).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (Census of 1916, 53,846).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an estimated area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1916 being 647,835, an increase of 636,556 persons since the Census of 1901. The estimated rural population for 1916 is 471,673.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of eight members. The Province is divided into 59 electoral districts.

Lt.-Governor, Hon. Sir R. S. Lake, K.C.M.G.	$9,000
Premier, Minister of Education, and President of Council, Hon. W. M. Martin	7,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon	7,500
Railw & Telephones, Hon. C. A. Dunning	
Minister of Highways, Hon. S. J. Latter	5,000
Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell	5,000
Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab	5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley	5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. A. Dunning	5,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. E. Knowles	5,000
Clerk Executive Council, J. W. McLeod	3,500
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Dr. R. M. Mitchell.	
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Mantle.	
Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857	$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and E. L. Elwood, each	6,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown	
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. McKay, H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., and G. E. Taylor	

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area, 152,340,320 acres are land; and of the total area surveyed, 78,561,297 acres are land, 1,835,456 are water, and 1,455,537 roads. Forest reserves and parks extend to 6,195,700 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,131,747 acres, while 307,750 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 26,910,000 acres in 1916, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,205,800 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,941,800 acres were school land endowment, and 76,921 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1917 was 14,678,042 acres, including 8,273,270 acres under wheat.

The principal products are grain and cattle. (In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1917 there were 5,384,092. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1916, 121,864,454 bushels.) The estimated crop area for 1918 was: wheat, 9,901,000 acres; oats, 4,612,000; barley, 663,000; and flax, 724,000 acres.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,518 males and 2,004 females). The Government is administered by a Commissioner, with a Legislative Council of 10 members.

Commissioner, George N. Williams (*actg.*)	$6,000
Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, George P. Mackenzie	5,000
Assistant do. (White Horse), R. C. Miller	2,500

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES comprise the present unorganised part of British North America north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1911, 17,196.

PROGRESS OF CANADA, 1891-1917.

Heading.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1915.	1916.	1917.
POPULATION	*4,833,239	*5,371,315	*7,206,643	†7,928,000	†8,140,000	8,361,000
IMMIGRATION	82,165	49,149	331,084	144,789	48,537	75,375
AGRICULTURE:—						
Wheat ..... acres	2,701,246	4,224,542	8,863,151	15,109,415	15,369,709	14,755,850
bushels	42,212,811	55,572,368	132,048,782	393,542,600	262,781,000	233,755,850
Oats ..... acres	3,961,348	5,367,655	8,652,015	11,555,681	10,996,487	13,313,400
bushels	83,428,202	151,497,407	243,506,292	464,954,400	410,211,000	403,010,000
Barley ..... acres	868,464	871,800	1,286,611	1,718,432	1,802,996	2,392,200
bushels	17,209,989	22,224,366	28,846,425	54,017,100	42,770,000	...
Potatoes ..... acres	450,190	448,743	465,903	485,777	472,992	656,958
bushels	53,490,857	55,362,635	55,609,883	60,353,000	63,297,000	79,892,000
Hay and Clover acres	5,931,548	6,543,423	8,281,932	7,776,995	7,821,257	8,225,030
tons	7,693,733	7,852,731	11,303,609	10,612,000	14,527,000	13,684,700
LIVE STOCK:—						
Horses ..... number	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,259,912	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,750
Milch Cows ..... number	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,594,179	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,280
Other cattle ... number	2,263,474	3,167,774	3,939,257	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,718,657
Sheep ..... number	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,175,302	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358
Swine ..... number	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,610,428	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382
FISHERIES ..... dollars	18,977,878	25,737,154	29,965,433	31,264,631	35,860,708	39,208,370
MINERALS ..... dollars	18,976,616	65,797,911	103,220,994	137,109,171	177,357,454	...
Gold ..... dollars	930,614	24,128,503	9,781,077	18,977,901	19,162,025	...
Silver ..... dollars	409,549	3,265,354	17,355,272	13,228,842	16,854,635	...
Copper ..... dollars	1,226,703	6,096,581	6,886,998	17,410,635	32,580,057	...
Lead ..... dollars	3,857	2,249,387	827,717	2,593,721	3,540,870	...
Nickel ..... dollars	2,421,208	4,594,523	10,229,623	20,492,597	29,035,497	...
Pig Iron ..... dollars	337,901	3,512,923	12,307,125	11,374,199	16,750,903	...
Coal ..... dollars	7,019,425	12,699,243	26,467,646	32,111,182	38,797,437	...
Cement ..... dollars	108,561	660,030	7,644,537	6,977,024	6,529,861	...
MANUFACTURES:—						
Capital ..... dollars	353,213,000	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230	...	1,994,103,272
Employés ..... number	272,033	339,173	515,203	...	...	514,883
Salaries, &c ..... dollars	79,234,311	113,249,350	241,008,416	283,311,505	...	289,764,503
Products ..... dollars	368,696,723	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	...	1,407,137,140
TRADE:—‡						
Exports ..... dollars	97,470,369	194,509,143	290,000,210	461,442,509	779,300,070	...
Imports ..... dollars	111,533,954	177,700,694	451,745,108	455,446,312	507,817,159	...
Total Value ... dollars	209,004,323	372,209,837	741,745,318	916,888,821	1,287,117,229	1,375,758,148
STEAM RAILWAYS:—						
Mileage	13,838	18,140	25,400	35,578	37,434	37,434
Capital ..... dollars	632,061,440	876,110,837	1,528,689,201	1,875,810,888	1,893,125,774	...
Passengers ..... number	13,222,568	18,385,722	37,097,918	46,322,035	49,027,671	...
Freight ..... tons	21,753,021	36,999,371	79,884,282	87,204,838	109,659,088	109,659,088
Earnings ..... dollars	48,192,099	72,898,749	188,733,494	199,843,072	261,888,654	53,832,667
Expenses ..... dollars	34,960,449	50,368,726	131,034,785	147,731,999	180,542,259	37,111,464
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:—						
Mileage	...	553	1,224	1,590	1,674	1,674
Passengers ..... number	...	120,934,656	426,896,792	562,302,373	580,094,167	580,094,167
Freight ..... tons	...	287,926	1,228,362	1,433,602	1,936,674	1,936,674
CANALS:—						
Passengers ..... number	146,336	190,428	304,904	250,836	263,648	263,648
Freight ..... tons	2,902,526	5,665,259	38,030,353	15,198,803	23,583,491	23,583,491
OCEAN SHIPPING:—						
Entered ..... tons	5,273,935	7,514,732	11,919,339	13,132,944	12,616,927	12,616,927
Cleared ..... tons	5,421,261	7,028,330	10,377,847	12,269,642	12,210,723	12,210,923
TELEGRAPHS:—						
Government ..... miles	2,699	5,744	8,446	11,497	11,843	11,843
Other ..... miles	27,866	30,194	33,905	42,065	43,473	43,473
FINANCE:—						
Revenue ..... dollars	38,579,311	52,514,701	117,789,410	133,073,482	172,147,838	232,601,294
Expenditure ..... dollars	36,343,568	46,866,368	87,774,198	135,523,207	130,350,727	203,472,766
Gross Debt ..... dollars	289,859,229	354,732,433	474,941,487	700,473,814	936,987,802	1,382,003,268
Net Debt ..... dollars	237,809,030	268,480,004	340,042,052	449,376,083	615,156,171	879,186,298
SAVINGS BANKS:—						
Deposits, P.O. ... dollars	21,738,648	39,950,813	43,330,579	39,995,406	40,008,418	42,582,479
Deposits, Govt. dollars	17,661,378	16,098,144	14,763,752	14,006,010	15,520,008	13,633,610
Deposits, Other dollars	10,982,232	19,125,097	34,770,386	37,817,474	40,405,037	44,139,978

* Census. † Estimated. ‡ Merchandise only. Imports are for home consumption and Exports are domestic and foreign.

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1909-10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	1,828
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	1,781
1912	7,625	12,566	20,191	4,117	13,744	17,861	1,849
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1915	7,765	8,169	15,934	3,663	9,247	12,910	3,138

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-51° 37′ N. latitude and 52° 44′-59° 30′ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 370 miles long and 290 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Chas. Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1917) $12,500
Private Sec., Hon. R. Watson 900

THE MINISTRY.

(January, 1918).

Premier & Minister of Justice, William Frederick Lloyd, K.C. $2,000
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. W. W. Halfyard 2,000
Minister of Finance and Customs, *Hon. Sir M. P. Cashin, K.B.E. 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *Hon. J. A. Clift 2,000
Minister of Shipping, Hon. J. Crosbie 2,000
Minister of Public Works, Wm. Woodford 2,000
Postmaster-General (vacant) 2,000

Not in Cabinet.

Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Hon. J. G. Stone.
Minister of Militia, Hon. J. R. Bennett.

(The Ministry in July, 1917, was enlarged from 9 to 12 members.)

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

Pres. of the Legislative Council, Hon. John Harris.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. John R. Goodison $750

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. C. H. Emerson, K.C., R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, K.C., and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ... $5,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent .....each 4,000

DEFENCE.

Expeditionary Force, 3,000; Naval Reserve, 1,500.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1915 by 56,307 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,535 students. The Government grants in 1915 amounted to $366,923.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Various	2,505	2,767

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1910–1916, are stated as under ($1 = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·8 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1910–11	3,527,126	3,354,747	27,176,280
1911–12	3,736,456	3,524,653	27,489,957
1912–13	3,919,040	3,803,561	29,470,060
1913–14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1914–15	3,950,790	4,008,623	31,454,678
1915–16	4,728,000	4,250,000	35,450,000

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1916, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1911–12 ...	14,733,490	13,739,024	28,472,514
1912–13 ...	16,012,365	14,672,887	30,685,254
1913–14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1914–15 ...	12,350,786	13,136,880	25,487,666
1915–16 ...	16,833,500	19,496,400	36,379,900

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1915–16 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$2,579,614	$4,582,379
United States	7,097,779	2,540,606
Canada	6,466,359	2,727,337

The principal imports in 1914–15 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports were codfish, value $10,394,041; cod and seal oil, value $1,085,974; pulp and paper, $2,999,377; herrings, $1,076,—; sealskins, $206,449; tinned lobsters, $148,303; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, $917,741; total value of the fishery products in 1914–15, $9,639,789.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America; and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. During 1915–16 there was exported from Grand Falls and Bishop Falls paper and pulp valued at nearly $3,000,000, most of which was consigned to the United Kingdom. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature; but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's, assays running as high as 29½ per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 827 miles of railway open in 1915. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 738 post-offices in 1915, dealing with 3,750,000 letters and post-cards, 3,400,000 newspapers and books, and 150,970 parcels. There are 4,225 miles of telegraph line and 899 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1915, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,330 sailing vessels of 133,728 tons, and 98 steam vessels of 20,252 tons. In 1914–15 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 1,962,342 tons, of which 1,448,197 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.—Sir Edgar R. Bowring.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.†		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 31, 1916.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,460	1,354,846	1,646,734	1,858,544
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,399,779
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,346	408,558	431,814
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	498,129	605,813	669,467
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	172,475	191,211	199,925
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	308,806
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	3,310	4,767
Papua (Port Moresby)	...	...	...	...
Federal District (Canberra)	912	*	1,714	2,223
Total‡	2,974,581	3,773,801	4,455,005	4,875,325

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1911	122,193	141,909	264,102	47,869	72,609	120,478	39,482
1912	133,088	166,958	300,046	52,177	83,217	135,394	42,147
1913	135,714	141,906	277,620	51,789	87,131	138,920	41,594
1914	137,983	111,086	249,069	51,720	128,456	180,176	43,311
1915	134,871	70,961	205,832	52,782	162,014	214,796	45,254
1916	131,426	63,405	194,831	54,197	197,207	251,404	40,280

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...	...
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871 ... 188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 ... 223,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 ... 374,097
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901 ... 2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911 ... 42,147

Races and Religions.

Races.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,554	3,576	Methodists.....	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated).....	...	180,000	Roman Catholics...	850,620	921,425
Do. half-caste	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,287

* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, &c. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed 100,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

‡ Exclusive of Papua, or British New Guinea, a dependency of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Port Moresby, and its area 88,460 square miles. White inhabitants numbered 1,032 in 1911, 1,229 in 1913, 1,186 in 1914, and 1,037 in 1915. The Native population is estimated at 450,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 39′-39° 11½′ South latitude and 113° 5′-153° 16′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, sometimes below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Gov.-Gen., His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. £10,000

Military Secretary, Capt. Hon. C. D. Finch-Knightley.

Aides-de-Camp, Captain E. A. Haskett-Smith; Captain C. P. L. Firth.

Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

Executive Council (March, 1918).

Prime Minister and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C. (now in England).
Minister for the Navy, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G.
Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Watt.
Minister of Defence, Hon. G. F. Pearce.
Vice-President, Executive Council, Hon. E. J. Russell.
Minister for Repatriation, Hon. E. D. Millen.
Minister for Works and Railways, Hon. L. E. Groom.
Minister of State for Home and Territories, P. McM. Glynn, K.C.
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, J. A. Jensen.
Honorary Ministers, Hons. A. Poynton; Wise; Massey; Greene; Orchard.

The sum of £15,330 is provided in the Constitution for annual salaries of Ministers. The distribution of the same is a matter of Cabinet arrangement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:—
Sec., M. L. Shepherd.
Public Service Comm., W. B. Edwards (*acting*).
Sec. Public Service Comm., H. McTaggart (*acting*).
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.S.O.
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse.

Treasury:—
Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, James Richard Collins.
Asst. Sec., C. J. Cerutty.
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw.
Commissioner of Land Tax, R. Ewing (*acting*).
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, D. K. Miller.

Attorney-General's Department:—
Secretary and Solicitor-General, Sir Robert R. Garran, Kt.
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles.
Crown Solicitor, Gordon Harwood Castle.
Commr. of Patents, G. Townsend.

Home and Territories:—
Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan.
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.
Chief Surveyor and Estates Officer, T. J. H. Goodwin.
Administrator, Northern Territory, Dr. J. A. Gilruth.
Lieut.-Gov., Papua, Hon. J. H. Murray, C.M.G.

Postmaster-General:—
Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham.
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer (vacant).
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane.
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.

Defence:—
Secretary, T. Trumble.
Acting Asst. Secretary, M. Maguire.
Chief Accountant, Col. T. J. Thomas.
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell.

Trade and Customs:—
Comptroller-General, S. Mills.
Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries (vacant).
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham.

Works and Railways:—
Acting Secretary, W. D. Bingle.
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen.
Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1917, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Labour Party and Liberals.

President of the Senate, Hon. T. Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. W. E. Johnson.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Hon. I. A. Isaacs; Hon. H. B. Higgins; Hon. F. G. Duffy; Hon. C. Powers; Hon. G. E. Rich.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Piddington, K.C., Hon. G. Swinburne, and N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O. *Secretary*, A. G. Brown, LL.B.

DEFENCE.

In 1916 there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 275,867, of whom 554 officers and 8,869 men were serving in the Navy and 266,444 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 104,184 riflemen and 86,959 cadets. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1916–17 was £5,072,000, and the special war expenditure £59,239,363.

Navy.

An agreement was entered into (1902) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903–13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£40,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provided also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. This agreement has merged into the *Australian Defence Scheme*, under which the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and did good service in the Pacific in the earlier months of the war. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914.

Board of Naval Administration :—
President, The Minister of State for the Navy.
First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second do., Capt. H. L. Cochrane, R.N.
Third do., Eng.-Capt. W. Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Do. (vacant).
Secretary, Hon. Fleet-Paymaster G. L. Macantlie.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 80,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. The Commonwealth had, up to the end of September, 1917, enlisted no fewer than 306,227 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 111,970; Victoria, 83,648; Queensland, 42,955; South Australia, 28,039; West Australia, 26,342; Tasmania, 10,273. These numbers have been since considerably added to. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To Aug. 5, 1918, their War record was 36 *V.C.*, 370 D.S.O. (14 bars), 1,258 M.C. (48 bars), 920 D.C.M. (10 bars), 5,206 M.M. (167 bars and 2 double bars), 248 foreign decorations.

Board of Military Administration :—
President, The Minister of State for Defence.
1*st Mil. Member*, Brig.-Gen. H. Foster (*acting*).
2*nd do.* V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B., C.M.G.
3*rd do.* Col. J. Stanley, C.M.G. (*acting*).
4*th do.* Col. H. W. Dangar (*acting*).
Finance Member, Col. T. J. Thomas.
Secretary, A. J. Murphy (*acting*).
Chief of General Staff, Brig.-Gen. H. Foster, B.E., *p.s.c.* (*acting*).
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. J. G. Legge, C.B., C.M.G.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1912–13 to 1916–17 are stated as follows :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1912–13	21,899,413	15,779,483	6,119,930
1913–14	21,741,775	15,458,776	6,282,999
1914–15	22,419,798	16,056,023	6,363,775
1915–16	30,762,216	24,415,221	6,346,995
1916–17	34,935,773	31,286,300	6,270,419

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25*s.* per head of the population.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta–Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £4,531,520 at June 30, 1917. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1917, was £169,177,767 (including £47,774,269 War loan from British Government). The Public Debt of the several States being: N.S.W., £138,138,347; Victoria, £75,504,562; South Australia, including Northern Territory, £42,723,671; Queensland, £61,303,136; Tasmania, £14,671,640; and Western Australia, £35,878,863. The people of Australia had lent, up to April 30, 1918, £147,000,000 for War purposes.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915 was :—

	1914.	1915.
Agricultural	£36,052,000	£73,769,000
Pastoral	60,265,000	65,607,000
Dairying, &c.	21,562,000	21,156,000
Forests and Fisheries	6,419,000	5,777,000
Mining	22,265,000	22,397,000
Manufacturing	62,922,000	62,883,000
	£209,485,000	£251,589,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 18,528,234 were under cultivation in 1915–16. The following table shows the areas and crops of 1915–16 :—

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce.
		Bushels.
Wheat	12,484,512	179,065,703
Oats	721,644	16,538,979
Maize	323,637	6,793,509
Hay	3,597,771	*Tons* 5,633,988
Sugar Cane	164,285	1,310,264

Live Stock.

	1915.	1916.
Sheep	69,257,189	72,865,926
Cattle	9,931,416	9,979,126
Horses	2,377,920	2,440,234
Pigs	753,693	879,510

In 1916 the Commonwealth produced 550,604,675 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 642,734,725 lb. in 1915; 137,672,313 lb. of butter in 1915, against 193,970,412 lb. in 1914; 15,829,226 lb. of cheese in 1915, against 21,240,411 lb. in 1914; and 43,130,883 lb. of bacon and hams in 1915, against 52,574,902 lb. in 1914.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1916 the value of gold produced was £7,074,673; silver and lead, £3,530,078; copper, £4,625,363; tin, £900,806; coal, £4,118,301; the value of all minerals produced in 1916 being £23,567,974.

Manufactures.—In 1915 there were in the Commonwealth 15,092 industrial establishments, employing 321,071 hands; wages paid amounted to £33,210,654; the value of plant and machinery £42,277,002; of materials used £102,776,082; value added by manufacture £66,310,618; and total value of final output £169,086,700.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the seven and a half years 1909–1915–16 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1909	£51,171,896	£65,318,836	£116,490,732
1910	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690
1913	79,749,653	78,523,769	158,273,422
*1914	39,777,497	37,930,087	77,707,584
1914–15	64,431,837	60,592,576	125,024,413
1915–16	77,521,142	74,778,321	152,299,463

The total trade of 1912 amounted to £33 17*s.* 2*d.* per head, of 1913 to £32 19*s.* 2*d.* per head, of 1914–15 to £26 6*s.* 2*d.*, and of 1915–16 to £30 17*s.* 8*d.* per head.

* First six months only.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1915-16 was as under :—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£33,379,697	£40,958,316
Victoria	26,761,922	14,748,730
Queensland*	7,000,931	8,105,930
South Australia	5,152,210	6,136,085
Western Australia	4,169,109	4,196,188
Tasmania*	982,849	612,119
Northern Territory	74,424	20,953

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1914-15 and 1915-16 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1914-5.	1915-6.	1914-5.	1915-6.
United Kingdom	37,897	35,145	38,546	33,528
Germany	1,297	117	478	—
United States	9,586	15,865	4,947	17,647
Belgium	524	81	805	—
France	238	1,793	1,280	2,469
New Zealand	2,096	2,701	2,809	3,654
India	2,748	3,680	1,425	1,746
Ceylon	977	1,245	435	337
Japan	1,392	2,910	1,967	3,433
South Africa	117	821	2,023	1,679
Canada	—	1,527	—	721
Argentine	—	1,136	—	5
Java	—	1,325	—	505
Switzerland	—	1,459	—	1
Italy	—	920	—	3,381

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1914-15 and 1915-16 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Imports.	1914-5.	1915-6.
Apparel and Textiles	15,751	18,999
Metals and Machinery	15,200	14,984
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	2,426	3,001
Timber	2,565	2,108
Paper and Stationery	2,746	2,961
Bags and Sacks	1,542	1,983
Oils (in bulk)	2,100	2,215
Sugar	208	1,894
Tea	1,528	1,940
Spirits	1,291	1,149
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	658	797
Tobacco	902	969

Exports.	1914-5.	1915-6.
Wool	22,102	26,854
Wheat	859	7,998
Skins and Hides	3,522	2,429
Butter	2,659	1,118
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	2,302	3,591
Zinc Concentrates	613	1,311
Tallow	1,571	444
Mutton and Lamb	3,414	770
Flour	509	1,739
Timber	795	396
Coal	721	508
Lead (Pig and Matte)	2,009	3,194
Beef	4,990	2,176
Tin (Ingots)	226	577

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland and Tasmania are credited in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1916, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	4,497	(304)
Victoria	4,153	(52)
Queensland	6,453	(1,485)
South Australia	3,060	(34)
Western Australia	4,707	(965)
Tasmania	758	(196)
Northern Territory	146	—
Total	23,774	(3,036)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1915-16 were £22,229,174, working expenses £16,249,387, and net earnings £5,979,787, being at the rate of 2s. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£205,167,000) of 2·91 per cent., as against 2·88 per cent. in 1914-15.

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the six years 1909-1915-16 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

Year.	Entered	Cleared.
1909	2,000 (4,361,194)	1,910 (4,155,557)
1910	1,988 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,027 (5,111,957)
1913	2,014 (5,371,531)	1,971 (5,230,417)
1914-15	1,568 (4,174,955)	1,643 (4,424,303)
1915-16	1,654 (4,269,484)	1,670 (4,268,838)

Of the vessels entered (1915-16), 1,210 were under the British flag (Australia, 337, of 552,782 tons; U.K., 691, of 2,661,946 tons; N.Z., 167, of 261,783 tons); and 444 under foreign flags (Dutch, 46, of 140,165 tons; French, 57, of 89,160 tons; Norwegian, 51, of 81,945; United States, 177, of 198,902 tons; other foreign, 113, of 259,966 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1916, there were 8,565 post and receiving offices, dealing with 736,000,000 letters, &c.; there were 6,119 telegraph stations, with 133,500 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 28,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1915-16. *Telephones* are highly organised and generally used.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

There were 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1911, viz. :—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)	764,600*
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	695,640*
ADELAIDE (S.A.)	201,899*
BRISBANE (Q.)	168,393*
PERTH (W.A.)	118,466*
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000
HOBART (Tas.)	39,632*

* Estimated Dec., 1916.

Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	31,000
Geelong (Vic.)	28,880
Charters Towers (Q.)	25,000
Launceston (Tas.)	24,536
Ipswich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; *silver* 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.* pieces and *bronze* 1*d.* and ½*d.*, of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

Banking.—On June 30, 1916, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £198,851,101, and the assets to £219,553,559. At the close of the financial year 1915-16 there were 2,420,477 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £96,998,645.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher £3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, E. A. Box 1,000
Chief Clerk, Maj. A. W. Arkill 650
Military Adviser, Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E. 950
Naval Representative, Rear-Adm. Haworth-Booth, R.N., C.M.G. 950
Director, Publicity Dept., Lt. H. C. Smart

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles—*i.e.*, more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734

The estimated population on June 30, 1918, was 1,903,628, viz., 942,694 males and 961,934 females.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1910	45,533	16,191	14,294
1911	47,677	17,279	15,267
1912	51,993	18,886	16,664
1913	52,134	19,732	16,311
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1915	52,885	19,610	18,129
1916	52,075	19,854	16,320
1917	52,467	17,969	13,261

Vital Statistics—Rates per 1,000 of population in 1917:—Births, 28·02; Deaths, 9·60; Marriages, 7·08. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 57·6.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1911, numbering 734,000; Roman Catholics numbering 412,013, Presbyterians 182,911, and Methodists 151,274.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1917-18 the amount paid was only £108 to 1 recipient.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the *Australian Alps* (or Muniong Range) in the south—the highest point being Mount Townsend or Kosciusko (7,328 feet)—in the centre the *Blue Mountains*, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are navigable for part of the year only.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital the average mean shade temperature is 64°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 69·9°, Hunter and Manning district 64·8°, south coast 59·8°, northern tableland 59·6°, central tableland 58·6°, southern tableland 54·2°, north-western slope 66·5°, central western slope 63·9°, south-western slope 61·2°, north-western plain 68·9°, central western plain 66·4°, Riverina district 62·2°, and western division 66·2°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *born* 1859 (1917) £5,000
Private Secretary, Capt. Stanham.
Aide-D.C., Capt. Saltmarshe.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

Executive Council.

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.
President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Holman.
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. W. Fuller.
Attorney-General, Hon. D. R. Hall.
Vice-Pres. Executive Council, Public Health and Local Government, Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Justice and Solicitor-General, Hon. J. Garland.
Works and Railways, Hon. R. T. Ball.
Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Grahame.
Labour and Industry, Hon. G. S. Beeby.
Mines and Asst. Treas., Hon. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Public Instruction, Hon. A. G. F. James.
Lands and Forests, Hon. W. G. Ashford.
Without Portfolio, Hon. D. Storey.

Under-Secretaries, &c.

Public Service Board, E. H. Wilshire, J.P.; J. M. Taylor, M.A., LL.B.; W. J. Hanna (*Chairman*) ..... each	£1,000
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness	1,000
Treasury, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O.	1,000
Lands, A. J. Hare	1,000
Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper	840
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, J. L. Williams, C.M.G., B.A.	1,000
Mines, R. H. Cambage	1,000
Agriculture, George Valder	1,000
Dept. of Labour & Industry, E. J. Payne...	840
Education, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A.	1,000
Local Government, J. Garlick	1,000
Secretary, Premier's Dept., C. H. Hay...	750
Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S.	850
Chief Railway Commissioner, J. Fraser.....	3,000
Deputy Commissioner (vacant)	2,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox..... each	1,500
Secretary, James S. Spurway	800
Chief Accountant, Richard Bourke	1,000
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E. Lucy	1,200
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, Robert Kendall	1,200
Supt. of the Lines, Charles A. Hodgson	1,100
Goods Supt., F. Meiklejohn	750
Comptroller of Stores, Hugh Mortimore	900
Solicitor, John S. Cargill	1,200
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ...	900
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles .....?....	700
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen ...	800
Traffic Supt.(Tramways), Edward Doran	1,100
Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain.....	1,100
Engineer (Tramways), Geo. R. Cowdery	800
Estates Agent, P. S. Hunt.....	800
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield	1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson	1,000
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams	1,000
Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan	1,000
Public Trustee, T. W. Garrett.....	1,200
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon	1,000
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, W. H. Forrest	840
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick	1,000
Director-General of Public Health, R. T. Paton, M.D.....	1,200
Chairman, Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King	1,250

Board of Trade.

Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B.	£1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Wellington; T. Routley; E. J. Cavanagh; A. G. Cooper..... each	750
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. Fergus Cumming	840
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell...	1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D.	1,000
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, S. McCauley ...	900
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, Hon. W. C. Graham (*Chairman*); H. H. Dare; W. N. Sendall each	1,250
Acting Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan	1,000
Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce	1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae	900
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S.....	800
Valuer—General, E. J. Sievers	1,250
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh	1,000
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows	800
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin.....	800
Chief Engineer, Public Works, A. E. Cutler	1,000
President, Water & Sewerage Board, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E.	850
President, Sydney Harbour Trust, C. C. Lance	1,500

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir C. G. Wade, K.C., 26 and 27 Cockspur Street, S.W. (and allowance, £500)	£1,850
Secretary, Thomas George White	600
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, W. Shellshear, M.I.C.E.	1,100
Immigration and Publicity Officer, John S. Cormack	650

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (70 in October, 1918), appointed by the Crown for life. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. Naturalised British subjects of enemy origin have been disfranchised for the period of the war and for six months thereafter. At the last General Election in March, 1917, of 525,681 males on the roll in contested electorates, 328,598, or 62·5 per cent., voted, and, similarly, of 487,585 females on the roll, 293,478, or 60·2 per cent., voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers	£750
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B.	470
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper	740

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Jacob Cohen	£1,000
Chairman of Committees, D. Levy	740
Clerk of Senate, A. E. Blount, C.M.G.	
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle	900
Librarian, Francis Walsh	600

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes Magistrates' Courts and Quarter Sessions, Industrial Court, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Puisne Judges. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£3,500
Puisne Judges, Mr. Justice P. W. Street (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), Mr. Justice Robert D. Pring, Mr. Justice R. M. Sly, Mr. Justice Alexander Gordon (*Divorce*), Mr. Justice D. G. Ferguson, Mr. Justice J. M. Harvey (*Bankruptcy and Probate*). *Judges of Industrial Arbitration Court*, Mr. Justice C. G. Heydon, Mr. Justice W. Edmunds, each £2,500; Judge F. Rolin, Judge H. R. Curlewis each	1,500
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett	1,640

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1917 in 3,412 State schools was 303,548, and the average daily attendance 220,037. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £2,168,196. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1916, 701 private colleges and schools with 67,704 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the six years ended June 30, 1918, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1913	16,260,456	17,488,836	106,170,747
1914	18,438,229	18,065,190	116,695,031
1915	18,946,227	18,516,179	127,735,405
1916	19,703,518	19,553,927	130,514,028
1917	20,537,835	20,806,633	138,138,347
1918	21,577,230	21,553,405	152,584,693

To the total revenue during 1917-18, Railways and Tramways contributed £10,821,648; and other Business Undertakings, £1,634,587. A sum of £2,317,783—equal to 25s. per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £3,860,500. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt, £1,089,654 (exclusive of £4,412,701 charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £1,955,267; Hospitals and Charities, £941,349; Business Undertakings, £12,534,567 (including interest, £4,412,701).

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1918) 18 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £100,674,174, including advances, £73,015,430; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £22,498,864; and liabilities, £84,743,042, including deposits, £82,252,003. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1918, amounted to £43,039,000, representing 920,337 depositors.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,602 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1916-17, the net tonnage being 5,803,451; the clearances were 2,613 vessels of 5,802,683 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1917 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 8,453 vessels of 6,725,828 net tonnage. The dock accommodation includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 145 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1918, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 4,679, the capital cost amounted to £75,050,452, and the net earnings for the year 1917-18 to £3,014,443, or 3/4*d.* per train mile. There were also 225 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £8,470,091, and the net earnings £389,381, or 4½*d.* per tram mile.

The population to each mile of railway line open was 392, and the area 64 square miles.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1916-17 there were 2,040 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 259,186,000 letters, postcards, and registered articles, 68,547,000 newspapers, 32,137,000 packets and parcels, and 7,152,913 telegrams, including 446,427 cablegrams, were received and despatched.

TRADE.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1916-17 were valued at £32,742,297, or £17 12s. 5*d.* per capita, and the oversea exports at £42,068,333, or £22 12s. 6*d.* per capita.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 6,523,722 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended June 30, 1917, 36,598,000 bushels of wheat, 4,333,480 bushels of maize, 1,084,980 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 45,331 tons of potatoes and 921 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 143,558 tons was produced; and 628,950 gallons of wine, and 1,559,835 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1916-17 was 3,806,604 acres, which yielded 36,598,000 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1917, was 60,242,766 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 116,171,750 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On June 30, 1917, there were 733,791 horses, 854,632 dairy cows, 1,912,312 all other cattle, 36,196,383 sheep, and 359,763 pigs. In 1916-17, 270,525,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 379,660 cwt. of tallow, 79,364,471 lb. butter, 7,830,239 lb. cheese, and 15,788,156 lb. bacon and hams. During 1916-17 there were 142,169 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 116,092 being males, and 26,077 females.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals raised during 1917 was £12,564,473, coal accounting for £4,422,740, silver, silver lead and ore £4,493,565 and gold £349,038. The mining industry gave employment to 32,817 miners during the year.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1916–17 there were 5,356 manufactories and works; 117,997 hands were employed, 88,910 being males and 29,087 females, the amount of £14,381,309 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £149 6s. 11d., and females £57 9s. 10d. The capital value of land and buildings amounted to £18,920,000, and of machinery and plant £20,364,000. The machinery in use represented 236,830 h.p., including steam, 159,712 h.p., and electric, 61,702 h.p. The value of goods manufactured and of work done was £85,944,000, including materials used, £57,045,000, and fuel and power, £1,766,000; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £27,133,000.

The principal products of the factories during 1916–17 were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Saw-milling, native timber	125,243,000 sup. ft.	£949,306
Bacon	13,560,366 lb.	641,051
Butter	75,064,384 lb.	4,859,482
Biscuits	28,604,495 lb.	779,403
Jams and preserves	38,250,740 lb.	731,168
Flour	331,233 tons	3,588,213
Refined sugar (cane)	2,319,900 cwt.	2,784,518
Beer and stout (quantity on which excise was paid)	21,851,727 gal.	1,042,309
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	7,904,430 lb.	1,977,250
Boots and shoes, &c.	6,703,691 pairs	2,186,743
Gas	6,399,688,000 cub. ft.	1,038,421
Electric light and power	246,704,000 units	2,262,775
Scoured wool	35,402,589 lb.	3,516,136
Wool tops and noils	5,759,162 lb.	1,293,281
Leather	26,269,969 lb.	2,348,255

Industrial Arbitration.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were until recently made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now being absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1918, there were 276 awards and 86 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" has been constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare annually the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard by the Court in determining rates of wages.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,216 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 185 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1916 was £89,266,947 for municipalities and £105,697,791 for shires.

Revenue.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1912	£1,727,205	£999,498
1913	1,979,559	836,511
1914	2,199,833	1,044,562
1915	2,316,018	1,064,888
1916	2,413,686	1,085,410

Expenditure.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1912	£1,704,502	£933,325
1913	1,910,213	886,090
1914	2,055,742	996,017
1915	2,252,785	1,017,773
1916	2,288,375	1,071,688

Towns.

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains 134¼ miles of streets, and a population of 106,000 (Dec., 1917); or, including suburbs, 2,492 miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1917) of 777,300. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,714 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Ku-ring-gai Chase 35,322 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 59,600; Broken Hill, 27,000; Bathurst, 8,450; Goulburn, 10,000; Granville, 11,350; Parramatta, 12,250; Lismore, 8,350; Maitland, E. and W., 11,700; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,350; Albury, 6,400; Tamworth, 7,750; Lithgow, 10,400; Wagga

Wagga, 7,000; Orange, 7,000; Auburn, 11,050; and Lidcombe, 8,100.

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days.

Dependency.

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (Census 1911), males 58, females 49, total 107. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1910	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551
1912	685,895	689,186	1,375,081
1913	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
1914	712,594	718,073	1,430,667
1915	692,275	725,526	1,417,801
1916	666,931	732,848	1,399,779

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1911	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	35,817	16,595	11,738
1913	35,970	15,474	11,324
1914	36,224	16,503	11,830
1915	35,009	15,823	12,832
1916	34,235	16,489	11,341

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

Physiography.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 60 years was 57·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·48 inches.

Government.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Private Sec., Hon. Albert N. Hood, C.M.G.	
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. C. P. Conant ...	
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G.	

The Ministry (21 March, 1918).

Premier, Minister of Labour and Attorney-General, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson	
Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. S. Barnes	
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson	
Public Health, Hon. John Bowser	
Agriculture, D. S. Oman	
Crown Lands and Water Supply, Hon. F. G. Clarke	
Education & Forests, Hon. W. Hutchinson	
Honorary Ministers, Hons. W. Kendall, A. R. Robertson, John McWhae, H. J. M. Campbell	
Secretary to the Cabinet, A. A. Farthing...	

Heads of Departments.

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison	£1,600
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford	1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short	696
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott...	456
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway	2,000
Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue	1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O.	1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson	900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles and Master in Equity and Lunacy, H. A. Templeton	1,000
Secretary Lands, J. M. Reed	900
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson	900
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach	1,500
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron	900
Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake	900
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson	800
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy	800
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones	1,500
Victorian Railway Commissioners, E. C. Norman (*chairman*), £2,500; and C. B. Jones	1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot	1,000
Secretary, G. H. Sutton	800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton	650
Penal and Gaols Inspector-General, J. W. K. Freeman	700
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, J. Molloy	576
Chief Commr. of Police, A. G. Sainsbury...	990
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong	725
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin (*acting*)	420
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc.	425
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House	750
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A.	1,100

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £456
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 308,339, and those for the Assembly 818,881.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir John Mark Davies, K.C.M.G. £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Frank Madden 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood.....each 3,000
L. F. B. Cussen 2,500
County Court Judges, J. G. Eagleson, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, and H. C. Winneke.....each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 696
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy 624
Crown Prosecutors, C. J. Z. Wolnarski, £1,000; J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon ... 700
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,100

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 257,726 children on the registers in 1916, the average attendance being about 63 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 57,400 pupils being in attendance at the 495 schools in 1916. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1913-1918, are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	62,776,724
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	66,130,726
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	72,183,927
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	75,504,562
1918	12,361,235	12,141,080	

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1916) 17 banks, with total assets £63,435,125, within the State, and liabilities £60,195,632. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1917, amounted to £28,339,417.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,750,894 acres under cultivation in 1916-17, 3,125,692 were wheat crops and 441,598 oats, and 897,186 acres were cut for hay. In 1916-17, 1,302,660 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in 1916, 488,086 milch cows, producing 59,125,051 lb. of butter and 5,796,092 lb. of cheese; and 687,012 other cattle, 12,576,587 sheep, 254,436 pigs, and 514,403 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1916, the quantity raised—74,587,075 oz.—amounted in value to £297,794,153, the amount produced in 1916 being 276,188 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1916, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £10,271,068 (including building stone, &c., £4,976,588).

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,413 factories, &c., employing 113,834 hands in 1915) are mainly for home consumption. In 1916-17 the chief exports oversea were: Wool, £6,149,212; lead, £501,775; butter, £2,189,025; wheat, flour and biscuit, £5,470,592; leather, £439,706; skins and hides, £548,736; tallow, £246,091; live stock, £84,781; jams and jellies, £371,753; and milk and cream, £311,213. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £696,209 in 1916-17. The principal oversea imports of the State in 1916-17 were:—Iron and steel, £801,045; machines and machinery, £1,152,048; metals and metal manufactures, £956,771; silks, velvets, &c., £1,175,986; apparel and attire, £1,222,945; bags and sacks, £756,624; tea, £617,485; cottons and linens, £2,272,070; woollens, £1,233,799; and timber, £360,487.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1916, a population of 695,640 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 40,691; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 35,790; Geelong, 34,524; Castlemaine, 7,412; Warrnambool, 7,400; Maryborough, 5,000; Hamilton, 4,700; Mildura, 5,200; and Stawell, 4,410.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911	207,358	201,200	408,558
1913	221,605	218,442	440,047
1914	220,550	221,140	441,690
1915	212,080	226,205	438,285
1916	201,998	230,711	432,709
1917	201,433	234,781	436,214

NOTE.—Excluding about 30,000 on Active Service.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1913	12,627	4,693	4,094
1914	12,905	4,713	4,009
1915	11,798	4,694	3,965
1916	11,857	5,077	3,602
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252

Birth rate 26·21, death rate 10·10, marriage rate 7·52 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 53·68 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1911, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Methodists, 100,402; Congregationalists, 23,357; Baptists, 21,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 50,964; Presbyterians, 22,567; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

Physiography.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 78 years' record, is 20·95 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1859 (1914) £4,000
Private Sec., Legh Winter.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. H. W. Brown; Maj. B. S. Connor.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1853 (1916)

Coalition Ministry (April, 1918).

Premier, Chief Secretary, Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P.	£1,000
Treasurer and Minister of Railways, Hon. Sir Richard Butler, M.P.	1,000
Commr. of Public Works, Mines and Marine, Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C.	1,000
Commr. of Crown Lands, Minister of Agriculture and Repatriation, Hon. E. A. Anstey, M.P.	1,000
Attorney-Gen. and Min. of Industry, Hon. H. N. Barwell, LL.B., M.D.	1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. W. H. Harvey, M.L.C.	1,000

Heads of Chief Departments.

Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H. Blinman	£600
Sec. to Attorney-General, G. G. Martin	600
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, C.M.G., I.S.O.	800
Controller of Accounts, A. F. Peacock	600
Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst	575
Secretary of Lands, E. J. Field	800
Surveyor-General, W. N. Pethick	600
Secretary, Local Govt. Dept., T. Duffield	600
Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart	800
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	650
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B.	1,000
President Arbitration Court, Hon. W. Jethev Brown	1,700
Deputy President, N. A. Webb	800
Commr. of Audit, E. W. Giles	800
Do. of Railways, J. McGuire	1,250
Do. of Police, T. Edwards	650
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart	600
Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir	800
Clerk Legis. Council, J. C. Morphett	600
Do. House of Assembly, A. Searcy	600
Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine	625
Dir. of Education, M. M. Maughan, B.A.	800
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner, D.Sc.	600
Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton	600
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Rushton	900
General Traffic Manager, A. N. Day	850
Chief Engineer, J. C. B. Moncrieff	850
Chief Asst. do., F. W. Stephen	675
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S.	
Supt. Public Bldgs., C.E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O.	800
Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D.	1,000
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan, B.A., LL.B.	600
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	800
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins	1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc.	600
Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn	600
Director of Irrigation, S. McIntosh	650
Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S.	425
Government Geologist, L. K. Ward	800
Chairman Central Board of Health, &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B.	850
Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.	600
Commissioner of Taxes, R. W. Small	750
Manager Produce Export Department, G. A. W. Pope	725

Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves	£800
Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy	900
Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt	800
Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar	800
Public Trustee, W. Wright	625
President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit	600

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Edward Lucas, 112 Strand, W.C. 2	£1,200
Sec. and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting	[illegible]
Trade Commissioner, C. F. G. McCann	650

Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 29 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 94,971 (23,461 women) in 1918, those for the Assembly numbering 258,712 (132,043 women).

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G.	£600
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Coneybeer	600

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 60 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 7,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., K.C.	£2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon	1,700
Third Judge, Hon. A. Buchanan	1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 885 State schools, with 2,214 teachers and 70,959 scholars; the expenditure in 1917–18 was £373,656. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 169, with 703 teachers and 12,011 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 400 undergraduates, and 500 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 5 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1914–1918, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1914	4,822,766	4,604,129	33,564,332
1915	3,973,310	4,662,421	35,108,123
1916	4,356,967	4,742,376	37,743,289
1917	4,874,603	5,190,453	39,364,280
1918	5,526,226	5,500,419	40,621,480

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 257 branches and agencies, and £23,427,706 authorised capital, having a total liability of £19,297,914 and assets £17,217,418 in June, 1918. The Savings Banks on June 30, 1918, had 337,708 depositors with £12,897,480 to their credit. About 77 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £31,491,871, averages £72 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 5,148,440 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,778,357 acres, hay 483,040, oats 151,609, barley 103,627, and potatoes 4,737 acres, with 1,304,936 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 24,000,000 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 29,177 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 3,250,000 gallons of wine; 42,000 cwt. of currants, and 35,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock.—There were 6,228,519 sheep in 1917, cattle number 313,045, horses 262,840, pigs 110,365, and goats 9,315.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £1,460,674 in 1917. Over £31,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1917 there were 1,286 factories, employing 26,010 hands, the gross value of the output being £17,392,352, and the wages paid £3,094,094. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £6,775,400. A Department of Chemistry has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand, and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

Value of Production, 1916–17.—Crops, total value, £13,838,432, average per head, £32 2s. 2d.; (cereals, hay, &c., £12,791,983; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £1,046,449); manufactures, £6,060,538; wool, £2,110,354; minerals, £1,460,674; dairying and poultry, £1,754,632; fisheries, £249,500.

Exports of Produce.—A considerable quantity of the produce of South Australia is exported to Great Britain and other oversea countries, the average annual value being about £10,000,000.

The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), manures.

Communication.—There are 3,300 miles of railway in South Australia, 112 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 830 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 40,000,000 letters, 10,000,000 newspapers, 5,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 1,700,000 telegrams.

Ships entered and cleared 1916–17, 1,600. The larger part of the trade is with the U.K., and other British possessions, besides the U.S., France, Italy, Japan and Russia. The export trade is equal to about £35 per inhabitant.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1917) 225,317, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,000), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (11,500), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,500), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathallyn (1,200) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (4,500) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1916, was 669,467.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1911	16,992	6,544	5,169
1912	18,758	6,921	5,628
1913	19,747	6,783	5,662
1914	19,883	6,731	5,895
1915	20,265	7,560	6,141
1916	18,916	7,514	5,208

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1916 was 68·2°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 96·8° and 39·5°; mean barometer, 29·958. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1916 was 52·78 inches, and there were 131 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 9 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., *born* 1858 (1915)	£3,000
Private Sec., T. B. A. Thatcher	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. F. U. Cozens	300
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G., M.A., C.J., *bn.* 1846 (1917).	
President of Legislative Council, Hon. W. Hamilton	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. T. J. Ryan	£1,300
Attorney-General, Hon. T. J. Ryan.	
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. E. G. Theodore	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. John Huxham	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. J. L. Fihelly	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. H. F. Hardacre	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. H. Coyne	1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. William Lennon	1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones, M.L.C.	1,000
Asst. Minister for Justice, Hon. —Gillies	
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., E. H. Abell	500

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Chief Secretary's Dept., P. J. McDermott, C.M.G., I.S.O.	£800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A.	800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.Inst.C.E.	900
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter	600
Treasury, G. L. Beal	800
Public Lands, W. G. Graham	800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	800
Public Instruction, J. D. Story	800
Mines, H. Marshall	800
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Woolcock, B.A.	650
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A.	1,000
Crown Solicitor, W. F. Webb	500
Commissr. of Police, F. C. Urquhart	750
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes	800
Comm. for Railways, C. Evans, C.M.G.	2,250
Dep. Comm. for Railways, Townsville, W. Pagan	1,500
Dep. Comm., Rockhampton, C. F. Pemberton	950

Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L. Archdall, £550; Wm. Harris, £500; A. Dean £500
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris ... 550
Registrar, District Court, and Sheriff, W. H. Carvosso 440
Public Curator, H. D. Brennan 800
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, N. J. Macleod 500
Savings Bank Commr., W. L. Fowles 1,200
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H. 800
Portmaster, W. V. B. Forrester 550
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, Ph.D. 1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1,000
Chief Inspector of Schools, A. S. Kennedy 575
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming 850
Chief Commr. of Stamps, F. J. Bradfield 400
Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell 650
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brenan 475
Director of Museum (vacant) 400
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee 500
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, B.E. 600
Principal, Agricultural College, Cuthbert Potts, B.A. 700
Insurance Commissioner, J. Goodwyn, A.I.A. 1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding, J. Henderson, M.I.M.E. 400
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, and Director of Labour, F. E. Walsh 350
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, John Hargreaves, M.S.E. 500
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers 750
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan 550
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle 600
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J. H. Macarthur, M.B., M.S. 650
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson .. 430
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley 350
Comptroller-General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather 650
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C. 630
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan 500
Secretary, Public Service Board, V. H. B. Madsen, A.C.I.S., A.S.A.A., &c. 330

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Marble Hall, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C. £1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 37 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. Hamilton £1,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. William McCormack 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, M.A., K.C.M.G. £2,500
Pres., Industrial Court, T. W. McCawley 2,000
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Real 2,000
Puisne Judges, C. E. Chubb, K.C. (Southern), L. O. Lukin (Central), W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) ... each £2,0
District Court Judges, Allan W. Macnaughton (also £500 *as Industrial Court Judge*); Charles Jameson; Thomas O'Sullivan, K.C. ..... each 1,0

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. In 1916 there were 1,512 State schools and six High Schools in operation, with 4,0 teachers and an average daily attendance 84,968 children; and 154 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 16,60 A State-aided University was established durin 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the six years ended June 30, 1912-1 are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912	*5,989,347	5,965,692	44,613,197
1913	*6,378,213	6,372,097	50,390,736
1914	*6,973,259	6,962,516	52,164,036
1915	*7,202,658	7,199,399	52,164,336
1916	*7,706,365	7,671,573	56,945,836
1917	*7,880,893	8,134,387	*Not available*

Banking.—The banking deposits on Dec. 31 1916, were £27,597,331, apart from the £11,740,75 (equal to an average of £54 18s. 8d. to each depositor) in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank, and Commonwealth Savings Bank £1,850,725

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 16,570,590 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 10,566,829 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 215,950,840 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 64,773,601 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 44,619,240 acres are held under occupation licence, 238,311 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 173,200 for special purposes, and 231,355 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 206,155 acres, leaving 75,709,879 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1916, 176,973 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1916 included 4,765,657 cattle, 15,524,293 sheep, 697,517 horses, and 129,733 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet-makers, &c.; among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish; "bean" is also much in demand for furniture; black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1916 was £4,021,007. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1916 was valued at £923,951, in 1913 at £1,128,768, and in 1912 at £1,477,979.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1915-6 were: Wool, £3,921,930; gold, £31,742; silver, £6,364; tin, £103,319; copper, £366,146; pearl and tortoise-shell, £26,815; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,766,324; green and preserved fruit, £6,033; sugar, £112; hides and skins, £243,581; marsupial skins, £30,153; tallow, £160,861; live stock, £101,551, and borderwise £995,593; butter, cheese, and milk, £141,118; timber, £11,315.

Towns.

Capital, Brisbane. Population (1916), 168,393. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (12,500), Townsville (17,200), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 23′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,592	93,620	191,211
1914	103,390	97,826	201,416
1915	101,761	99,264	201,025

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1911	5,444	1,924	1,477
1912	5,853	2,037	1,506
1913	5,886	2,132	1,620
1914	6,017	1,918	1,543
1915	5,845	2,015	1,600
1916	5,642	2,056	1,443

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

Physiography.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1915 the mean annual temperature was 54·2°, the mean summer temperature being 61·7°, and that of winter 46·7°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall is about 25 inches.

Government.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Alexander Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1917)	£2,750
Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse	
Lieut.-Governor (vacant).	

Executive Council.

Premier, Chief Sec., and Education, Hon. W. H. Lee	£950
Treasurer and Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G.	750
Att. Gen. and Railways, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G.	750
Lands, Works, &c., Hon. J. B. Hayes	750

Under-Secretaries, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison	450
Under-Treasurer, E. Prettyman	500
Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison	550
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	600
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie	550
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith	1,200
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy	600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel	550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord	475
Chief Health Officer, A. H. Clarke (*acty.*)	600
Government Printer, J. Vail	500
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson	500
Engineer-in-Chief, T. W. Fowler, M.I.C.E.	800
Govt. Statistician, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	
Secretary for Mines, W. H. Wallace	475

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., LL.D., 56 Victoria St., S.W.	
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely	£360

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all aduit Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant, C.M.G.	£350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. Evans	350

The Judicature.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, C.M.G.	£1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp ..... each	1,200

Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers.....	£600
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager ...	550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte.....	600

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 485 State schools in 1916, with 35,827 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State and by private efforts. There is a *University* at Hobart, and special schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1913-1917, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1913	£1,238,085	£1,162,514	£11,302,411
1914	1,154,095	1,219,149	12,265,012
1915	1,224,095	1,384,149	13,133,046
1916	1,376,493	1,340,711	14,671,640
1917	1,369,368	1,402,893	—

Banking.—In 1915 the banks of issue had total assets £4,943,583, and total liabilities £4,390,783. The savings bank deposits on 30 June, 1917, were £2,695,270.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres, on March 1, 1916, 270,526 acres were under crops and 654,072 under artificially sown grass; wheat, 27,789 acres; while 1,641,743 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1917, included 179,360 cattle, 1,702,579 sheep, 53,033 pigs, and 41,422 horses. The wool clip in 1916 was estimated at 10,441,978 lb. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1915 about 47,889,991 super ft., estimated at about £297,588, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals.—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast; over 53,462 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin produced in 1916 was £12,319,363; of silver, £153,796; and of copper, £886,454; iron ore exists, and the value of gold produced in 1916 was £67,072. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1915), 39,948. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,703), Devonport, Zeehan, Ulverstone, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large portions of State, for some hundreds of miles inland, hilly and even mountainous, although altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowh above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in north-west division or the Stirling Ra (3,640 ft.) in the south-west. The greater p of the far interior may be described as a gr tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of wh consists of large areas of sand-dunes, varied wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggl rivers, broken during the summer into a ser of pools, cross the country as far inland as hill-country extends, widening in many ca nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. the area of Western Australia, which is eq to more than half that of European Russ probably about three-fourths is suitable pastoral purposes, immense tracts having alrea been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 squa miles at least are equally fitted for agricultu purposes, more especially for the production wheat, wine, and fruit, considerable areas bei already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and oth minerals in abundance are found in many par and immense tracts of land are covered wi forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1913	180,747	139,937	320,684
1914	179,188	143,830	323,018
1915	171,304	146,712	318,016
1916	159,998	148,808	308,806
1917	158,701	150,722	309,423

The apparent decrease in the male populatio since 1914 exists, of course, only in a technic sense, since it is mainly due to enlistment volunteers for the war. From the inception the recruiting movement to September, 1918, total number of 32,424 men enlisted in the Stat those returned numbering 6,031. The eventu repatriation of the soldiers still at the fro is a matter receiving constant considerati Although this may for some little time eve after the war stem the tide of immigration b crowding the avenues of occupation, this canno be for long in view of the unlimited scope country like Western Australia offers for furthe settlement. It is therefore confidently expecte that shortly after the conclusion of the presen world struggle a better knowledge of the grea resources of this as yet very meagrely people part of the Empire will attract large number of suitable settlers from Great Britain and othe populous countries, particularly as it is the un doubted intention of the Western Australia Government to offer every inducement to th *bonâ fide* immigrant.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	8,689	3,335	2,524
1913	9,218	2,934	2,572
1914	9,204	3,043	2,660
1915	9,017	2,992	2,581
1916	8,563	3,085	2,365
1917	7,882	2,769	1,621

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

Physiography.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 21 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 33 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, and during 1917 45·64; the average for the past 42 years being 33·53.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

Government.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, under which the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G., *born* 1852 (1917) £4,000
Private Sec., Capt. Charles Lionel Grey Matthews Matthews-Donaldson, Royal Irish Rifles (retired) .....
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. George Egbert Holland, Suffolk Regiment.
Hon. Assistant Secretary, Ernest Chase.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone, K.C.M.G., *born* 1844 (1906).

Executive Council (June, 1917).

Premier, Lands and Agriculture, Hon. H. B. Lefroy, C.M.G. £1,500
Col. Secretary and Minister for Education, Hon. H. P. Colebatch 1,300
Works & Trading Concerns, Hon. W. J. George 1,300
Justice, Industries and Forests, Hon. R. T. Robinson, K.C. 1,300
Treasurer, Hon. J. Gardiner 1,300
Railways and Mines, Hon. C. A. Hudson... £1,300
Without Portfolio, Hons. F. E. S. Wilmott, C. F. Baxter, and R. H. Underwood.

Permanent Staff.

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson ... £850
Commr. of Railways, John T. Short..... 2,000
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. 1,300
Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G. 600
Under-Treas. and Cont.-Gen. of Accounts, E. A. Black, A.I.A.W.A. 708
Under-Sec. for Lands & Surveyor-General, H. S. King 804
" *Works*, C. A. Munt 600
" *Mines*, M. J. Calanchini ... 552
" *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 600
" *Agriculture & Industries*, H. C. Trethowan, A.I.A.W.A. 650
Solicitor-General, W. F. Sayer..... 960
Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 804
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar ... 504
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 672
Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville 432
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin..... 800
Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkinson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. 852
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson..... 600
Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, S. Bennett, F.I.A. Lond..... 636
Director of Education, C. R. P. Andrews ... 700
Chief Mech. Engr., E. S. Hume, M.I.M.E. 1,000
Deputy Master Royal Mint, Capt. J. Campbell 1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, E. T. Owen ... 650
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery... 804
Agricultural Commissioner (*Wheat Belts*), G. L. Sutton 756
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland 804
Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S. 504

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. D. Connolly. *Offices*, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. £1,500
Acting Secretary, Morrie Melville Moss...
Inspecting Engineer, Ernest E. Salter..... 576

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir H. Briggs £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George Taylor 700

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. Rooth, and J. A. Northmore.....each 1,700

Education.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during

the year ended June 30, 1918, was £367,293 (including the University, £13,500).

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1914–1918, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1914	5,205,343	5,340,754	34,420,181
1915	5,140,725	5,706,542	37,022,622
1916	5,356,978	5,705,201	39,139,676
1917	4,577,007	5,276,764	40,914,826
1918	4,662,536	5,328,279	42,304,001

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1918, with total assets £13,521,559 and liabilities £10,141,250. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1918, was £4,997,766; in the School Savings Bank, £37,568: and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1918, was £1,183,885. The combined amounts due to State Savings Bank depositors and State School Savings Bank depositors, on June 30, 1918, averaged £16·184 per head of the population, whilst the amount due to Commonwealth Savings Bank depositors on March 31, 1918, averaged £3·824 per head of the population.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to June 30, 1918, totalled approximately £880,000, or nearly £3 per head of the population.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,679,676 acres were under crops in 1917–1918, wheat for grain accounting for 1,249,762 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 957,086 cattle, 6,384,191 sheep, 111,844 pigs, 33,786 goats, and 178,151 horses. There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1916 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the war, a temporary retrogression has set in, the acreage in 1918 being 1,249,762. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. At the conclusion of the war it is anticipated that land settlement will progress even more rapidly than in former years, and that Western Australia will then absorb a constantly increasing stream of immigrants. A very large portion of the south-western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the hills of the Darling Range, and many other portions of the State, produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Live Stock.—The live stock on December 31, 1917, included 957,086 cattle, 6,384,191 sheep, 111,844 pigs, 33,786 goats, and 178,151 horses. Many millions of square miles are available for pastoral purposes.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1916, a total of 953 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 13,844, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £7,346,462.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), have been largely exported, and, just prior to the war, their annual export value was over one million pounds. These two timbers are eminently suitable for every kind of constructional purpose and for use in all kinds of railway rolling-stock. They are already employed in these respects in Great Britain, India, South Africa, Egypt, and elsewhere. Their hardness and durability is remarkable, and the great size of the trees permits of beams and pieces of unusually large dimensions being obtained. For furniture and decorative purposes they are also extensively employed, the beauty of the grain when polished being equal to that of the best Honduras mahogany. Besides these trees the forests contain a wealth of hardwoods, one or other of them suitable for every purpose to which wood can be applied. The beauty of grain and delicacy of marking in nearly all of them recommend them to the furniture manufacturer. Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is peculiar to the forests, and is exported very largely to the East, its essential oil being extracted locally. There are in the forests many barks containing tannin. Some of these are exported, the trade in mallet bark prior to the war having been extensive. The forests are rich in gums and resins. A Bill for their protection and management was introduced into Parliament in September last.

Minerals.—The sensational goldfinds at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1892 and 1893 gave an impetus to Western Australian goldmining which in a few years' time placed this State at the head of all the Australasian colonies as regards gold output—a place which it has retained to the present day. The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 970,317 oz. in 1917, and 593,842 oz. in the first eight months of 1918. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1918, is 32,113,814 fine oz.; of this amount the greater portion was received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Total Production.—The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1916 was £18,548,443, distributed as follows: Agricultural, £5,889,663; Pastoral, £3,670,966; Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-Farming, £691,366; Forestry and Fisheries, £860,959; Mining, £4,893,417; Manufacturing, £2,542,072 (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments).

Industrial Legislation.—Industrial legislation has for many years included industrial arbitration, with the result that wages are not subject to the frequent depreciation prevailing in the older countries.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for the year ended June 30, 1917, was:—Wool, £1,420,291; timber, £310,983; sandalwood, £72,669; pearls and shell, £208,486; hides and skins, £222,506; wheat, £1,619,630; flour, £424,361.

During 1916-17, the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £9,382,210, including £2,598,834 from the United Kingdom, and £4,995,823 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £5,562,966, including £2,807,639 to the United Kingdom and £1,125,865 to other States of Australia. Among the imports it is estimated that products of the soil and of live stock to the value of £1,977,695 were such as might be eventually produced within the State.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1918) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 130,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, is one of unique natural beauty. Other towns are: Fremantle (including suburbs, 20,847), Albany (3,586), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalgoorlie (8,781), Boulder (10,824), Bunbury (3,763), Claremont (4,222), Geraldton (3,478), Midland Junction (3,484), and Northam (3,361).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 25 days.

Water Supply.—Water supply, both in the settled districts and along the stock routes, has been a subject of the Government's most careful consideration ever since settlement extended. The Goldfields water scheme, supplied from the stored waters of the Helena River in the Darling Range, is of world-wide renown, and its history is closely linked with the names of the late Lord Forrest, once Premier of the State, and the late C. Y. O'Connor, its engineer.

Fauna and Flora.—As in other parts of Australia, the fauna is chiefly remarkable for its marsupials. It may, however, be added that Western Australia has a large variety of beautifully coloured birds and many striking songbirds. The flora of the south-west is one of the richest known, the wild flowers of the State being of unusual variety and beauty.

The Aborigines.—As in all countries where the white man has settled among races that cannot in a large measure adapt themselves to his forms of civilisation, the natives, in so far as they existed in the present centres of settlement, are fast dying out, a natural consequence of the loss of their original hunting-grounds. They are of quick intelligence, but disinclined for the application made imperative by civilised modes of life. The Government has taken the best measures available for their protection.

Beauty Spots.—The State, although in many parts possessed of a very fair share of natural beauty, presents but few really striking features beyond the ruggedness of its hills and the grandeur of its forests. On the Warren River, in the south-west, it is not unusual to find karri trees which attain 300 feet in height. The most remarkable special feature is found in the many beautiful limestone caves, those of the Margaret River being of exceptional grandeur and picturesqueness.

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the State of "South" Australia.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	4,560	338	4,898
1901	4,216	595	4,811
1911	2,734	576	3,310
1916	3,839	928	4,767

The population of the Northern Territory on January 1, 1914, was as follows:—Europeans, 2,143; Coloured (practically all Asiatics), 1,445; Aboriginals (estimated), 20,000.

The only railway is from Darwin to Katherine (300 miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a transcontinental railway. The Government have recently initiated a policy whereby every consideration and encouragement will be given to those desiring to settle on the land, suitable areas for tropical agriculture being granted rent free during the original settler's lifetime or for a period of 21 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situate 1½ miles west of the town. Portions of the country are well adapted for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and successful results have been obtained from experiments with Indian wheat. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, and the shell is of good quality. The country's mineral resources are great, but are as yet undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin have been found in considerable quantities, pointing to a great future for the mining industry. Horse-breeding stations under Government supervision are to be established at an early date for remount purposes, and the Government have recently started experimental farms with favourable prospects. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin

which will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other states for disposal.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 63 inches per annum, but further inland it diminishes gradually till, at the southern end of the Territory, it is not more than 8 to 10 inches. Speaking broadly, the country is generally suitable for cattle raising, and recent investigation has shown that much country previously considered desert wastes is capable of use. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. The staple industry of the Territory is undoubtedly pastoral. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep. Immense freezing works have been erected at Darwin. The Territory is blessed in many parts with abundant surface waters, and, where this does not occur, water can be obtained at shallow depths by sinking. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful; crocodile are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle abound in parts and kangaroo and other marsupials are very plentiful. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connexion with sport, but offers greater inducements in this direction than any other part of the continent. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria.

Administrator, J. A. Gilruth.
Private Sec. (vacant).
Judge, Supreme Court, His Honour Mr. Justice J. D. J. Bevan.
Director of Mines, T. G. Oliver.
Director of Lands, T. J. Worgan (*acting*).
Government Secretary, H. E. Carey.
Supt. of Railways, R. J. Evans.
Supt. of Public Works, W. C. Kellaway.
Supervisor, State Hotels, J. Callan.

PAPUA.

(British New Guinea.)

The total area of Papua is about 90,600 sq. miles, with an estimated native population of 200,000. The territory, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world. It lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0′ and 12° 0′ S. lat. and between 130° 50′ and 154° 30′ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 200 in number, form part of the Territory. Papua was discovered in 1511, and was first claimed by the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the Australasian Governments guaranteeing £15,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration. The Territory was annexed by the Crown in 1888. The Imperial Government has contributed some £52,000 towards the founding of the Possession. In 1901 the Commonwealth Government took it over as a Territory of the Commonwealth. The two largest rivers are the Fly and the Purari. It is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 13,150 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. The chief exports are copra, rubber, sisal hemp and copper ore. Tobacco is being cultivated and a factory is established at Moresby. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. Gold to the value of £37,987 was exported in 1917, and copper ore to the value of £10,000. The imports were valued at £271,640 in 1916–17, and the exports at £156,535. The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) in the north on September 24, 1914.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant Governor of Papua, His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray, C.M.G., *born* 1861 (with allowance £450) £1,250
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion 700
Commr. for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith... 800
Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick..... 600
Chief Med. Officer (*actg.*), W. M. Strong, M.D. 625
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. B. W. Bramell 600

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lt.-Governor.
Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert £1,000

FINANCE.

The revenue, imports and exports, and shipping of Papua for the six years ended June 30, 1917, are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£
1911–12	51,034	235,369	99,990
1912–13	52,335	218,323	128,016
1913–14	84,704	212,134	123,140
1914–15	81,962	202,055	99,354
1915–16	79,311	223,040	125,428
1916–17	62,920	271,640	156,535

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in December, 1915, was 829.

Administrator, M. V. Murphy.
President, Executive Council, C. C. R. Nobbs.

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	European Population. Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.
North Island and Islets	44,130	476,732	563,729	651,072
South Island and Islets	58,120	411,340	444,120	447,809
Stewart Island and Islets	662	304	357	349
Chatham Islands	372	197	258	219
Auckland Islands	224			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	5	4	...
Cook Islands	150	12,340	12,598	12,797
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Maori Population	...	47,731	49,844	49,776
Total	103,860	948,649	1,070,910	1,162,022

NOTE.—The North Island figures for 1916 include all troops in camp, no military camps being in the South Island.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1913	27,935	44,588	72,523	10,119	30,369	40,488	8,813
1914	28,338	37,646	65,984	10,148	*32,506	42,654	9,280
1915	27,882	*25,551	53,433	9,966	*22,476	32,442	10,028
1916	28,509	*21,799	50,308	10,596	*21,163	31,759	8,213
1917	28,239	*15,649	43,889	10,528	*13,869	24,397	6,417

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	...	...
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1916.	Religions.	1911.	1916.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,093,024	Church of England	41·14	41·75
Maoris	45,653	46,247	Presbyterians	23·32	23·71
,, Half-caste	4,181	6,750	Methodists	9·43	9·64
Chinese	2,630	2,147	Roman Catholics	13·97	13·79
Other race aliens	...	1,057			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 44 in. (days with rain 155).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on 13 December, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on 3 May, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O. £7,000
Private Sec., Gavin M. Hamilton.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. J. Gage Williams (19th Hussars), Hon. Lieut. H. G. Helmore, Lieut. H. G. de F. Garland, M.C., Lieut. E. W. J. Millton, and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Boscawen (extra).
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. Sir A. H. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (temp. Maj.-Gen.); Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D.; Col. G. F. C. Campbell, V.D.; Col. R. Logan, C.B.; Col. R. A. Chaffey, V.D.; Col. J. C. Nichols, V.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1917.
(Formed 15th August, 1915.)

The Executive Council now consists of:—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister, Minister of Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Valuation and Electoral Departments, Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey £1,600

Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Public Trust, and Government Life Insurance Departments, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Bt., K.C.M.G. £1,000
Minister of Defence and Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Hon. Sir J. Allen, K.C.B. 1,000
Minister of Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries 1,300
Minister of Public Works, and Minister in Charge of Roads Dept., Hon. Sir William Fraser 1,000
Minister of Internal Affairs, Public Health, Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, Printing and Stationery, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics and Laboratory Departments, Hon. G. W. Russell 1,000
Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies, Pensions, Advertising, and National Provident Fund Departments, Hon. A. M. Myers 1,000
Attorney-General, Minister of Immigration and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,000

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Minister of Agriculture, Mines, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Public Buildings, Inspection of Machinery, State Fire and Accident Insurance, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. W. D. S. MacDonald £2,000
Minister of Education, and Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies, Hon. J. A. Hanan .....
Minister of Justice, Marine and Stamp Duties, Hon. T. M. Wilford 1,000
Minister of Lands, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements and Scenery Preservation, Hon. D H. Guthrie 1,000
Representing the Native Race, Minister of the Cook Islands, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare ... 400
Clerk of the Executive Council, James Frank Andrews, I.S.O., J.P. 625

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Public Service Commr., D. Robertson, I.S.O. £1,300
Asst. Public Service Commissioner, A. D. Thomson 1,000
Solicitor-General, J. W. Salmond, LL.D., K.C. 1,250
Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,000
Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S. 1,000
Public Trustee, R. Triggs 1,000
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M. 1,000
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer, T. H. A. Valintine, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.C.P., R.C.S.... 950

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Internal Affairs, James Hislop £750
Treasury, Col. G. F. C. Campbell, V.D 1,000
Customs, W. B. Montgomery 900
Education, W. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.D. ... 900
Justice (also Native, and Cook Islands), G. C. B. Jordan 850
Crown Solicitor, P. S. K. Macassey 900
Commissioner of Police, J. O'Donovan 600
Public Works, W. S. Short 900
Lands, T. N. Brodrick 850
Surveyor-General, E. H. Wilmot 700
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook 525
Govt. Statistician, M. Fraser 550
Govt. Printer, Marcus F. Marks... 650
Taxes, D. G. Clark 850
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan 700
Railways, E. H. Riley 3,000
Gen. Post Office, W. R. Morris, I.S.O. 1,000
Telegraph Engineer, J. Orchiston, M.I.E.E. 900
Stamps, P. C. Corliss 800
Land and Deeds, C. G. Bridges 725
Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. 600
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. 500
Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S. 750
Agriculture, C. J. Reakes, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc 800
Tourist Dept., B. M. Wilson 675
Govt. Balneologist. 1,000
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley 650
Marine, G. Allport 750
Pensions, G. C. Fache 650

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., New Zealand Government Offices, 413 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000
Secretary, Capt. T. E. Donne 750

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only) at present consisting of 38 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council. An Act providing for an elective Legislative Council has been passed.

Speaker of the Legislative Council (vacant).
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir F. W. Lang, Kt. Bach.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 6 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking, W. B. Edwards, T. Cooper, W. A. Sim, A. L. Herdman each 1,800

In 1917, 29,412 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 34,289. Convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were (Europeans) 362. Civil cases, to number of 242, were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £100,447.

POLICE.

On 31 March, 1917, the strength of the Police Force was 898 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,280 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1917, 4s. 3d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies £8,720,250
Indebtedness, 31 Mar., 1917 25,333,992

PASSPORTS.

After 1 Oct., 1916, no person over 15 years will be permitted to land, unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N.Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison); the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 9 batteries N.Z. Field Artillery; 9 companies N.Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 companies N.Z. Engineers; 2 battalions N.Z. Railway Corps; 17 battalions Infantry; 8 companies N.Z. Signal Corps; the N.Z. Army Service Corps; 2 battalions N.Z. Post and Telegraph Corps; 8 field ambulances N.Z. Medical Corps; the N.Z. Veterinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs; and the Senior Cadets.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, *Territorial* 18–25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world. The Dominion has contributed an Expeditionary Force of more than 100,000 men, completely equipped, and its services in the war have been most valuable.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. Robin, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Navy.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provided for the establishment of a N.Z. Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for two years. The 3rd-class cruiser *Philomel* has been handed over to the Dominion by the Imperial Government as the nucleus of a New Zealand-owned navy, to be, however, placed at the disposal of the Home Government in time of war. A number of small vessels, formerly belonging to the Australian Squadron, are located in N.Z. waters. In 1909 the Dominion presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* (18,000 tons) to the Imperial Government. The Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

Naval Adviser, Capt. Hall-Thompson, R.N.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended 31 March, 1914–1918, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1914	£13,229,661	£11,825,864	£99,730,427
1915	12,451,945	12,379,803	100,059,910
1916	14,507,530	12,493,107	109,637,397
1917	18,355,194	14,058,770	129,836,105
1918	20,206,222	15,120,288	150,840,055

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended 31 March, 1918, was £12,340,853, representing £11 3*s.* 6*d.* per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£3,601,383
Land-tax	1,385,708
Income-tax	5,619,561
Death Duties	805,511
Other taxes	928,690

Land Valuation.—

	Unimproved value of North Island land	South Island.
	£156,700,141	£94,387,567
Value of improvements	98,777,793	55,660,570
Capital value	255,417,934	150,048,137

Banking.—At the end of 1917 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets, £44,979,616 ; liabilities, £43,541,961 ; value of notes in circulation, £5,410,957.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of 1917, 651,532 depositors, having £31,917,099 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1916) 2,355 public primary schools, with 5,366 teachers and 185,884 scholars ; there are also 305 private schools, with 23,412 scholars, and, in addition, 131 schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 33 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 1,985 students in 1916) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and 41,262,193 acres of this were in occupation in 1916, this acreage representing 77,229 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. Preliminary figures show that the area under wheat in 1917–18 was 276,877 acres, giving a yield of 6,761,249 bushels. An area of 153,399 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 4,785,391 bushels ; while 307,625 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were : barley, 19,289 ; rye-grass, 68,721 ; and potatoes, 22,635. An area of 441,295 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1918 (preliminary figures) numbered 2,888,214 ; sheep, 26,538,302 ; pigs, 258,269 ; and horses, 378,991. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1917 being 2,068,419 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1917 being 46,158,590 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1913–17 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913	£22,288,302	£22,986,722	£45,275,024
1914	21,856,096	26,261,447	48,117,534
1915	21,728,834	31,748,912	53,477,746
1916	26,339,283	33,286,937	59,626,220
1917*	20,742,124	30,613,184	51,355,308

The principal articles of import and export in 1916 and 1917 were :—

	Imports. 1916.	1917.
Spirits and Alcoholic Liquors	£873,468	£621,306
Beverages (non-alcoholic)	547,401	510,248
Tobacco and preparations thereof	717,822	446,308
Foodstuffs (excluding Sugar)	1,478,768	1,665,261
Sugar	986,766	1,136,722
Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres	7,316,723	5,759,900
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	1,088,659	1,046,811
Metal Manufactures (other than Machry. & Machines)	2,589,784	1,654,523
Machinery and Machines	1,186,903	956,132
Paper and Stationery	1,118,004	929,356
Drugs, Chemicals, and Druggists' Wares	890,980	741,776

* Excluding gold and specie.

	Exports.	
	1916.	1917.
Wool	£12,386,074	£12,175,366
Frozen Meat	7,271,318	5,982,404
Butter and Cheese	6,146,603	5,986,802
Skins, Hides and Pelts	1,667,679	1,861,817
Gold	*	*
Phormium Fibre	1,001,725	1,197,396

* Not available for publication.

The external trade of 1917 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£8,594,010	£26,023,396
Australia	2,636,149	1,460,980
United States	4,294,279	1,894,317
Fiji	1,198,589	167,024
India and Ceylon	1,043,615	16,557
Canada	771,952	961,653
Japan	693,808	4,388
France	258,574	481,792

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1918, there were 2,983 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1917–18 was 11,408,156, while goods carried amounted to 5,742,969 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £4,687,700 and £3,042,906 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1917 the vessels entered inwards numbered 543 (tonnage, 1,405,776), and those entered outwards 547 (tonnage, 1,381,884), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1917) 253,346,812 letters and postcards, 40,366,792 newspapers, 44,934,218 books and packets, and 6,314,875 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,346 post-offices. There are 13,687 miles of telegraph line, with 50,291 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 11,624,670.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns at the Census of 15 October, 1916, was as follows: —Wellington,* 95,235; Auckland,* 133,712; Dunedin,* 68,716; Christchurch,* 92,733; Invercargill,† 17,862; Napier,† 15,131; Gisborne,† 12,660; Palmerston North,† 14,006; Nelson,† 9,962; Timaru, 13,716; Wanganui,† 19,517; Greymouth,† 8,373; and New Plymouth,† 9,795.

* Metropolitan area. † Suburban area.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Antipodes Group (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long., have a population of 219 Europeans and 258 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Reirson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow Island, which are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population at the Census of 1916 numbered 12,797, all except 265 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1917) were valued at £69,590, and the imports at £93,140. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,853, and a European population of 211. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, F. W. Platts £700

Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 500

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long., are uninhabited.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

(In other words, the longitude in time.)

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Constantinople	1 56 P.M.	Melbourne	9 40 P.M.
Auckland (N.Z.)	11 39 P.M.	Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Moscow	2 30 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Newfndland, S. Jns.	8 29 A.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Florence	0 45 P.M.	New York	7 4 A.M.
Bombay	4 51 P.M.	Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.
Boston, Mass.	7 16 A.M.	Hobart	9 49 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.
Brisbane, Qnsland.	10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.	Penzance	11 37 A.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aus.	7 43 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Madras	5 21 P.M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 59 A.M.
Cape Town	1 14 P.M.	Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby	10 4 P.M.
Chicago, Ill.	6 10 A.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.
				Quebec	7 15 A.M.
				Rome	0 50 P.M.
				Rotterdam	0 28 P.M.
				San Francisco, Cal.	3 52 A.M.
				St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
				Stockholm	1 12 P.M.
				Suez	2 10 P.M.
				Sydney, N.S.W.	10 5 P.M.
				Toronto	6 42 A.M.
				Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
				Vienna	1 5 P.M.

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Zone Standard Time* has been adopted generally throughout the world (*see* p. 94).

Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,430	1,269,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	528,174
Total	473,075	5,175,824	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or Whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were:—Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase, 1904-11, of 14·28 per cent.); natives, 3,491,056 (increase, 1904-11, of 15·12 per cent.); and other coloured races 567,962 (increase, 1904-11, of 19·40 per cent.). The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15·72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58 per cent.; in 1911, 21·37 per cent.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal,

but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (*Pretoria*), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. £10,000
Secretary, P. Horsfall; H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. (*acting*) 800
Comptroller, Capt. G. F. Lawrence, South Staffordshire Regt. 450
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. C. A. E. FitzRoy, Royal Welsh Fusiliers 300
Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch 600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C. £3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G. 2,500
Minister of Defence, Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education, Hon. F. S. Malan 2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. H. Burton, K.C. £2,500
Minister of Finance, Thomas Orr, C.M.G. 2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Senator the Hon. Sir J. H. Meiring Beck 2,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. H. C. van Heerden 2,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. Col. H. Mentz ... 2,500
Minister without Portfolio, Senator Hon. Sir J. A. C. Graaff.

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson £800
Private Secretary, G. Brebner.

Controller and Auditor-General, W. E. Gurney £2,000
Agriculture, F. B. Smith 1,500
Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.Vo. 1,500
Mines, H. W. Smythe 1,500
Finance, J. R. Leisk, C.M.G. 1,500
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, H. R. R. Eaton 1,500
Lands, G. R. Hughes 1,260
Justice, J. de V. Roos 1,800
Native Affairs, E. E. Dower 1,350
Education, G. Hofmeyr, C.M.G. 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., Jeremiah Wilson, C.M.G. 1,500
Mining Engineer, R. N. Kotze 2,000
Defence, H. R. M. Bourne 1,100
Public Works, C. Murray 1,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

Rt. Hon. William Philip Schreiner, C.M.G., K.C. *High Commissioner's Office*, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary, R. A. Blankenberg, O.B.E.
Asst. do., (vacant).
Trades Commissioner, A. H. Canham (*acting*), 90 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 130 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 45 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon F. W. Reitz £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir J. T. Molteno, K.C. 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION (Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. C. G. Maasdorp £2,750
Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers and Hon. Sir Henry Juta.
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser 800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Sir Henry H. Juta £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir E. J. Buchanan, Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, Hon. M. W. Searle, and Hon. F. G. Gardiner...each 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale 800

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. T. L. Graham £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton and Hon. V. Sampson ..... each 2,250
Registrar, R. G. Russouw 700

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir J. H. Lange £2,250
Assistant Registrar, W. G. Hoal 280

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers £3,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £3,000; Hon. R. Gregorowski 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. L. C. B. Juta 800

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C. £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., and Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C. ..... each 2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister 675

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff £1,300
Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick, Hon. C. G. Jackson ..... each 1,200
Registrar, W. H. Acutt 600

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp £2,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Ward; Hon. A. J. McGregor 2,250
Registrar, W. Mungeam 800

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett £970
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman 1,000
Master (Natal Provincial Division), R. J. Barry 750
Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), M. L. Neethling 775

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice, The Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C. £2,500
Secretary for Justice and Director of Prisons, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B. 1,800
Under-Secretary for Justice, (vacant) 1,070
Chief Clerks, F. J. Jansen (*acting*), £750; D. D. Keay 800

Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,500; L. G. Nightingale, £1,100; Dr. W. E. Bok £1,000
Attorney-General (Transvaal), C. W. de Villiers 1,800
Professional Assistant, Dr. A. A. Schoch 700
Attorney-General (Cape), E. W. Douglass 1,500
Professional Assistant, C. W. H. Lansdown 800
Attorney-General (Natal), J. Barclay Lloyd 1,200
Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager 1,200
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal, Griqualand, and Bechuanaland), O. W. Staten 800
Inspecting Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons (Cape Western), W. B. Magennis 800
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Eastern and O. F. State), R. C. Lloyd 700
Inspecting Magistrate (Natal) & Inspector of Prisons (Natal and Native Territories, Cape), J. S. Ente 800

POLICE.

Commissioner, South African Police, T. G. Truter, C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div., and Secretary, H. C. Bredell 1,000

PATENTS OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Companies, Transvaal Provinces), C. W. T. B. Juta £800
Chief Clerk and Examiner, H. D. Wedlake 550

DEFENCE.

At the commencement of the war, the S.A. Government undertook the defence of the Union, thus freeing the Imperial troops for service elsewhere.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on the 1st April, 1913.

The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1913.

A Cadet organisation is also in existence, and Rifle Associations have been formed.

In October, 1914, a rebellion broke out, and the rebels attempted to join forces with the Germans of the neighbouring Colony. The Union forces, under the command of General Botha, met the outbreak successfully. An expedition to German South-West Africa, which followed, resulted in the surrender of the German forces on the 9th July, 1915, and the taking over of the administration of that territory by the Government of the Union.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with :—

(*a*) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, established 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees, but has no teaching institution. (*b*) The South African College, Cape Town (1829). (*c*) Victoria College, Stellenbosch (1881). (*d*) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (*e*) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907). (*f*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*g*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*h*) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg (1910). (*i*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

In the Session of 1916 three Acts were passed providing for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges. The last-named University to be styled the University of South Africa.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has at present 23 students.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1916 was 1,353. The State expenditure on higher education during 1916-17 was £114,500.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31, 1918, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1914-1915	14,265,097	16,253,140
1915-1916	16,556,396	16,158,478
1916-1917	17,690,536	17,487,456
1917-1918	18,408,625	17,845,376

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1916, was £150,832,734, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
3%	54,105,113	...
3½%	26,650,761	2,335,790
3¾%	3,000,000	...
4%	36,888,475	8,144,987
4½%	4,024,465	15,263,636
5%	419,507	...
	£125,088,321	£25,744,413

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; whilst the Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the two years ended March 31, 1916, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1914–15	1,058,088	2,264,790	3,332,875	3,346,125
1915–16	1,134,566	2,049,627	3,184,193	3,365,533

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1916 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	136,395,191 lb.	£6,501,376
Mohair	17,374,068 lb.	1,115,281
Hides	19,450,001 lb.	811,338
Skins	38,927,132 lb.	1,513,391
Ostrich Feathers	452,080 lb.	486,362
Mealies	1,746,030 muids	877,368
Fruit, fresh	340,897 pkgs.	65,832
Wattle Bark	114,923,934 lb.	269,794

Production of Crops, 1911.

Provincial Statistics in 1,000 *muids* (*muid* of wheat, maize, peas or beans = 200 lb.; of oats and potatoes, 150 lb.; of barley, 160 lb.; of onions, 120 lb.).

Crop.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	1,305	7	155	233
Oats	1,229	44	265	633
Barley	374	3	12	19
Maize	1,728	1,806	3,311	1,788
Kafir Corn	299	594	463	191
Rye	169	1	1	31
Peas and Beans	144	44	82	10
Potatoes	415	203	411	200
Sweet do.	250	286	99	3
Onions	106	5	38	8
Tobacco ...1,000 lb.	3,767	2,685	7,702	807
Tea ...1,000 lb.	...	5,007	...	...
Sugar ...tons	...	79,633	...	...

Agricultural Statistics, 1911.

Morgen (2·11654 acres).

Province.	Cultivated.	Fallow.	Grazing.
Cape	974,266	376,873	58,058,667
Natal	481,807	106,972	4,293,298
Transvaal	954,825	223,094	14,297,851
O.F.S.	872,073	185,990	13,295,422

Live Stock, 1911.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle	2,715,330	456,087	1,339,298	1,286,234
Horses	333,962	75,567	89,160	220,725
Sheep	16,259,126	2,344,147	4,278,992	8,551,815
Goats	5,964,068	1,188,482	1,355,738	409,984
Pigs	505,730	110,332	302,882	162,656
Mules	47,059	15,602	25,275	5,995
Asses	191,086	28,018	106,048	11,558
Ostriches	728,087	4,111	5,441	9,097

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last twelve months, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1915–16 was £40,434,882 sterling, and this amount is expected to be considerably exceeded when the returns are available for 1916–17 census, which was taken in January to March, 1918. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the war may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1915–16 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1915-16.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	25,800,000 lb.	—
Amount received for scouring	—	65,813
Fellmongeries—		
Value of hides and skins treated	—	142,500
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	455,154
Hides & skins tanned	—	270,413
Wattle bark used	6,000 tons	22,683
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	53,261
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	2,021,475 lb.	107,524
Lard produced	190,849 lb.	8,461
Value of pigs used	—	76,332
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	7,877,271 lb.	558,156
Butter-fat used	7,500,699 lb.	—
Cheese produced	978,301 lb.	44,787
Milk used	999,132 gall.	—
Fish Preserving Works—		
Crayfish canned	59,391 cases	90,684
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	149,439 tons	—
Imported wheat treated	85,821 ,,	—
Maize treated	287,474 ,,	—
Sugar Mills—		
Sugar produced	117,768 tons	1,875,364
Sugar-cane crushed	1,362,738 ,,	—
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	6,452,000 lb.	265,032
Cigars and cheroots made	10,480,000	25,923
Cigarettes made	959,343,000	734,600
South African leaf used	7,992,244 lb.	248,109
Imported leaf used	466,020 lb.	134,114
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	493,044
Furniture Factories—		
Value of furniture (including chairs and mattresses) made	—	502,237
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	24,795 tons	882,320
Glycerine produced	850 ,,	49,128
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	14,604 tons	625,836
Paraffin wax used	8,252 ,,	305,579
Stearine used	1,154 ,,	69,400

Agricultural Production.—The output of sugar from Natal last season (1916-17) was estimated at 115,000 tons, and would have been greater but for adverse climate conditions, while the crop of tea in the same province was estimated at 1,747,000 lb. (season 1916-17). Among other commodities it is estimated that 9,800,000 muids of maize (1916-17), 1,500,000 muids of wheat (1916—a bad season), 15,013,557 lb. of butter (1916), 1,975,487 lb. of cheese (1916) were produced in the Union for the periods stated. A serious slump prevails in the ostrich feather industry, the average yearly export being £1,747,000 less during the years 1914-16 as compared with the years 1911-13; but on the other hand, considerable progress has been made in the production of tobacco, jams, dried fruit, potatoes, &c., while instead of importing such articles as fresh meat, eggs, and butter, as was formerly necessary, these commodities are now being exported.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1916 was £50,593,359, the main items being:—

	£		£
Gold	39,490,990	Lime	115,750
Diamonds	5,728,391	Silver	106,311
Coal	2,739,665	Salt	106,303
Copper	1,137,380	Asbestos	83,070
Tin	339,571	Soda	25,121

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1916	9,296,964 fine oz.	£39,490,990

The labour employed in the gold industry in January, 1917, was 23,175 whites and 203,046 coloured. Of these, 23,168 whites and 203,003 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1917.

Diamonds.

1911	£3,746,724
1912	10,061,489
1913	11,389,807
1914	5,487,194
1915	399,810
1916	2,346,330 carats 5,728,391
1917	2,902,416 ,, 7,713,810

The sales amounted to £6,170,906.

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in January, 1917: Transvaal, 1,883 whites, 7,368 coloured; Cape, 3,079 whites, 20,413 coloured; O.F.S., 409 whites, 2,916 coloured; a total of 5,371 whites and 30,697 coloured (4,019 whites and 10,709 coloured in January, 1916).

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1916.

Transvaal	6,136,913 tons	£1,382,680
Cape	41,752 ,,	24,092
O.F.S.	762,576 ,,	198,699
Natal	3,066,261 ,,	1,134,194
Totals	10,007,502 ,,	£2,739,665

The labour employed in coal mining in January, 1917, was: Transvaal, 709 whites, 14,355 coloured; Cape, 29 whites, 354 coloured; O.F.S., 237 whites, 2,183 coloured; Natal, 567 whites, 12,928 coloured;

a total of 1,442 whites and 29,817 coloured (1,263 whites and 24,859 coloured, January, 1916).

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output of 968,935 fine ozs., valued at £106,311, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

12,243 tons of matte and concentrates, valued at £663,304, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 10,599 tons of matte and ore, valued at £474,076, from the Cape. The figures for 1915 are 14,997 tons (£525,106) and 13,973 tons (£519,208) respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

3,235 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £336,235, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 29 tons, valued at £3,436, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1915 are 3,471 tons, valued at £331,420, including 40 tons for the Cape Province, valued at £4,332.

Salt.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1916.

Transvaal	6,592 tons	£10,763
Cape	25,505 ,,	54,528
O.F.S.	24,170 ,,	41,012
Totals	56,267 ,,	£106,303

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1916 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £279,400, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., £665,348, compared with £271,015 and £598,631 respectively for 1915.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1912–1916 (exclusive of specie) was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1912	38,838,960	62,974,219	101,813,179
1913	41,828,841	66,569,364	108,398,205
1914	35,354,971	39,933,612	75,288,583
1915	31,810,717	16,664,991	48,475,708
1916	40,399,945	23,759,191	64,159,136

The principal articles imported and exported in 1915 and 1916 were :—

Imports.	1915.	1916.
	£	£
Apparel	1,938,727	2,882,096
Arms and Ammunition	171,390	347,998
Bags	642,547	689,526
Cotton Manufactures	3,278,719	5,354,687
Drugs and Chemicals	1,072,957	1,164,077
Electrical Wire and Fittings	293,981	535,405
Food and Drink	6,113,337	5,809,075
Furniture	357,782	517,794
Glycerine	363,133	375,299
Haberdashery	932,881	1,227,048
Hardware	1,004,082	1,395,519
Hats and Caps	209,667	342,121
Implements: Agricultural	259,924	446,618
Iron and Steel	898,501	1,233,065
Leather Manufactures	1,272,981	1,709,041
Machinery	1,888,423	2,138,790
Oils	826,522	1,108,301
Tobacco	109,026	134,028
Wax (Candle)	198,483	324,534
Wood and Timber	636,615	1,002,254
Woollen Manufactures	727,472	954,067

Exports.	1915.	1916.
	£	£
Asbestos	44,488	68,826
Bark Wattle	195,244	272,363
Buchu Leaves	23,767	21,685
Coal	1,739,645	2,311,270
Copper	702,058	980,306
Diamonds	1,676,138	5,279,976
Dynamite	160,767	580,271
Feathers, Ostrich	743,772	486,362
Fish	132,252	161,267
Fodder	58,361	32,358
Fruit	84,505	96,384
Gold	*	*
Hides and Skins	1,678,467	2,331,928
Mohair	687,635	1,115,685
Oil: Whale	82,203	66,289
Sugar	50,966	72,070
Tin Ore	385,901	238,890
Tobacco	81,157	120,235
Wines	29,744	43,089
Wool	5,380,281	6,601,657

70·0 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1916.

Imports from U.K. (1917) £20,041,401
Exports to U.K. (1917) 11,416,956

Imports of specie amounted to £1,110,111 in 1911, £1,006,250 in 1912, £968,236 in 1913, £1,036,890 in 1914, £2,022,825 in 1915, and £785,036 in 1916.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1915 and 1916 :—

Imports from	1915. Value.	1915. Per cent.	1916. Value.	1916. Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	17,686,780	58·3	23,340,967	57·8
Australia	458,939	1·5	1,309,743	3·2
India	1,301,038	4·3	1,498,971	3·7
Canada	1,005,160	3·3	887,664	2·2
Other British Possessions	384,322	1·3	526,014	1·3
Total British Possessions	3,149,459	10·4	4,222,392	10·4
Total — British Empire	20,836,239	68·7	27,563,359	68·2

* Particulars of the export of gold will not be available until the cessation of hostilities.

Imports from	1915. Value.	1915. Per cent.	1916. Value.	1916. Per cent.
Foreign Countries	£		£	
Germany	119,829	0·4	38,762	·1
United States	4,532,053	14·9	6,240,381	15·4
Belgium	31,118	0·1	29,121	·1
Sweden	466,874	1·5	914,693	2·3
Holland	521,391	1·7	536,243	1·3
Brazil	492,291	1·6	521,246	1·3
France	494,153	1·6	517,113	1·3
Other Foreign Countries	2,833,702	9·5	4,040,729	10·0
Total Foreign Countries	9,491,411	31·3	12,838,288	31·8
Total Imports	30,327,650	100·0	40,401,647	100·0

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA. SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a *white population* exceeding 10,000 at the Census of 1911 :—

City.	Pop. 1904.	Pop. 1911.
Johannesburg (*T.*)	83,363	119,953
Durban (*N.*)	31,302	31,783
Cape Town (*C.*)	44,203	29,863
Pretoria (*T.*)	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth (*C.*)	21,987	18,190
Woodstock (*C.*)	21,530	17,957
Germiston (*T.*)	9,123	15,579
Maritzburg (*N.*)	15,806	14,737
Bloemfontein (*O.F.S.*)	15,501	14,720
Kimberley (*C.*)	13,556	13,598
Krugersdorp (*T.*)	6,946	13,132
East London (*C.*)	14,686	12,279
Boksburg (*C.*)	4,175	11,529

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of 1916 was 9,419 miles (comprising Cape 4,185, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,650, and Natal 1,242), of which 8,899 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 520 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to 31 December, 1916, amounted to £76,097,197, plus £15,278,959 in respect of rolling stock, or a total of £91,376,156, while £264,726 was spent in new construction. The gross earnings for 1916 were £13,257,067, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £988,750. Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to £8,386,273, or 63·3 per cent., of the gross revenue, as compared with £7,499,306, or 61·5 per cent., of the gross revenue for the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1916 there were in the Union 2,522 post and telegraph offices open. 113,251,801 inland letters and cards, 66,952,997 newspapers, books, and circulars, and 5,692,873 telegrams were received and despatched in 1916. The number of money orders issued during the year was 383,010, and the value £2,298,229, while 337,638 orders of the value of £2,005,131 were paid. 3,681,262 postal orders amounting to £2,249,173 were issued, and 3,102,906, valued at £1,824,122, paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £1,028,939, and the expenditure £1,010,032; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £746,750, and the expenditure £673,355. 16,036 miles of telegraph line, carrying 54,031 miles of wire, were open. 2,436 wireless messages were dealt with. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of 1916 was 271,222, the amount to their credit being £6,724,358.

Shipping.—In 1916 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was :—

Entered—4,357 vessels of 11,314,809 tons net.
Cleared—4,288 „ „ 11,014,500 „

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows :—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.
Members, Sir Thomas Hyslop, The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.
Secretary, G. W. Pilkington.

Chief Officers :

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Sir W. W. Hoy, Kt.
Asst. do., Johannesburg, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G., V.D.
Assistant do., Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.
Assistant do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.
Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tippett, M.I.C.E.
Chief Mech. Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, R. B. Gettliffe.
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

South-West Africa.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies approximately between 17° 18′–29° 10′ S. lat. and 11° 40′–21° E. long., having an estimated area of 322,200 square miles, and a population of about 120,000.

In accordance with a census taken on January 1, 1913, the white population was 14,830, and the native population (excluding Ovamboland and the Caprivi Zipfel) was 78,870. The number of natives in the areas excluded has been estimated to be between 150,000 and 200,000. The principal native races in the Protectorate are Hottentots, Bushmen, Bergdamaras, Hereros, Ovambos, and Bastards.

The inhabitants are principally Animists. The northern district is known as *Ovamboland*, the central part as *Damaraland* (or *Hereroland*), and the southern portion as *Great Namaqualand*. The white population in 1913 was 14,830. Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. The exports (valued at £3,515,141 in 1913) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble, and diamonds; the imports (£2,171,230 in 1913) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways, prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows :—(1) The Otavi line, extending from Swakopmund to Tsumeb, with branches from Onguati to Karibib and Otavi to Grootfontein (421 miles). (2) The

State (Northern) railways, extending from Swakopmund *viâ* Jakalswater to Karibib and Windhuk (240 miles). (3) The North and South Railway, extending from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (314 miles). (4) The Southern Railway, extending from Luderitzbuch to Keetmanshoop, with a branch from Seeheim to Kalkfontein (305 miles). These railways, together with the line from Prieska to Kalkfontein (316 miles), connecting the S.W. African railways with the Union system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration. The line from Prieska to Kalkfontein was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations.

The railway system in the Protectorate, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises :—

3 feet 6 inches Standard Gauge.

	Miles.
Main Line, Nakop (Union border) to Karibib	657
" " Karibib to Swakopmond	114
Branch Line, Seeheim to Luderitzbucht	197
Total	968

From Swakopmond the line extends to Walvis Bay (20 miles), a Union port now serving the Northern portion of the Protectorate.

2 feet Narrow Gauge.

	Miles.
Main Line, Karibib to Tsumeb	250
Branch Line, Otavi to Grootfontein	57
" " Kranzberg to Onguati	10
Total	317

The Rehoboth Line (Rehoboth Station to Rehoboth, 8 miles), is now being worked by horse-trolley; the Outjo Line (22 miles from Otjiwarongo (incomplete) and the Kalkfeld Iron Line are not in use.

The line Rossing to Karibib, *viâ* Jakalswater, has been uplifted.

The following are the privately-owned lines :—

	Miles.
Kolmanskop—Bogenfels	74
Arandis—Khan Mine	7
Karibib, Marble Co.	8
Otavi Mining Co.	10
Total	99

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16°25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.
The Colony	208,662	1,553,630
East Griqualand	6,602	249,088
Tembuland	3,339	236,086
Transkei	2,504	188,895
Walfisch Bay, &c.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,906	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553
Cape Province	276,966	2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas.* Of the white population (619,319 in 1918), 311,314 were males and 308,005 females. Of the coloured, 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	60,838	35,686	12,392
1913	58,787	39,532	12,133
1914	62,071	35,688	11,623
1915	59,344	37,962	11,069
1916	57,658	40,509	11,344
1917	56,529	41,023	11,814

Religion. — In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,189, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The Province is divided into 121 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions, which, in the case of Public Schools controlled by School Boards, amount to about one-fourth of the total expenditure, and are derived principally from school fees payable by the parents.

Aided Schools, June 30, 1918, 4,888: enrolment 269,422, attendance 233,522. There are 121,105 European pupils and 148,317 non-European pupils. There are 10,474 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1912–13, £784,714; 1913–14, £853,448; 1914–15, £919,485; 1915–16, £917,856; 1916–17, £976,294; 1917–18, £1,166,059.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 18,466 in-patients were treated during 1917, and there were 95,682 out-patient attendances at Government-Aided Hospitals and 70,275 out-patient attendances at Government Chronic Sick Hospitals, making the total out-patient attendances for 1917, 165,957. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 1,303 persons received indoor relief during the year 1917.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent

* These population figures are those of the census for 1918, and may be subject to revision.

harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 126 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 79 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Retief; Hon. W. Ross; C. J. Langenhoven.

Prov. Sec., C. L. W. Mansergh, I.S.O. £1,100

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,290 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics ...	100,918	133,439
Natives	910,727	962,490
Total	1,108,754	1,194,043

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour. The measures taken to control the movements and settlement of the Asiatic population led to serious disturbances in November, 1913.

In 1916 the European births registered numbered 2,775, the deaths 1,125, and the marriages 920. In 1911 there were 564,648 males and 629,395 females.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 3 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 73 primary schools, 2 art schools, 1 agricultural and trades school, 5 Indian schools, and 4 Government schools for coloured children, 100 Government-aided schools, and 167 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 39 Indian schools, 15 native schools, and 18 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 4 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 29,347.

In Durban (population, May 7, 1911, 69,187), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. J. Smythe.

Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander, J. Dyson, J. McAustin, J. P. Whyte.

Provincial Secretary, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,312, of whom 971,555 were males and 714,657 females; the population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives, and 45,805 other coloured races. In 1916 there were 19,891 births (16,010 European), 14,099 deaths (5,313 European), and 6,844 marriages (4,447 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	52,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439
Lutherans	6,518	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	...
Hindus, &c.	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—There were 892 schools (15 for coloured children) in 1916, with a total enrolment of 86,877 and an average attendance of 72,946, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 298 native schools, with 19,863 pupils.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1912, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949); the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1912, 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. G. Robertson.

Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, C. T. Z. van Veyeren, G. Hartog, D. Dingwall.

Provincial Secretary, A. B. Roberts.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *vid* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,726	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females.

Religion.—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311: Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1916 there were 817 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of over 35,600 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1912. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. H. Wessels.

Executive Committee, D. J. de Villiers, General F. J. W. J. Hattingh, A. A. Cilliers, D. J. Malan.

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE German Colonies, at the commencement of the War, had a total area of 1,134,239 square miles, with a population of about 14,890,000, of whom 24,170 (including garrison and police) were whites. Of these whites, about 18,500 were settled Germans. Details are given below.

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
AFRICA—		£	£	£	£
Togoland	33,659	152,000	176,000	573,300	361,100
Cameroon	295,000	361,500	882,500	1,712,100	1,165,000
S.W. Africa	322,348	860,500	2,250,000	2,265,000	1,425,000
German E. Africa	384,079	624,000	1,828,500	2,295,000	1,570,900
PACIFIC—					
German New Guinea	90,000	—	—	194,500	181,250
Solomon, Caroline, Pellew, Mariane, and Marschall Islands	5,160	*78,000	*138,000	117,750	502,100
Samoa	1,050	43,500	47,500	173,100	176,700
ASIA—					
Kiau Chao (with leased territory)	2,750	312,000	732,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
	1,134,046	£2,431,500	£6,054,500	£9,831,750	£7,882,050

* With New Guinea.

Most of these figures are for 1912, in which year Germany's trade with her Colonies amounted to about 36 per cent.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Native Emigrants.	Destination of Greatest Number.
United Kingdom (1914)	293,204	Canada, 94,482; U.S., 92,808; Australasia, 48,013; South Africa, 21,124.
Austria-Hungary (1912)	246,300	U.S., 178,882; Canada, 24,394.
Belgium	19,758	16,341 to European countries; 3,417 to countries out of Europe.
Denmark	8,636	U.S., 5,965.
German Empire	18,545	U.S., 13,706.
Italy	711,446	294,371 to European countries; U.S., 267,637; Argentina, 73,797.
Norway	11,032	U.S., 7,776.
Portugal	88,929	Brazil, 74,860.
Spain	240,045	North and South America, 152,276; Central America, 42,746; Africa, 34,725.
Sweden	14,689	U.S., 13,894.
Switzerland	5,871	U.S., 4,195.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand,* and the *Union of South Africa* are shown separately. The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 100 (exclusive of 40 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.), with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 112 being "turned" during 1914, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1915 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Commandant, Major H. C. Benett, C.M.G., R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, F. J. D. Twigg, M.B., R.N.
Staff Paymaster, A. H. Payne, R.N.

Imports from U.K. (1917)..... £7,666
Exports to U.K. (1917) 120
Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′ —27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1917 being valued at £164,415. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1917, £181,700. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Public revenue ...	£86,251	£90,472	£86,767
Expenditure	90,925	97,213	105,254
Public debt	33,518	58,209	58,209
Total imports ...	363,410	475,067	483,584
Total exports ...	243,432	332,679	400,152
Imports from U.K.	42,743	23,317	
Exports to U.K.	44,378	32,098	

Governor, Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. ...	1,000
Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant	600
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C.	400
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister	400
President, Legislative Council, Sir James P. Sands	100
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	200
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	500
Commandt. of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner (*actg.*)	400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, A. K. Solomon (and £85 travelling allowance)	450
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N.	800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *vid* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 5′ N., and longitude 59° 41′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The estimated population, Jan. 1, 1918, was 186,656. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by

which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1911, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£312,484	£311,113	£399,969
Expenditure	227,009	242,605	456,303
Public debt	447,900	473,900	538,900
Total imports	1,270,154	1,851,054	2,285,278
Total exports	1,181,986	2,207,257	2,190,114
Imports from U.K.	441,449	576,920	617,503
Exports to U.K.	56,419	232,280	512,897

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1917, 2,588,944, of which 1,375,380 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackey O'Brien, C.M.G. £2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. W. Wigham Richardson, 7th R. West Surrey Regt. 200
Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. E. Fell, C.M.G. 750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, M. D. Harrell.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. .....
Clerk, do., J. B. Howell.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen 400
Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C.... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips..... 700
Auditor-General (vacant) 500
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, M. D. Harrell 600
Colonial Postmaster, H.W. Collymore, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes..... 400
Provost-Marshal, C. J. Winter 350
Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (Census 1911) a population of 18,994, of whom 6,691 are white, exclusive of army and navy. The estimated population on Jan. 1, 1917, was 21,629 (7,396 white, and 14,233 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,303 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1911), 2,627.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Public revenue	£106,467	£107,055	£100,447
Public expenditure	97,643	109,652	105,867
Public debt, Dec. 31	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total Imports	579,828	734,799	674,493
Total Exports	107,666	139,825	207,714
Imports from U.K.	121,779	114,587	124,449
Exports to U.K.	6,426	11,162	2,138

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1917) £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. C. Leighton .....
Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General, Hon. W. E. Jackson ..... *and fees* 500
Attorney-General, Hon. Reginald Gray, K.C. 500
Receiver-General, Hon. A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 500
Chief Justice, His Honour Colin Rees-Davies, K.C. 1,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. C. V. Ingham and Hon. A. W. Bluck ..... *fees*
Solicitor-General (vacant)..... *fees*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker..... £400

Naval Officer in Charge, Rear-Adm. Morgan Singer, C.B.
D.A.A., Q.M.G. and General Staff Officer (2nd Grade), Major A. C. B. Alexander.
C.R.A., Lt.-Col. St. L. M. Moore.
Paymaster, Maj. A. W. Hill.
S.M.O., Maj. M. D. Ahern, R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 13 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 227,000, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large num-

ber of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
*Revenue	$1,992,067	$2,130,203	$2,384,553
Expenditure ...	1,035,974	1,085,331	1,155,699
Exports	7,419,094	8,692,644	9,223,487
Imports	4,479,847	4,293,711	5,352,746

The imports from the U.K. in 1917 amounted to £18,239, and the exports to the U.K. to £600,736.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found.

	1916.	1917.
Exports of Leaf Tobacco...	$1,519,155	$1,479,458
,, Rubber.....	4,327,195	5,439,123
,, Timber	774,944	375,387

Coal.—Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory. Large sums have been expended in equipping the colliery with modern machinery, and it is anticipated that the industry will become a most important factor in the progress of North Borneo.

Railway.—A railway has been constructed from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior, a distance of about 100 miles. From Jesselton it runs down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, whence it turns inland. There is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast, a distance of 20 miles additional.

There are four wireless stations in the country. These are situated at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton. There are numerous Chinese settlements.

The British North Borneo Company.
Court of Directors.

Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*).
Edward Dent, Esq. (*Vice-Chairman*).
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
London Offices: 37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, W. P. Flynn.
Registrar,
Chief Clerk, C. F. Collins.

* Exclusive of land sales.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency A. C. Pearson £1,600
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser 1,000
Asst. Govt. Sec. (vacant) $3,000
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey-Cookson 6,800
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington ... 7,000
Finance Commissioner, J. McDowell £1,000
Residents:—
Sandakan, E. H. Barraut (*with allowance*) $7,320
West Coast, A. B. C. Francis (*with allowance*) 6,390
Kudat, W. W. Smith (*with allowance*) ... 5,190
East Coast, G. C. Irving (*with allowance*) 5,190
Interior, H. W. L. Bunbury (*with allowance*) 6,390
Auditor, B. McEnroe 5,700
Principal Medical Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.) £800
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley, M.A. $6,390
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark (*with allowance* $1,800) 5,600
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, W. C. M. Weedon 5,400
Genl. Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson (*on leave*), C. F. A. Pryke (*acting*) £1,000
Protector of Labour, R. G. L. Horton (*on leave*), D. R. Maxwell (*acting*) $4,740

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, C.M.G., *suc.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, except the Chinese quarter which is on land, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, G. E. Cator.
Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Edmund Roberts (*who also acts as Officer-in-Charge*).
Treasurer & Supt. Customs, E. G. Goldfinch.
Chief Police Officer, G. McAfee.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 90,277 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1917, was estimated at 313,999, of whom 137,959 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 171,747 acres (of which acres 75,154 are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River

is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1917 was 28·4, and the death-rate 30·4 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 66 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1917 were as follow:—Sugar, value £2,500,029; rum, £558,111; diamonds, 16,985 carats, valued at £38,706; timber, £5,447; balata, £198,863; and rice, £216,418. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,804 miles of post-office telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 73 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 54,434.

	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	1917.*
Public revenue	£586,598	£669,385	£736,473
Public expenditure	622,025	642,483	733,689
Total debt	882,115	879,890	992,577
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total imports	1,832,551	2,471,944	2,905,717
Domestic exports	3,090,380	3,302,523	3,802,857
Imports from U.K.	982,860	951,994	816,569
Exports to the U.K.	1,389,028	1,116,541	1,856,743

Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collett, K.C.M.G. £3,500
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

Government Sec., C. Clementi, C.M.G. £1,350 to £1,500

Asst. Govt. Sec., E. Ball Greene 600

Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D. £1,350 to £1,500

Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson 800

Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King 800

Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P. Gibbes 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, R. Clifton Grannum ... 800

Compt. of Customs, J. M. Reid 800

Chief Commissory, H. A. Cameron 650

Commg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. W. E. Clark 750

Insp. of Prisons, H. A. Frere 500

Director of Public Works, E. C. Buck 800

Postmaster-General, N. Farrar 700

Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain 450

Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. 1,000

Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley ... 800

Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby 500

Solicitor-Gen., C. Rees Davies 750

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,600

Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250; J. K. D. Hill 1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 7,652 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,084 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; export of mahogany, 1916, 6,986,476 ft. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at $2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about $1·25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c. per acre. There are 56 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1911), 10,478.

	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
Public revenue	$513,149	$518,447	$640,462
Public expenditure	596,978	555,593	613,788
	1914.	1915.	1916.
Public debt	946,415	946,415	918,540
Total imports	2,980,406	2,148,956	2,690,306
Total exports	2,918,775	2,235,895	2,543,353
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£69,420	£79,268	£58,633
Exports to U.K.	108,237	83,223	101,901

Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. $8,748

Private Sec., J. Craig 840

Colonial Sec., Robt. Walter, C.M.G. *and house* 3,500

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry 2,916

Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. 3,402

Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld 3,645

Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert 1,944

Prin. Medical Officer, T. W. F. Gann 2,916

Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt 1,620

Colonial Postmaster, L. R. Hulse 2,000

Chief Justice, R. B. Roden 4,374

Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone 2,916

Registrar-General, R. H. Furness 1,944

Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips 1,800

Auditor, J. Craig 2,066

Belize is distant from London about 5,702 miles; transit, 17 days.

* Change of financial year to 1 Jan.–31 Dec.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1915-16 was 34, the death rate 10 per 1,000. The population in June, 1911, was 5,564 (2,322 white, 2,211 coloured, and 1,031 black). The inhabitants lead a seafaring life; the principal industries are coco-nut planting, turtle fishing, and cattle raising.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, (vacant) (and *fees* and allowances) £300

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Revenue	£3,347	£2,891	£3,220
Expenditure	3,045	3,558	3,569
Reserve Fund.....	4,878	4,211	3,862

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50½′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,110,367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1917, in acres, were:—Rice, 702,165; other grain, 133,028; tea, 508,779; coffee, 810; coco-nuts, 904,674; rubber, 294,160; cinnamon, 41,753; cocoa, 45,783; and tobacco, 12,625. The live stock in 1917 included 1,577,464 horned cattle, 86,103 sheep, 193,204 goats, 62,721 pigs, and 3,986 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 706 miles of railway open, 605 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 101 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1916 the post and telegraph offices numbered 516, there being 6,952 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1916.	1917.
Public revenue	Rs.66,013,010	Rs.66,981,877
Public expenditure	56,104,514	64,335,670
Public debt	105,015,000	104,488,500
Total imports	165,822,937	185,146,221
Total exports	297,541,155	306,944,957
Imports from U.K.	£2,896,203	£2,157,587
Exports to U.K.	10,729,512	10,189,109

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 267,888).

Governor, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. Rs.105,000
A.D.C., Capt. J. R. Taylor £300
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. Trefusis 300
Commdg. Forces, Brig.-Gen. F. A. MacFarlan, C.B. Rs.23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G. £2,000
Principal Assistant do., John Scott ... 900
2nd do., C. H. Collins 600
3rd Assistant, E. T. Dyson 600
Controller of Revenue, Hon. A. S. Pagden C.M.G. Rs.20,250
Colonial Auditor, W. W. Woods £1,000
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, C.M.G., I.S.O. . 1,450
Government Agents:—
Western Province, Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. Rs.20,250
Central, Hon. C. S. Vaughan 20,250
Northern, B. Horsburgh 18,000
North-West, C. R. Cumberland 18,000
Southern, Hon. R. B. Hellings 20,250
Eastern, R. A. G. Festing £1,000
North Central, H. R. Freeman Rs.20,250
Uva, F. Bartlett 18,000
Sabaragamuwa, B. Constantine 18,000
Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles £1,150
Director Pub. Works, Hon. T. H. Chapman 1,400
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith Rs.18,000
Prin. Collector of Customs, Hon. F. Bowes C.M.G. 18,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Anton Bertram £2,250
Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. G. F. M. Ennis 1,400

Puisne Judge, Hon. W. S. Shaw	£1,400
Do. do. Hon. T. de Sampayo	1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos	1,200
Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias	1,200
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schrader	Rs.17,437
Do. do. Jaffna, P. E. Pieris	1,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. C. Gollan, C.B.E., K.C.	1,450
Solicitor-Gen., T. F. Garvin	1,200
Registrar-General, W. L. Kindersley	Rs.18,000
Director of Education, E. B. Denham	£1,150
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon. G. J. Rutherford	1,350
Police, H. L. Dowbiggin	1,200
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	1,400
Conservator of Forests, H. F. Tomalin, M.I.C.E.	1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, cocoa-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 17′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1917, was 298,775, of whom 20·59 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1916 the wine export was 1,243,186 gals., and that of spirits 43,638 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was, until November, 1914, when it was formally annexed to the British Empire, still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, the amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly being £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in respect of the produce of State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt in kind (an oke = 2·8 lb.). This sum was not actually paid to the Sultan, but retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,052 in 1911; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,268), Limassol (10,302), Famagusta (5 327), Kyrenia (1,726), and Paphos (3,435).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrychou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£363,692	£332,584	£498,460
Expenditure	294,318	318,378	382,599
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total imports	£611,918	£976,958	£969,497
Total exports	661,397	720,592	792,714
Imports from U.K.	199,832	274,462	262,458
Exports to U.K.	270,028	164,192	108,302

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Eugene Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E.	£3,000
A.D.C. & Private Sec., George Jeffery, F.S.A.	200
Chief Secretary, Malcolm Stevenson	870
Chief Assistant Sec. (vacant)	450
Commissioners:—	
Nicosia, C. S. Cade	650
Larnaca, F. R. S. Baxendale	575
Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton	600
Famagusta, H. C. Lukach	475
Paphos, Major G. C. Bayly	550
Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald	475
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	660
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. Mackay	550
Registrar-General, J. C. D. Fenn	610
Auditor, E. du Boulay	£450 to 575
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser	1,080
Puisne Judge, Stanley Fisher	820
Presidents of District Courts:—	
Nicosia, J. R. Holmes	580
Larnaca, A. L. C. Stuart	580
Limassol, H. C. W. Grimshaw	550
Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie	550
Paphos, B. Dickenson	500
Kyrenia, H. A. Bros	500
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	820
Chief Commdt. Police, Maj. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O.	550
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland	550
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£340 to 390
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	400 to 450
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan	450

Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill, I.S.O.... £550
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day ... 600
Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E. 550

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A British Protectorate was announced over the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895. The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda.

The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office. The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukambs, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Nyeri, Naivasha, Kisumu, and Moyale. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Teveta, Fort Hall, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldema Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisii and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are hides and skins, grain, rubber, fibre, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *vid* Suez Canal.

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Revenue.....	£984,756	£1,165,561	£1,533,783
Expenditure.....	1,151,730	1,072,917	1,197,396
Imports	1,469,210	1,708,333	3,024,123
Exports	1,004,796	1,111,424	1,613,853

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£1,343,299	£2,122,060
Exports to U.K.	478,501	1,047,303

Shipping entered, 1913–14, 1,791,081 tons.

Gov. & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B. .....(and £1,000 duty allowance) £3,000
A.D.C., L. A. F. Jones 250
Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. ... 1,000 (and £100 duty allowance)
Asst. do., W. J. Monson (£60 *duty*) ... 775
Provincial Commrs., J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £810; C. R. W. Lane, £750; W. T. McClellan, £750; F. W. Isaac, £675; Hon. C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., £860; H. R. Tate 575
Chief Justice, Sir R. W. Hamilton (£100 *duty*) 1,000
Judges, Thos. Doveton Maxwell (£80 *duty*); A. F. Ehrhardt (£80 *duty*) £800; T. D. Maxwell (£70 *duty*) 700
Land Officer, R. B. Wright (£60 *duty*) 600 to 800
Treasurer, H. P. Espie (£70 *duty*) ... 700 to 900
Attorney-Gen., J. W. Barth (£90 *duty*) ... 900
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O. (£60 *duty*) .....£600 to 800
P.M.O., A. D. Milne, M.B. (£70 *duty*) 700 to 900
Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Col. W. F. S. Edwards, C.M.G., D.S.O. £600 to 800
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross (£70 *duty*) .....£700 to 900
General Manager, Uganda Railway, B. Eastwood (£150 *duty*) ..... £1,500 to 1,800
Dir. of Agriculture, A.C. Macdonald £800 to 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., E. Afr. and Uganda, J. Gosling (£60 *duty*) .....£600 to 800
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe (£50 *duty*) .....£500 to 700
Dir. of Surveys, Capt. L. N. F. I. King, R.E. 800

"GERMAN" EAST AFRICA.

Civil Administrator, Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G.

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

(PROTECTORATE.)

EGYPT.

Sultan, His Highness Fuad I., G.C.B., *born* March 26, 1868, *succeeded* the late Sultan Hussein Kamil, who died, Oct. 9, 1917.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

High Commissioner for Egypt, His Excellency General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
G.S.O., Brev. Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Sec., A. W. Keown-Boyd.
A.D.C., Capt. J. U. F. C. Alexander, Coldstream Guards.
Counsellor, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. K. Watson, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
2nd Secretary, Hon. Mervyn Herbert.
3rd Secretaries, H. Lloyd Thomas; Hon. J. Cecil.
Hon. Attaché, J. Gordon.
Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G.
Archivist, Alex. R. Craig.

Alexandria, Consul General, A. B. Geary (*acting*).
Vice-Cons., Acting, L. B. Grafftey Smith.
Cairo, Consul, A. D. Alban.
Vice-Consul, M. C. Harris.
Birket-es-Sab, Cons. Agent, A. W. Murdoch.
Mansura, Cons. Agent, G. Diacono.
Port Said, Consul, F. G. Freeman.
Vice-Consul, C. A. Were.
Suez, Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox Strangways.

Council of Ministers.

Interior, Hussein Rushdi Pasha, G.C.M.G. (*President of the Council*).
Finance, Yûsuf Wahba Pasha.
Public Works and War, Ismaʻil Sirri Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Justice, Abdul Khâliq Sarwât Pasha.
Education, Adli Yeghen Pasha.
Agriculture, Ahmad Hilmi Pasha.
Waqfs (*Pious foundations*), Ibrahim Fathi Pasha.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Finance, Financial Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
U.S. of State, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O.
Interior, Adviser, J. Haines.
U.S. of State, Gaʻfar Wali Pasha.
Public Works and War, U.S. of State (*Public Works*), Sir M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.
Justice, Adviser, Sir W. E. Brunyate, K.C.M.G.
U.S. of State, Muhammed Shukri Pasha
Education, Adviser, D. Dunlop, LL.D.
U.S. of State, Ismaʻil Hassanein Pasha.
Agriculture, U.S. of State, J. Langley.
Consulting Agriculturist, G. C. Dudgeon.
Foreign Affairs, U.S. of State, Negîb Ghâli Pasha.
State Railways, General Manager, Col. Sir George Macauley, K.C.M.G.

Area and Population.—Egypt is a British Protectorate, by proclamation of December 18, 1914, and lies in the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° 31′ 35″ N. lat. and 16°–37° E. long. The total area is 363,181 square miles, with a population at the census of 1917 of 12,566,000, of whom 10,366,046 are Egyptians, 635,012 Bedouins, 65,162 Nubians, and 221,139 foreigners (69,725 Turks, 61,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French and Tunisians, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 2,116 other Europeans, and 1,385 Persians). At the same date, Muhammadans numbered 10,466,286, Christians 881,692, Jews 36,635, and other religions 206.

Government.—By *firman* of 13 Feb., 1841, the office of *Vali*, or governor, was made hereditary in the person of Muhammed Ali (1805–1848) under the title of Khedive, subsequent rulers being Ibrahim (1848), Abbas I. (1848–1854), Said (1854–1863), Ismail (1863–1879), Tewfik (1879–1892), Abbas II. (1902–1914), Hussein Kamil, the first Sultan of Egypt (1914–1917), and the present ruler, Sultan Fuad I. There is a Council of Ministers appointed by the Sultan, with a President who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law. The British Financial Adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote. There is a Legislative Council consisting of (*a*) the Ministers, (*b*) 66 elected members, and (*c*) 17 nominated members. This body is mainly consultative, the legislative power resting with the Sultan and his Ministers.

Local Government.—For the purposes of Local Government, the chief towns (Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia and Port Said, and Suez) constitute governorates (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), subdivided into districts (*markaz*). There are provincial councils, with restricted powers of local government.

Justice.—Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British Judicial Adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mehkemehs*, or Courts of the Cadis, administering Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite; (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing native and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives and with civil charges in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects; (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876, and dealing principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationalities and between foreigners and natives; and (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 Powers possessing rights to them by treaty), with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil actions between foreigners of the same nationality.

Defence.—The *Egyptian Army* is recruited by compulsory service, from which exemption is granted to professors, students, &c., and may be purchased for £E20. The Commander-in-Chief is appointed by the Sultan, with the consent of the British Government. The *British Force in Egypt*, since the outbreak of war in Europe, has undergone many changes, and it is impossible to give any definite information as to the number and nature of the troops stationed there. The Commander-in-Chief at present is Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby, K.C.B.

Education.—Primary education is conducted in *maktabs*, or elementary vernacular schools, some of which are under native management and some under the control of the Ministry of Education. Native education is completed at the Azhar University at Cairo, the principal university of the Moslem world. There are also Government Secondary, Special and Technical Schools, and Professional Colleges of Law, Medicine, Education, and Engineering. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, has been founded at Cairo.

Production and Industry.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 232,440,000 statute acres, of which about 7,000,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Such portions of the alluvial tracts as can be irrigated by the Nile (about 5½ million acres in 1912) are cultivable, irrigation being employed for this purpose on (*a*) the basin system, the land being divided into rectangular areas of varying size and surrounded by banks, between which the waters of the Nile are admitted during the flood season (August), and there retained for about 40 days, when it is run off and seed is sown broadcast on the land; and (*b*) the *perennial* system, consisting of deep canals containing water all the year round and enabling two or more crops to be grown. For irrigation purposes barrages have been built at Esna and Assiût, and others in the Nile delta have been restored and improved; while a storage dam has been constructed at Aswân, and a barrage built at Zifta. The increase in the value of the land owing to these labours is enormous, and some 2,000,000 acres have been added to the cultivable area.

The corn crops include wheat, barley, maize (autumn and summer), rice (autumn and summer), and beans; while cotton of excellent quality is grown, the crop in 1916 being 6,020,000 *kantars* (99 lb.). The live stock in 1915 included 553,632 cattle, 538,109 buffaloes, 35,015 horses, 21,611 mules, and 546,707 donkeys.

Minerals.—Building stone, clays, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, manganese ores, natron, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt, and turquoise are produced on a commercial scale; and alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, ochres, ornamental stones, and sulphur are known to exist in more or less important quantities.

Manufactures.—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico and in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria, from imported tobacco.

Communications.—The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway), on 31 March, 1917, was 1,666 miles. 30,867,749 passengers and 6,392,965, including service transports, tons of merchandise were carried during 1916–17, the net receipts being £E1,413,222. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are 816 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. The principal port is Alexandria, where 346 vessels (641,050 tons) entered and 366 vessels (687,684 tons) cleared in 1917. The traffic through Port Saïd amounted in 1915 to vessels entered 285, cleared 290. There were, in 1916, 2,028 post offices and stations, dealing with inland correspondence, 44,792,000; foreign, 37,716,000; and on March 31, 1917, 4,610 miles of telegraphs, with 18,930 miles of wire, over which 1,540,878 messages were transmitted.

	1916–17.	1917–18.
Public revenue	*£E16,630,000	*£E23,166,074
Public expenditure	16,630,000	22,496,948
Annual debt charge	—	175,200

* £E1 = £1 0s. 6½d. or £E·975 = £1 sterling.

Budget, 1918–19.

Revenue	*£E22,900,000
Expenditure	23,250,000

Egyptian contribution to British war expenditure, £E3,000,000.

	1914.	1915.
Imports (Merchandise)	£E21,725,000	£E19,328,993
Exports ,,	24,092,000	27,046,872
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£11,843,055	£15,099,280
Exports to U.K.	26,605,965	32,483,677

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1917), 785,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 332,246; Tantah, 54,437; Port Saïd, 49,884; Mehalla el Kubra, 47,955; Mansûra, 40,279; Damanhûr, 38,752; and Zagazig, 34,999. In Upper Egypt Assiût has 39,442 inhabitants and Medinet el Fayûm, 37,320.

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *viâ* Brindisi, 5 days.

THE SUDAN.

Central Administration.

Acting Governor-General, His Excellency Major-General Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Private Sec., Maj. M. J. Wheatley.
Mil. Sec., Maj. C. A. Barker.
Asst. Priv. Sec., A. B. B. Howell.
A.D.C., Capt. E. Chester Master (*acting*).
Sudan Agent (Cairo) and Director of Intelligence, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Clayton, C.B., C.M.G.
Civil Secretary, Maj. R. M. Feilden, C.B.E.
Legal Secretary, W. Sterry, C.B.E.
Advocate-General, N. G. Davidson.
Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.
Financial Secretary, Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
Director of Customs, Capt. C. McKey, O.B.E.
Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot.
Director of Medical Dept., E. S. Crispin, M.D.
Gen. Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson, D.S.O.
Director of Public Works, B. Burnett.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
Director Veterinary Dept., Lt.-Col. J. J. B. Tapley, D.S.O.

Governors of Provinces.

Berber (Damer), C. P. Browne.
Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (Halfa), S. A. Tippetts.
Red Sea (Port Sudan), Lt.-Col. C. E. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blue Nile (Wad Medani), G. E. Iles, O.B.E.
Khartoum (Khartoum), R. E. More.
White Nile (Duem), K. C. P. Struvé.
Kassala (Kassala), C. E. Lyall.
Sennar (Singa), Maj. A. Cameron.
Darfur (Fasher), Lt.-Col. R. V. Savile, O.B.E.
Kordofan (Obeid), J. W. Sagar.
Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau), Maj. Viscount Hawarden.
Mongalla (Mongalla), Maj. C. S. Northcote.
Nuba Mountains (Talodi), Maj. R. S. Wilson.
Upper Nile (Malakal), Maj. C. H. Stigand.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt at 22 N. lat. to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza at 2° 19′ N. lat. and reaches from the French Sahara (about 18° 15′ E. long.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (38° 30′ N. long.), being about 1,400 miles from north to south and 1,200 miles from east to west at its extreme limits, with a total area of 984,520 square miles.

The estimated population is close on 3,000,000, composed of Arabs, Negroes, and Nubians (of mixed Arab-Negro blood), with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans.

Government.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided (since 1910) by a Council, nominated from amongst the officials of the Government. All ordinances and laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own civil and criminal codes based on those of India and Egypt.

Local Government.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is divided into 15 Provinces (*mudirias*) under governors, and is sub-divided into districts (*mamurias*). The governors are all British, and are British officers of the Egyptian Army or Members of the Sudan Civil Service.

Defence.—Several regiments of the Egyptian Army are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British Army is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the Governor-General. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to native Koran schools there are over fifty elementary vernacular schools under the control of the Education Department; seven primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa, Suakim and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic; a secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College); a training college (also at Gordon College); and technical and trade schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, and Kassala.

Production and Industry.—About 2,500,000 acres were under cultivation in 1915, and this area is being extended by irrigation canals, from which the Nile water is distributed over the land by means of water canals, and by the basin system (*see* Egypt) in the Dongola province. The chief crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions, and melons are also grown, and ground nuts and sesame are produced for oil, while an excellent quality of cotton is also grown. The exports of cotton in 1914–15 amounted to about 8,500,000 lb. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum and rubber are derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile. The live stock includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and asses, while ostrich farms are established in the central region. Gold was once worked in large quantities, and the mines of Um Nabardi and Gabait have been reopened. Lignite, iron, and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr-el-Ghazal *mudiria*.

Communications.—In 1915 about 1,500 miles of railway were open for traffic. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal; and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telephone lines being 5,000 miles in 1915. There are 78 post and telegraph offices.

	1917.	1918.
Revenue & Expenditure	£E1,806,000	£E2,255,000
Imports	—	—
Exports	—	—

CAPITAL, Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Population about 30,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (35,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. The journey from Cairo to Khartoum by Egyptian State Railways takes 4½ days. The mails leave Cairo twice weekly.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares, the purchase price being £4,000,000, and their value on 31 March, 1915, £29,993,000.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121 ft. 5 in.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·14 metres (30 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest). By the completion of a swing-bridge at Kantara, there is now direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine.

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1911, £5,331,779; in 1912, £5,397,731; in 1913, £5,012,024; in 1914, £4,832,340; in 1915, £3,611,259; and in 1916, £3,044,794.

The present rate of transit dues is 8fr. 50c. per ton, and 8fr. 50c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97·915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1916 these were respectively 90 fr. and 67·378 fr.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1910, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1911	4,969	18,324,800	63·0
1912	5,373	20,275,120	63·4
1913	5,085	20,033,884	60·2
1914	4,802	19,410,000	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,000	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1916 of 3,220. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the

sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, with the exception of one station situated in a sheltered position on the West Falkland, where a considerable crop of hay is grown. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1916 were wool, whale-oil and guano, tallow hides and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1916 was 510,047. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Nonconformist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

On Dec. 8, 1914, a brilliant naval action was fought off the Falklands between a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee, and a German squadron under Adm. von Spee, resulting in the sinking of four of the five German vessels engaged, without any loss on the part of the British.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands; the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station); the Sandwich Group; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

	1915.	1916.
Public revenue	£43,627	£48,554
Expenditure	33,600	25,460
Total imports	368,272	591,017
Total exports	1,576,126	3,053,719

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	258,744	172,751
Exports to U.K.	1,780,682	1,123,165

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Douglas Young, C.M.G. ..... (*and fees*) £1,500
Colonial Secretary, &c., (vacant) 600
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson ..... £300 to 400
Colonial Surgeon, Hon. A. H. B. Pearce ... 425
Chief Justice, The Governor.
Postmaster, &c., M. Craigie Halkett 350

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,068 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1916) was estimated at 163,565 (90,429 native Fijians, 59,565 East Indian immigrants, 4,705 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Public income	£279,845	£273,635	£317,446
Public expenditure	301,352	282,831	(‡261,776
Public debt	†60,715	‡49,215	37,415
Total imports	927,238	880,308	878,500
Total exports	1,389,865	1,474,192	2,107,107

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	80,624	57,933
Exports to U.K.	5,186	3,338

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1914), 5,122.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C.M.G. (1918), (*and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific*) £3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. E. C. Dunstan.
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Charles Simon Davson, K.C., LL.B. (*and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr. (W. P.)*) 1,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. ... 1,000
Asst. Do., A. Montgomerie 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. K. Young, K.C. ... 900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch 800
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. Dyson Blair 600
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. K. J. Allardyce 650
Agent-General of Immigration, Hon. R. M. Booth 600
Receiver-General, Hon. R. S. D. Rankine... 700
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. A. Miller 1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, R. Greene (*and £50 as Registrar, High Commissioners Court, and £25 as Public Trustee*) 475
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff (vacant) .....

† £20,815; ‡ £10,815 Debts to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.
§ Not including expenditure on loan account.

Auditor, E. H. Morris (*and £50 as Auditor, Western Pacific*) £600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian 500
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander... 600

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate 138,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Public revenue	£92,252	£103,075	£117,977
Public expenditure	89,028	83,218	94,519
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	521,151	884,554	991,626
Total exports	595,797	705,546	1,046,504
	1916.	1917.	
Imports from U.K.	£230,786	£417,115	
Exports to U.K.	295,806	1,558,583	

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,700.

Governor, Sir E. J. Cameron, K.C.M.G. ... £2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., C. S. Masser 250
Colonial Secretary, H. Henniker Heaton ..... £*600 to 700
Judge of Supreme Court, F. A. Van der Meulen 750
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn ..... £*500 to 600
Legal Adviser, M. F. J. McDonnell ... £400 to 500
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools (vacant) ..... £400 to 500
Senior Med. Officer, E. C. Adams* ... £600 to 750
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £*400 to 500
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G., £600; E. Hopkinson,* £600; J. K. McCallum, H. F. Sproston,* each £400 to £500; Capt. E. B. Leese* ..... £350 to 450
Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis *500

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1917 5,298 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 9,711,227. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Revenue	£95,544	£100,611	£125,876
Expenditure	142,119	119,570	119,636
Imports from U.K.	1,059,041	1,424,503	2,269,443
Exports to U.K. ...	74,383	20,533	51,679

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (and table allowance £500) £4,500
Asst. Military Sec., Maj. O. H. Pedley 192
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. W. A. Platt, Sherwood Foresters 192
Gen. Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. R. Bright, "The Buffs" 402
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O. 529
D.A.A. & Q.M.G. Maj. A. E. Sauer 402
Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr., Maj. E. Bankes 402
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Sir H. Guthrie Smith, K.C.B. 1,095
Brigade-Major R.A., Major A. G. Russell, M.C., R.A. 338
Chief Engineer, Col. A. T. Moore, R.E. ... 745

* Exclusive of allowances.

Gort. Engineer, J. R. Crook, M.I.C.E.	£528
Deputy Director Medical Services, Lt.-Col. G. Dansey-Browning	548
Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. H. C. Wilder	530
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Lt.-Col. E. L. H. James	639
Command Paymr., Col. E. W. Newland	639
Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard, Rear-Admiral Heathcoat S. Grant, C.B.	
Colonial Sec., Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*acting*)	£1,000
Asst. do., J. Porral	350
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood, O.B.E.	£400 to 600
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R.	500
Police Magistrate, W. P. Michelin	£500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane	300 to 400
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones	400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, M.D., M.B.E.	450
Chief Justice, Sir Bartle Frere, K.C., LL.B.	1,000
Attorney-Gen., C. J. Griffin, K.C.	800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe	£400 to 500

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 857,516; *Ashanti*, 287,814; *Northern Territories*, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1896 and 1900-1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities. The principal exports in 1916 were: Cocoa, £3,847,720; gold, £1,440,535; lumber, £93,980; rubber, £75,865; palm kernels, £85,899; and kola nuts, £130,566. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1916 was 1,565,258 (British 1,286,302), in 1915, 1,628,698 (British 1,354,217). 1,613 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Mangoase (39 miles), and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Total revenue	£1,331,713	£1,456,130	£1,835,989
Expenditure	1,775,850	1,627,015	1,465,946
Total imports	4,456,968	4,509,538	5,999,749
Total exports	4,942,656	5,943,631	5,816,527
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	3,069,109	3,302,647	1,899,724
Exports to U.K.	4,475,510	3,308,695	2,657,528

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G. (1913)	£4,000
(and allowance, £1,000)	
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater, C.M.G.	1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., C. H. Harper	700
Senior Assistants, A. C. Finlay, A. Farrar	each £500 to 600
Assistant Secs., C. W. Welman; C. W. Challoner	each £400 to 500
Chief Clerk, F. J. Ribeiro	350 to 400
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly	1,500
Attorney-General, W. R. Townsend	1,000
Solicitor-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson	600
Treasurer (vacant)	£800 to 1,000
Chief Assistant Treasurer, S. S. Davis	£500 to 600
Auditor, W. Bowerley	700
Senior Assistant Treasurers, H. M. Lewis; P. F. Barton; R. E. Burns	each £400 to 500
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., R. A. de Rose	800
Prin. Medical Officer, T. E. Rice	1,200

* Pronounced A'kráh.

Director of Works, F. H. Longhurst £2,000
Genl. Manager, Rlys., F. H. Longhurst, M.I.C.E. 2,000
Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archer, I.S.O. ..... £700 to 900
Assistant Comptroller of Customs, O. Mitchell ..... £500 to 600
Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell, J. T. Furley, F. W. F. Jackson, Col. Colin Harding..... each 700
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill 800
Sec., Native Affairs, ... 700
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling... £600 to 800
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace ..... 600 to 700
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy ..... £600 to 700
Director of Surveys (vacant) 800
Chief Surveyor, R. N. Kilby 350
Inspector-Gen. of Police, ... £700 to 900
Director of Education, D. J. Oman 700
Puisne Judges, L. E. Hawtayne, C. E. Watson, C. S. King-Furlow, W. T. Porter ..... each 1,000
Ashanti:—
Chief Commissioner, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250
Provincial Commissioners, A. J. Philbrick, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew.....each 700
Northern Territories:—
Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O..... 1,250
Provincial Commissioners, Capt. B. M. Read, Capt. T. W. Breckenridge, Capt. E. H. Hobart .....each £600 to 700

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with an estimated population (1917) of 535,100 of whom 521,600 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered about 9,000.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1916) 18,190,729 tons; (1917) 17,052,534 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 83 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandal-wood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1917 there were 492 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 23,935 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1917), 280,700.

	1916.	1917.
Public revenue	$13,833,387	$15,058,105
Public expenditure	11,079,915	14,090,828
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K.	4,144,005	3,146,054
Exports to U.K.	1,038,040	1,436,530

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., P. P. J. Wodehouse (*acting*).
Private Sec., Richard Ponsonby Fane ... 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Francis Ventris.....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn, C.M.G. 1,600
Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson $7,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.... £1,500
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. $7,800
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax 7,200
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. £2,000
Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz..... $8,400
1st Police Magistrate, E. H. C. Wolfe £800
Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon C. McI. Messer . 7,200
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson £800
Director of Education, E. Irving 1,000
Crown Solicitor, G. H. Wakeman 990
Harbour-Master, &c., Commr. C. W. Beckwith, R.N. (*acting*) 900
Postmaster-General, S. B. C. Ross..... $5,400

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *vid* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA.*

abóriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 12′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; Chinese, 2,111; not specified, 2,905.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 198 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 40,393 (1918). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1911) 57,379; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,119; Montego Bay, 6,616; and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1917): Fruit, £249,029; coffee, £116,976; sugar, £704,050; dye-woods, £159,173; pimento, £71,635; rum, £55,739; cocoa, £117,853; minor products, £732,622.

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public general revenue ...	£1,154,349	£1,052,485
Expenditure from income.	1,076,237	1,098,409
Public debt	3/811,346	3,797,273
	1916.	1917.
Total imports.....	3,107,004	3,323,865
Total exports	2,821,234	2,479,107

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (1918) £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Hon. Robert Trefusis .....
Comdg. Troops, Brig.-General A. R. Gilbert, D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G. (serving with H.M. Forces)..... 1,200
Assist. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O. (*acting Col. Sec.*)..... £600 to 700
Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 900
Director Public Works, Hon. J. H. W. Park ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. ..... £800 to 1,000
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..... £800 to 900
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell (*acting*) 600
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins 850
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Arthur F. Strachan (*acting*)..... 800
Director Jam. Govt. Rly., John H. Dodd (*acting*) ..... £800 to 1,000
Director of Education, Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A. ..... £600 to 700
Treasurer, Hon. C. C. Anderson 600
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe..... 600
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir A. M. Coll..... 1,600
Puisne Judge, His Honour C. H. Beard 1,000
Judge of Kingston Court, J. F. Cargill £800 to 900
Registrar Supreme Court, H. I. C. Brown, K.C. 600
Attor.-Gen., Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, J. F. Milholland 820
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 400
Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records, and Registrar of Titles, D. Balfour £500 to 600
Government Printer, J. C. Ford..... 500
Protector of Immigrants, *C. W. Doorly... 350
Emigration Agents in India, A. Marsden... 500
R. P. Gibbs .....(*and allowance*) 125

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,189. The General Legis-

* Seconded for duty in India as Asst. Emigration Agent.

lative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, Sir Edward Marsh Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £2,600
Private Sec. & A.D.C., (vacant) 300
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. 1,000
First Puisne Judge, S. R. Pemberton 700
Second Puisne Judge, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton 600
Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best, C.B.E., C.M.G. 650
Attorney-Gen., A. C. V. Prior 500
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (*actg.*) 200
" *Dominica*, M. J. Camacho 200
Auditor-Gen., Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, A. E. Collins (*acting*) £500 to 600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, M.B.E. 405
Inspector of Schools, W. Skinner, M.A. £300 to 400

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£162,239	£190,060	£192,047
Expenditure	187,515	185,095	198,157
Public debt	261,250	259,850	259,850
Imports	584,518	675,505	901,779
Exports	670,101	1,121,553	1,094,631

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,989 males and 18,276 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£51,526	£63,929	£66,768
Expenditure	56,687	56,100	64,398
Public debt	117,900	116,500	116,500
Total imports ...	166,815	192,107	293,858
Total exports	216,640	366,894	368,378

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,910.

President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, F. W. Griffith £350
Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett 500
Supt. of Public Works, C. K. Stretch 400
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits 250

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.
Magistrate, O. Nugent £50
Manager, B. H. Jarvis £200
Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18 N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 4,314 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,159, is a port of registry, and had 67 vessels of 1,213 tons in 1916.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 912.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911), 4,075. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue.....	£45,324	£60,086	£60,221
Expenditure.....	56,675	54,123	61,330
Public debt	42,975	41,158	10,876
Imports	169,112	206,515	296,594
Exports	167,557	455,142	372,515

Administrator, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. £750 to £900
Clerk and Clerk of Councils, G. C. Johnson £300 and fees
Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping & Shipping Master, Edward R. Jones ... £375 and fees
Magistrates: St Kitts, W. M. Wigley, £400; *Nevis*, C. C. Greaves, £300; *Anguilla*, S. B. Jones £35
Supt. of Public Works, E. D. Pougnet, A.M.I.C.E. 42

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′–15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′–61° 30′ W. long., 9 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee and fruit. The population was estimated at 39,800 on Jan. 1, 1918; included in this total are 420 Caribs of whom 170 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic

invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 6,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue	£50,636	£48,190	£46,106
Expenditure	56,995	55,923	54,040
Public debt	39,947	39,138	35,607
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Imports	206,373	208,197	232,833
Exports	235,927	212,301	223,178

Administrator, Arthur William Mahaffy (with £100 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, Maj. H. Peebles, D.S.O. 300
Treasurer, W. H. Porter, J.S.O. 400
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. 500
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue 300
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard 250
Magistrates, A. W. Solomon, £350; R. F. Garraway; H. W. Steele ..... each 300
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; R. H. Allport; S. Vassallo (on active service); E. C. A. Wilson ..... each 300

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1917 were cotton, £33,080; limes and its products £18,397; sugar, £7,827; papaine, £1,560; animals of all kinds, £2,806. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 1,534.

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Revenue	£12,881	£10,732	£13,432
Expenditure	11,531	11,968	12,940
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports	36,762	33,686	46,133
Total exports	37,409	43,141	71,248

Commissioner & Treasurer, Hon. C. F. Cordeil £600
Assist. Treasurer, Hon. Jas. B. Bladen 328
Senior Medical Officer, J. C. McPherson 250
Magistrate, &c., The Commissioner 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911), 410.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£4,030	£5,041	£6,148
Expenditure	5,288	5,962	5,774
Imports	8,533	9,208	13,980
Exports	6,836	7,750	8,817

Commissioner and Treasurer (vacant) £300
Medical Officer, T. L. E. Clarke 250

MALAYA.

(1) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pérak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,506 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,036,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 46,718; Ipoh (Pk.), 23,978; Taiping (Pk.), 19,556; Kampar (Pk.), 11,604; Seremban (N.S.), 8,667; Klang (Sel.), 7,657; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 6,927.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 876 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. There is through communication between Penang and Singapore. Lines on the West Coast through Kelantan are being constructed, to connect with the Southern Siamese Railways and afford free communication with Bangkok. The journey between Bangkok and Penang will then take 36 hours instead of, as at present, 6 days by sea. There are 2,468 miles of road, and 1,688 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. In the first half of 1917, the aggregate trade of these States was valued at over £20,000,000, an increase of more than £3,500,000 over the corresponding period of 1916, in which year a new trade record was established with £34,069,124 for the twelve months. Of course, the territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value. Last year the total export of rubber was 79,831 tons, and of tin 39,833 tons.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; and it may be mentioned that as recently as 1910 no less than 420 tons of pepper and 9,332 tons of sugar were exported from the Federated Malay States, apart from what was exported from other States of the peninsula. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in

1916 amounted to 17,375 ozs., compared with 16,161 ozs. in 1915 and 13,319 ozs. in 1914.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years :—

	1914. tons.	1915. tons.	1916. tons.
Rubber	31,014	44,626	62,848
Tin	49,041	46,766	43,870
Copra	14,509	13,937	14,824
Rice and padi	17,491	17,204	11,239
Tapioca	2,912	2,471	1,747
Areca nuts	1,461	1,242	1,100
Gambier	562	710	668
Wolfram and scheelite	261	291	544
Coffee	556	496	367
Pepper	19	14	5
Sugar	10	4	4

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a regiment of Northern Indian troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1915.	1916.
Public revenue	$40,744,984	$51,121,856
Public expenditure	£2,838,631	31,966,581
Public debt	*nil.*	15,000,000
Total imports	$61,343,089	71,472,948
Total exports	162,429,254	220,548,118
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	819,237	751,140
Exports to U.K.	6,284,418	6,984,351

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) £2,000

British Residents :—

Perak, R. G. Watson, C.M.G. *£1,300

Selangor, E. G. Broadrick *£1,200

Negri Sembilan, A. H. Lemon, C.M.G. ... *£1,200

Pahang, C. W. C. Parr *£1,200

Chief Judicial Commissioner, J. R. Innes (*acting*) 1,500

Judicial Commissioners, J. R. Innes ; L. P. Ebden ; R. C. Edmonds ; P. A. Farrer-Manby ..... each *£1,200

Secretary to High Commissioner, W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G. *£1,200

Under Secretary to Government, M. S. H. McArthur ..... *£1,050 to 1,200

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield ..... *£1,050 to 1,200

Commdt., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lees 1,220

Director of Public Works, R. O. N. Anderson ..... *£1,050 to 1,200

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. ..... *£1,250 to 1,400

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood ..... 1,050 to 1,200

Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay ... *£1,050 to 1,200

Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone ..... £1,050 to 1,200

Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson ; R.E. ; J. P. Harper (*acting*) ... *£1,050 to 1,200

Auditor-Gen., F. W. Talbot ..... 800 to 1,000

Director of External Audit, G. P. Bradley ..... *£800 to 1,000

Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin *800 to 1,000

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ..... *£1,050 to £1,200

Sen. Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny* £800 to 1,000

Commr. Trade and Customs, W. J. P. Hume ; E. Burnside (*acting*)...*£1,050 to 1,200

Controller of Labour, J. R. O. Aldworth ..... *£1,050 to 1,200

Asst. Surveyor-General, J. P. Harper *£750 to 900

Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom, C.M.G. ..... *£1,050 to 1,200

Director Institute Med. Research (vacant) ..... *£800 to 1,000

Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain ..... *£800 to 1,000

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor ..... *650 to 800

Director of Museums and Fisheries, H. C. Robinson ..... *£540 to 660

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace (*acting*) ..... *£450 to 600

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London ; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang).

(2) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1911) of 180,412, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital : Johore Bahru, population, 9,359. The rubber estates are important.

	1916.
Revenue	$7,976,862
Expenditure	4,602,433
Public Debt	4,000,000
Imports	12,565,727
Exports	41,825,980

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G. ; *born*, 1873 ; succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.

Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.

KEDAH, between 5° 9′ — 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 38 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1916.
Revenue	$3,276,732
Expenditure (including special services)	3,021,875
Public Debt	1,712,718

* Exclusive of allowances.

* Exclusive of allowances.

Sultan, H.H. Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Ibrahim.
British Adviser, G. A. Hall.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1916.
Revenue	$224,774
Expenditure	178,593
Public Debt	556,838

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi.
British Adviser, H. C. Eckhardt (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut, and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,000.

	1916.
Revenue	$822,860
Expenditure	722,125
Public Debt	3,432,078

Sultan, H.H. Muhammed, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, R. J. Farrer (*acting*).

TRENGGANU, between 4° 39′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1911), 154,037. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1916 were dried fish ($601,672), tin ore ($478,501), wolfram ($366,578), and copra $115,796). The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,992 inhabitants.

	1916.
Revenue	$236,798
Expenditure	234,687
Public Debt	193,126

Sultan, H.H. Sir Zainal Abdin, K.C.M.G.
British Agent, T. L. Humphreys.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 23¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1918, was 224,323. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1917–18 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 42,849 acres. It is estimated that 8,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping. On Census day 1911 there were 22,882 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the Colony was 1,820 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The military expenditure for 1917–18 amounted to £781,976. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1917 (June, July, August and September) was 76·1°. In winter the range is from 50·6° to 58·8°. In 1917–18 the highest temperature in the shade was 93·6°, and the lowest 41·2°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 436, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 9,474 inhabitants in 1916–17. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 188 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 39 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £38,877 in 1917–18; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 71 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 10 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Govern-

ment –9 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

Since the commencement of the war Malta has contributed some 24,000 men to the various services.

In 1917-18 the Port of Valletta was entered by vessels (tonnage,).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1918), 24,189.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue ...	£463,002	£460,165	£470,976
Expenditure	410,389	462,469	484,726
Imports	3,213,890	3,318,412	—
Exports	558,749	589,552	—
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	1,820,326	1,706,631	3,589,369
Exports to U.K....	70,492	45,922	45,919

There is no direct taxation and no Public Debt.

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G. (table allowance £500)	£4,500
A.M.S., Major L. S. Denham.	
A.D.Cs., Capt. R. Ingham; Lt. Hon. L. P. Methuen	
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. V. Micallef, R.M.A.	300
Staff Officers: *A.A. & Q.M.G.*, Lt.-Col. C. R. U. Savile, D.S.O.; *G.S.O.*, Major B. Ritchie	
D.A.Q.M.G., Major J. B. L. Monteith...	
Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter-Blair, C.B., C.M.G.	1,095
Brig.-Maj., do. (vacant)	337
Chief Engineer, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Painter, C.M.G.	748
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. J. C. L. Black, C.M.G.	684
Director of Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. Sir M. T. Yarr, K.C.M.G., C.B.	821
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. C. Purchas ...	720
Commg. Inf. Brig. (vacant)	748
Brigade-Major (vacant)	337
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Honour Sir Vincent F. Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D.	
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Wm. C. Fleming Robertson (and duty allowance £300)	1,300
Crown Advocate, Hon. Prof. M. A. Refalo, LL.D.	600
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
Asst. Sec. to Govt., Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Robt. J. Briffa	400
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, L. Benjacar	450
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber	400
Auditor, J. C. Fisher, O.B.E.	440
Supt. of Posts, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer ...	400
Superintendent of Police, C. W. Duncan...	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Vicenzo F. Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D.	1,000
Judges, Dr. G. Pullicino; Dr. A. Parnis; Dr. S. Micallef; Dr. G. Agius .....each	600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3 days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′ 57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 370,393, of whom 257,887 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 16[illegible] they established a small colony on the shore but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 203,198 acres 167,560 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 16,638 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1916, amounted to 837,858 tons, of which 660,722 were British. In 1916 there were 129½ miles of railway (129½ 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 15 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post offices, 56 telegraph and 41 Government telephone offices in the island, with 621 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 140 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor aided by an Executive Council of 4 official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor through instructions of the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio* nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1916 amounted to Rs. 586,235. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11

cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060.*

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Public revenue	Rs.12,112,870	Rs.12,975,041
Public expenditure	12,136,424	12,052,320
Public debt	£1,274,390	£1,268,590
Paper circulation	Rs.5,280,250	Rs.6,304,442
	1915.	1916.
Total imports	Rs.48,063,625	Rs.53,966,910
Total exports	56,220,024	74,310,050
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£948,731	£570,805
Exports to U.K.	2,714,822	1,911,932

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. ..... Rs. 50,000
Commanding Forces, Col. F. K. Fair, C.B., R.E. .....
Colonial Sec., John Middleton, C.M.G.... 15,000
Assistant do., Leon Koenig..... 7,200
Procureur & Advocate-General, E. Koenig 13,500
Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. 12,500
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N. ... 10,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis 9,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E. 9,000
(personal allowance, Rs. 1,000.)
Registrar-General, L. M. Noël 9,000
Local Auditor, A. G. Biden 7,500
Director, Medical & Health Dept., R. Denman, M.R.C.S. 12,000
Director Public Instruction, W. T. A. Emtage 12,000
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 18,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. H. W. Prichard ... 12,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,829. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.
Magistrate, W. B. Lloyd ..... Rs. 7,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos, but it is proposed to establish a new capital at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal promises to be of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 712 miles. Branch lines run from Minna and Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Further railway extensions are in progress; the first train left Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) in June, 1916. It will eventually be extended to Kaduna, to form a junction with the main line from Lagos to Kano. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1916.	1917.
Revenue	£2,943,184	£3,492,738
Expenditure	3,609,638	3,219,957
Total imports	5,780,118	7,532,735
Total exports	6,096,586	8,727,870
Imports from U.K.	4,768,109	5,636,437
Exports to U.K.	4,737,215	7,119,454

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,000
Central Secretary, D. C. Cameron, C.M.G. £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, R. M. Combe..... 1,600
Puisne Judges, A. R. Pennington, K.C.; A. F. C. Webber; R. J. B. Ross.....each 1,000
Attorney-General, E. Greenwood 1,400
Auditor, C. A. Pickwoad..... £700 to 900
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor..... £1,000 to 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrowes C.B.E. ..... £900 to 1,100
Director of Marine, Lieut.-Commr. J. Percival, D.S.O., R.N.R. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, T. Hood, C.M.G. 1,400
Surveyor-General (vacant) ..... £900 to 1,000
Director of Railways and Works, Sir John Eaglesome, K.C.M.G. ..... £1,500 to 1,800
General Manager Nigerian Railway, T. M. Bland ..... £1,100 to 1,300
Postmaster-General, J. Somerville ... £700 to 900
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Brig.-Gen. F. H. G. Cunliffe, C.B., C.M.G. 1,100

Colony (Lagos).

Administrator, The Lieutenant Governor, Southern Provinces.....
Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Alexander £500 to £600
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. L. S. Noble, M.A. £400 to 500

* Census figure (31 March, 1911). Estimated population on 31 December, 1916, 48,067.

Northern Provinces (Nigeria).

Lieut.-Governor, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G. £2,000
Secretary, G. R. Mathews ..... £700 to 900
1st Class Residents, Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; W. F. Gowers; F. B. Gall; E. J. Arnett; H. R. Palmer ..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police and Sheriff, Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O. ..... £600 to 700
Director of Agriculture, P. H. Lamb ...600 to 800
Principal Medical Officer, T. A. Pickels..... 1,100
Govt. Inspector of Mines, E. A. Langslow-Cock ..... £600 to 800
Director of Education, H. Vischer .....600 to 800
Director of Public Works, A. O. Ridsdale £800 to 1,000

Southern Provinces (Lagos).

Lieut.-Governor, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G..... £2,000
Secretary, Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... £800 to 1,000
1st Class Commissioners, R. A. Roberts; J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, (vacant) £700 to 900
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Prisons, (vacant) ..... £600 to 700
Director of Agric., W. H. Johnson ...£600 to 800
Principal Medical Officer, Maj. W. H. G. H. Best 1,200
Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson ..... £600 to 800
Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet £900 to 1,000

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Kaduna, Zungeru, and majority of important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa and the Country southwards nearly to the Zambesi. The control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,140,000, including 731 Europeans and 391 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 39,073 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, maize, wheat, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-five steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 291 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Port Herald and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's line *vid* Natal, and the British India Steam Navigation Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *vid* Zomba. A railway, 62 miles in length, connects the north bank of the Zambesi River with the existing line at Port Herald. Communication between the south bank of the Zambesi and Beira is also being undertaken, and when this line is completed Nyasaland will be linked to the South African railway system. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *vid* Fort Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Revenue	£118,523	£137,911	£148,284
Expenditure	143,161	125,665	128,272
Imports (excl. transit)	151,387	235,076	385,567
Exports (excl. transit)	182,413	198,173	284,467

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K. ...	£122,611	£299,689	£368,520
Exports to U.K.....	129,867	271,728	180,397

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with duty allowance £200)..... £2,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)..... 200
Chief Secretary, Sir H. L. Duff, K.B.E., C.M.G.* ..... £700 to 800
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. M. C. P. Hawthorn, D.S.O. 844
Judge of High Court, R. W. Lyall Grant ..... *£700 to 800
H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde (vacant) ..... *£450 to 600
Assist. Chief Sec., A. M. D. Turnbull *500 to 600
Attorney-General, A. Hogg ..... *500 to 600
Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. ..... *500 to 700
Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey ..: 600 to 700
Director of Public Works (vacant) ... *500 to 700
Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall 500 to 700

* Exclusive of allowances.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 (In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir C. S. Davson, K.C. ..... £300 (In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 15,000 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1917–18 was £31,697, and the expenditure £25,000; exports, 1917–18, £149,743; imports, £154,743. White pop., 660; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.
Resident Commissioner (actg.), C. H. Workman (and £50 allowance) £800 to £1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group

situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179·58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1911), 30,523 natives, 301 Asiatics, and 297 Europeans. Revenue (1916–17), £24,142; expenditure, £25,166; imports (1915–16), £108,783; exports (1915–16), £183,248.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of 27 Jan. 1916.

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot £700 to £800 (and £50 allowance).

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1914, of 23,121 natives of Tonga. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the late King George Tubou II., who died in 1918, being the last of the independent kings in the Pacific. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candlenuts. Revenue, 1916–17, £32,769; expenditure, £30,543; imports (1917), £114,290; exports, £125,443. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1917 was 47,180 tons, all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan £850

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).

Chief Magistrate, Gerard R. B. Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies west of Fiji and south-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 800. Principal exports, maize, copra, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).

British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... £940

French Resident Commissioner, M. Lippmann.

President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza £900

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1917) 49·43 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1917 was 51. The phormium (flax fibre) industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1917.
Public revenue	£9,308
Expenditure	15,966
Debt	*nil.*
Total imports	51,301
Total exports	54,830
Imports from U.K.	25,186
Exports to U.K.	60,958

Governor, His Excellency Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £775

A.D.C. (vacant) ..... *unp.*

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce, M.B.E. 28z

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands ...*and fees* £150
Police Magistrate, &c. (vacant)..... 270
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B..... 297
Govt. Schoolmaster, Leslie Tucker 216
Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short *and fees* 95
Manager, Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Broadway 150

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.
Treasurer, Hon. G. L. Gillan $6,000
Resident, 1st Division, Hon. A. B. Ward 7,200
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner 4,200
Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring Gould 6,700
Resident, 4th Division, Hon. R. S. Douglas 6,600
Resident, 5th Division, Hon. H. S. B. Johnson 6,600
Commandant, S. Cunnyughame.
Postmaster-General, Hon. F. G. Day..... 5,100
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., Hon. E. L. Grove, A.M.I.C.E.... 7,200
Princ. Medical Officer, D. L. Greene, M.B. 6,000

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division).
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1912) $1,070,200; (1913) $1,077,400; (1915) $1,256,500; (1916) $1,209,050; (1917) $675,600. Oil exports, (1916) 86,940 tons; (1917) 93,000 tons.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Revenue	$1,536,762	$1,624,143	$1,705,292
Expenditure ..	1,287,426	1,500,853	1,359,746
Imports	8,432,848	9,532,421	9,013,896
Exports	10,287,506	11,755,829	10,947,458
Imports from U.K.	£9,234	£20,018	£13,233
Exports to U.K....	7,692	13,345	1,718

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching, Sadong, Sibu, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times. At present they run fortnightly. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depôt for patent fuel. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1917 being 20·63 per 1,000. There are 22 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 was voted for 1917; there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 34,191, for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *viâ* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 7 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Revenue.....	Rs. 381,290	Rs. 419,969	Rs. 446,53
Expenditure.....	467,949	455,241	435,56
Imports	1,107,490	1,486,420	1,272,52
Exports	1,409,966	1,672,242	1,346,93
Savings Bank Deposits	64,791	78,314	92,97
Debt	180,088	170,225	160,09

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart. Rs.18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. C. du Boulay ..... Rs.3,300 to Rs.4,500
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan..... Rs.9,000
Crown Prosecutor, &c., P. B. Petrides. Rs.7,200
Treasurer and Collector, W. M. Vaudin, I.S.O. ..... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
Auditor, W. F. Baldwin ..... Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250
Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S. Rs.4,500
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, and Chairman L.B.C.D., L. Le Vieux Rs.5,000
Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College, D. W. McLeod Rs.4,000
Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont Rs.4,400
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy ..... Rs.3,300 to Rs.3,800

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 50 days; *to* London, 60 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1911 its population was 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,327,560. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts, under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1915 reached £504,033. Before the outbreak of the war, the trade in this commodity was chiefly with Hamburg. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 825 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

With regard to its constitution, Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Public revenue.....	£504,425	£541,509	£546,449
Public expenditure	546,772	532,940	512,844
Total imports	1,255,755	1,290,827	1,332,752
Total exports	1,254,621	1,223,544	1,497,995
Imports from U.K.	629,743	756,031	1,171,552
Exports to U.K. ...	810,343	918,729	1,317,000

Governor, His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G. *£2,500
A.D.C. and Private Sec. (vacant) 300
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell..... ..... *1,200
Colonial Secretary, †A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.... *1,000
Attorney-Gen., †R. A. Maude ..... *£700 to 900
Treasurer, †E. O. Johnson, I.S.O ..... *700 to 800
Comptroller of Customs, †O. Mitchell...*600 to 700
Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi..... *900
P.M.O., †E. H. Tweedy *1,000
Solicitor-Gen., M. F. J. McDonnell...*£500 to 700
Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty ..... *£500 to 700
Director of Public Works (vacant) *£800 to 1,000
General Manager (Railway), H. C. Morcom *1,000
P.M.G. and Savings Bank, H. T. March ..... *£500 to 700

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. His Majesty's Government having decided to increase the forces of the Protectorate, in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendlies from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west, the strength of the Indian contingent has accordingly been raised to 400 rank and file, and the Camel Corps reconstructed with an establishment of 18 officers and 500 men.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Total imports	£211,781	£322,041
Total exports	190,596	241,639

Commissioner and Comm.-in-Chief, G. F. Archer, C.M.G. *£800
Deputy do. and Officer comng. troops, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Summers *700

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

Secretary to the Administration, D. J. Jardine, O.B.E. ..... *£400 to £500
District Commissioners, Maj .A. S. Lawrance; Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E.; Capt. A. Gibb; G. M. Castle Smith; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; A. C. Kirby (*actg.*) each *£400 to 500
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor 500
Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Whitehead *£400 to 500
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne..... 350 to 450
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, W. D. Lacey 400
Comnt. Indian Contingent, Brev. Maj. H. L. Ismay 600
Ditto, Camel Corps, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. 600

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. 1,700
Chief Clerk; C. L. O'B. Dutton 750
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. D. Douglas-Jones 1,800
Private Secretary, C. Dalby..... 900

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; by a similar Commission, dated March 30, 1910, in Lord Gladstone; and by another, dated May 14, 1914, in Lord Buxton, who is also Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND.

(*The Territory of Basutoland.*)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,396 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing. There are 286 schools, with 22,410 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. The amount spent on education in 1917–18 was £20,453. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£176,202	£177,821	£175,029
Expenditure	156,190	171,438	173,198

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Resident Commissioner, C. E. Boyes 900
Government Secretary, J. P. Murray..... 773
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams 550
Assistant Commissioners:—
Mafeteng, R. M. B. Smith..... 660
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond 630
Leribe, E. D'Urban Blyth 800
Berea, E. H. Cole 630
Qacha's Nek, J. H. Sims 550
Maseru, F. Foord 610
Quthing, L. Griffith 630
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ... 700
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson... 670
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A. 620
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long 800
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 480
Auditor. Alexander Warren 426
Clerk attd. to H.C. Office, Shirley Eales ... 500
Chief Clerk and Registrar, E. G. Dutton (*actg.*) 485

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn and mealies are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by procla-

* Exclusive of allowances.

mation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Kgosimotse (Bangwaketsi), of Sebôko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£70,223	£69,348	£71,469
Expenditure	68,632	65,077	67,439

The annual deficiency was formerly made good by an Imperial grant-in-aid. The grant for 1911-12 amounted to £10,000. It has since been met from an accrued balance.

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Macgregor... £1,500
Deputy Resident Commissioner, Barry May, C.M.G. 1,050
Accountant, Vernon Eason 500
Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger 800
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel 750
Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand ... 700

RHODESIA.

British South Africa Company.

Board of Directors:—Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; Sir Henry Birchenough, K.C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit; H. Wilson Fox, M.P.; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O.; The Duke of Abercorn.
Acting Secretary, A. P. Millar.
Registrar, R. C. Bolton.
Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.
Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.
Emigration and Information Office, 166 Strand, W.C. 2.
Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.
Commercial Representative in South Africa (Bulawayo), W. Olive (*acting*).
Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.
Director of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury.
Administrators, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.; *Northern Rhodesia* (Livingstone), Sir Laurence Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Area and Population.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	149,000	776,500
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	877,100

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,653,600 in 1916. The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

Communications.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 450 miles *vid* Kambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *vid* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hill, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Victoria (123 miles).

Telegraphs.—*The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia.

Area and Population.—The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the estimated population (1916) 776,500, of whom 32,500 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 745,000, with 4,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 18 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 12 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 13, 1915, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the establishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1917, was of the value of £40,076,043. The output for the year ended December 31, 1917, was valued at £3,495,392. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1917–18	£736.128
Administrative expenditure, 1917–18...	751,086
Imports, 1917	£3,276,252
Exports, 1917	5,127,538
Imports to U.K., 1917	£853,056
Exports to U.K., 1917	643,475

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1911, 3,979). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of about 4,800 in 1916.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising; over 50,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle. Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1916 at 877,100, of whom 2,100 are Europeans.

Administrative revenue, 1916–17	£140,789
Administrative expenditure, 1916–17 ...	189,545

Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. Douglas Jones, Salisbury.

SWAZILAND.

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1911) 99,959, of whom 1,083 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland; and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is about 20 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Labotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these concessions and monopolies. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions. In order to avoid the exercise of conflicting interest by Europeans and natives over the same area, a Special Commissioner was appointed by Proclamation to demarcate certain areas for the sole and exclusive use of natives. Under this Proclamation the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner. The sum of £177,412 has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connexion with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the demarcation of native areas.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld, but pastoral pursuits are followed more than agricultural, though there are indications that more attention will be paid to the latter now that the certainty of land tenure has been determined. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were 150,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1918.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco; maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended March 31, 1918, 511 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £60,221, were exported. A few gold mines

were being worked on a small scale, but these have had to close temporarily owing to the war. In addition to any rentals payable on the concessions, gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, and base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are nine schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief attended. Sobhuza is now continuing his studies at the Lovedale Institute, in Cape Colony. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a tri-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina, a distance of about 80 miles. Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are ten post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£68,354	£71,498	£70,796
Expenditure	61,969	67,621	70,005

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, D. Honey.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

SPITZBERGEN

comprises a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, due north of Sweden and Norway, between Greenland and Nova Zemlya, consisting of five large and several smaller islands. The principal islands are West Spitzbergen, Edge Island, North-East Land, Hope Island, and King Charles Land. They are all mountainous. Large deposits of both coal and iron are stated to exist, but are at present entirely undeveloped.

The British Government assumed effective occupation of the principal ports in 1918 by means of an expedition despatched by the Northern Exploration Company under the authority of the Foreign Office, and is now permanently established in Spitzbergen.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Feudatory Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, and Brunei), and the Protected *State of Johore*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1911) of 714,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85·84 inches, in Penang to 89·54 inches, and in Malacca to 84·17 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bankok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1918.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pineapples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1916.	1917.
Public revenue	$17,325,695	$12,672,105
Public expenditure	11,046,353	11,369,392
Public Debt (Dec. 31)	£6,913,352† / $5,546,700‡	£6,913,352† / $42,063,700‡
*Imports	$542,074,924	$646,650,389
*Exports	492,311,694	623,552,015
Imports from U.K.	£5,484,413	£4,938,194
Exports to U.K.	16,014,766	16,043,633

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. £5,000
A.D.C. (vacant) 450
Commg. Troops, Maj.-Gen. D. H. Ridout, C.M.G., R.E. .....
Colonial Secretary, F. S. James, C.M.G. ... 1,500
Res. Councillor of Penang, W. C. Mitchell $9,600
Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan £800 to £1,000
Chief Justice, Sir J. A. S. Bucknill 2,000
Attorney-General, G. A. Goodman 1,500
Treasurer, A. M. Pountney 1,200
Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott ..... £1,050 to 1,200
Puisne Judges, L. M. Woodward 1,300
Do. L. P. Ebden 1,200
Do. P. J. Sproule 1,200
Do. A. Earnshaw 1,200
Do. M. H. Whitley .....
Auditor-General, G. P. Bradney (*actg.*) ... 800
Solicitor-General, A. B. Voules ..... £800 to 1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. C. H. Wolff (*actg.*) ... £800 to 1,000
and Asst. Col. Sec., R. Crichton 650
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor 1,200
District Judges (Singapore), W. Langham Carter (*actg.*), £1,000; E. L. Talma, £800 to £1,000; (*Penang*), R. D. Acton (*actg.*) ..... £800 to 1,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., S. H. R. Lucy, M.D. ..... £1,050 to 1,200

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.
† 3½ per cent. S.S. Inscribed Stock.
‡ 6 per cent. S.S. War Loan Bonds.

Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders .....£1,050 to £1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. B. A. Cator, R.N. .....£750 to 900

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 303,321 inhabitants in 1911. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was to be open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1917, exclusive of native craft, was 10,685, with a tonnage of 10,773,847. The total for the whole colony was 16,479, with a tonnage of 15,784,369. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 52,481 (tonnage, 2,321,797). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The aggregate trade returns for 1916 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $1,030,614,272, the value of exported tin being $60,827,634.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 6,546. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1917), $1,539,553; exports, $60,827,634.

Resident, J. W. Goldthorp.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of about 1,500. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1917 was 89,889 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,978), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1917 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $310,541,127: the export of tin from the port being $59,984,092 in 1917.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 730 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1911 was 124,081.

Aggregate trade, 1917.....$68,083,088
(Including para rubber, $42,112,085, exported in 1917.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth,

with an area of 1,974 square miles (350,775 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,552 (including Tobago). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1917, was 377,021. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 66,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 9,568), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,020). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1917, 109,890 tons (£139,399) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coconuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1917) were sugar 62,654 tons, value £1,459,620; rum 187,192 gallons, value £15,485; molasses 1,398,324 gallons, value £51,432; bitters 22,667 gallons, value £22,667; cocoa 70,144,898 lb., value £1,650,544; coconuts 16,595,222, value £90,857; and copra 7,201,448 lb., value £109,773. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 11 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

OIL INDUSTRY.—The development of the oilfields is progressing satisfactorily. The number of Companies operating at the close of 1917 was eleven, and other substantial concerns are preparing to commence operations.

During 1917, 56,080,194 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted, and of this 35,890,511 gallons were exported. Petrol, kerosene, and lubricating oil continue to be manufactured in local refineries. 1,248,897 imperial gallons of petrol, 549,431 gallons of kerosene, and 67,792 gallons of lubricating oil were exported in 1917.

	1915.*	1916.	1917.
Revenue	£782,437	£1,064,596	£1,098,183
Expenditure	748,590	1,018,136	1,097,696
Public debt	—	1,654,853	1,651,853
Imports	4,429,813	4,470,728	4,789,719
Exports	5,378,573	5,057,174	5,308,996

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 20,749. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	£5,000
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen	
A.D.C., (vacant)	
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.	£1,350 to 1,500
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon	£600 to 750
Attorney-General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C.	1,300
Commdt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Col. G. H. May	1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G.	800
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith	1,600
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.	1,200
Inspector of Mines, Percival Stevens, A.M.I.C.E.	800
Solicitor-General, (vacant)	407
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D.	£1,000 to 1,200
Second Puisne Judge, E. B. Wright, LL.D.	1,000
Crown Solicitor, A. D. O'Connor	800
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G.	800
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume	£500 to 600
Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers	500 to 700
Engineer in Charge of Surveys, E. R. Smart	500
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne	800
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. de Boissiere	800
Registrar-Gen., T. J. Potter	550
Administrator General, W. L. J. Kernahan	500
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross	600
Harbour Master (vacant)	550
Surgeon-General (vacant)	1,100
Schools Inspector, H. H. Hancock	£600 to 700
Director of Agriculture (vacant)	£900 to 1,000
General Manager of Railways and Chief Engineer, H. R. Marwood	£800 to 1,000
Principal Queen's Royal College, W. Brustem (*personal* £100)	700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 66,000); transit, 14 days.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¼ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square

* For the nine months, Apr.-Dec., 1915. The financial year was changed to coincide with Calendar Year as from Jan. 1, 1916.

miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Revenue	£8,036	£8,684	£9,626
Expenditure	9,734	7,930	8,722
Total imports	27,621	27,009	34,930
Total exports	30,487	27,807	42,085

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith £600

Grand Turk, *vid* U.S., 23 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the *London Gazette* of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Busoga, Bunyoro, Ankole, and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole, Toro, and Kigezi, which form the *Western Province*, Bunyoro, the territories east of the Nile to the south boundary of the Sudan and the land on the west bank of the river between the Nile, the Belgian-Congo Frontier and the Sudan forming the *Northern Province*, the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, and Karamojo forming the *Eastern Province*, and the territory between Lake Rudolf and the south boundary of the Sudan and the eastern boundary of the Northern Province, which is known as the *Rudolf Province*. The Buganda Province lies on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria, about 800 miles by railway and steamer from Mombasa, the coast port. It is situated on and to the north of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the north between the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert. The Eastern Province extends from the Victoria Nile to Mount Elgon and the N.W. boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate. Toro lies to the W. of Buganda, and Ankole to the S.W. The population in March, 1917, was estimated at a total of 2,954,861—809 Europeans, 3,548 Asiatics, and 2,950,504 natives. The total area is 109,119 miles (92,742 land and 16,377 water).

The principal town of Buganda is Kampala, but the headquarters of the Protectorate Administration is at Entebbe, 25 miles distant, on the shores of Lake Victoria. The port on Lake Victoria for Kampala is Port Bell, which is connected with Kampala, 7¾ miles away, by a railway. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, £348,914; coffee, £113,939; chillies, £27,328; ghee, £18,310. The trade in ivory has decreased owing to the war. The principal imports in 1916–17 were:—yarns and textiles, £338,286; provisions, £140,873; cotton blankets, £30,984; bicycles, £17,012; apparel, £12,815; bags and sacks, £24,589; soap, £24,281; petroleum, £15,068; agricultural implements £15,030; stationery, £11,332. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,000 tons displacement. There are three stern-wheel steamers on Lake Kioga, and one paddle-steamer, a launch and several sailing craft on Lake Albert.

A railway 61 miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Namasagali, at the entrance of the Nile on Lake Kioga. Motor transport is increasing with the development of the country, and regular services are established in the Baganda Province, the Eastern Province and in the Northern Province on the system of roads constructed for the purpose.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son, Daudi Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway (with the Busoga railway and railway marine, and the Kampala Port Bell railway) is under the management of the Uganda railway in the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and this is linked to the Uganda system which connects all principal administrative posts by telegraph with the Government headquarters at Entebbe. A volunteer reserve has been organised which was called out for local defence purposes after the outbreak of war.

	1914–15	1915–16.	1916–17.
Revenue (local)	£282,830	£287,025	£315,458
Grant-in-aid	10,000	...	...
Expenditure	289,213	285,072	289,308
Imports	587,191	693,385	1,296,100
Exports	616,526	593,755	1,076,904

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£63,346	£71,096	£65,298
Exports to U.K.	342,609	221,564	819,058

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911) (£500 *duty*) £2,000

Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (£80 *duty*) ..... £800 to 900

Provincial Commrs., F. Spire, C.M.G.; C. W. G. Eden; S. Browning; P. W. Cooper, C.M.G. (£50 *duty*) .....£500 to £700
Chief Justice, W. M. Carter ...(£90 *duty*) 900
Puisne Judge, (vacant). (£70 *duty*) 700
Attorney-General, D. Kingdon (£50 *duty*) £500 to 600
Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. .....£750 to 850
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis (£50 *duty*) £500 to 600
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. (£50 *duty*) 500 to 700
Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut 600 to 750
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, R. C. Allen, C.M.G. .....(£70 *duty*) £700 to 800
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson (£50 *duty*) £500 to 700

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37°30 N., longitude 122°10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121°40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston, C.B.E.
Junior District Officer & Magistrate, D. B. Walker.
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, M.B.
Financial Assistant, P. D. Crawley.
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings.

Imports from U.K., 1917 ..... £2,315

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (Census 1916) of 275,278. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Secretary & A.D.C., 200
Auditor, W. Cuddeford .....(and £50) 500
Staff Officer, Maj. G. W. Smith (and £90) 350

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′-12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′-61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,750 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue.....	£99,027	£112,759	£106,138
Expenditure	106,145	106,603	109,390
Public debt	123,670	123,670	183,460
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total imports.....	£260,495	£343,438	£353,978
Total exports.....	466,318	534,234	480,553

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson ... £620 to £700
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. .....£500 to 600
Chief Justice, Hon. Thos. W. Haycraft, B.A. 1,000
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 650
Colonial Surgeon, G. W. Paterson (and practice) £600 to 700
Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin .....(and £50) 400
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *E. Dist.*, £350; N. C. Ruggles, *W. Dist.*, £300 to £350; T. B. C. Musgrave, *N. Dist. & District Commr. of Carriacou* 350
Postmaster, Gerald Smith 350
Registrar, Sup. Court, D. J. Garraway 300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1917), 7,478.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1917-18) of 53,788. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point

being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1917) are sugar (84,265 cwt.), rum (608 gals.), cocoa (11,716 cwt.)—which is now extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. Limes are being planted, and the industry promises to become important. In 1917, 23,377 gallons of lime juice were exported. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 6,266), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1917, 346 steamers (tonnage 1,181,292) entered Port Castries.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue	£73,913	£79,169	£70,576
Expenditure	75,266	76,629	81,234
Public debt	155,880	132,986	150,580
Total imports	365,933	365,282	416,968
Total exports	401,916	418,622	337,195

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £300) £1,000
Chief Justice, F. H. Coller 700
Attorney-General, G. O'D. Walton 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie ..... £350 to 400
Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy 400
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 500
Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale, £400; A. F. Palmer 300
Chief of Police, Maj. G. L. J. Golding 400
Postmaster, S. Okell 300
Inspector of Schools, T. H. K. Moulder, M.A. 300

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1918) of 50,669. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1911), 4,300.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue	£33,296	£35,242	£37,535
Expenditure	35,783	36,139	34,555

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total imports	£90,892	£92,329	£122,214
Total exports	98,545	97,859	104,397

Acting Administrator and Colonial Sec., Anthony De Freitas, O.B.E. (and £100 allowance) £800
Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Anthony De Freitas, O.B.E. 600
Acting Attorney-General, T. W. O. Garraway 400

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, copra, groceries, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes, and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1916:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	448,037	305,153
U.K.	459,758	94,856
France	12,706	15,008
South Africa	9,779	102,776
Netherlands	55,562	—
U.S.A.	54,310	45,498
E. Africa Protectorate	203,626	284,094

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1917 was—British 54, French 15, Norwegian 2, Italian 1, others 4, the total tonnage being 351,544, and 4,679 dhows (69,574 tons) entered the port in 1917.

	1916.	1917.
Imports	£1,259,820	£1,760,094
Exports	1,052,167	1,848,792
Imports from U.K.	205,907	439,758
Exports to U.K.	333,410	94,986

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.
High Commissioner, , *Governor*
East Africa Protectorate .....
British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G. £1,200
Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G. £700 to 800
Judge of H.B.M. Court, T. W. Murison ... 2,000

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska	590,884	64,356	63,592
Guam	210	†11,635	—
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	154,001
Panama Canal Zone	436	†56,481	—
Philippines	115,026	†8,276,802	†7,360,551
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	†962,019
Samoa	77	†7,050	†5,840
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	91,219

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890.
† Estimated.

The population of the Continental United States on June 1, 1918, was 103,500,473.

Increase of the People.

(Continental U.S. only.)

Year of Census.	Total Population. White.	Coloured.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,256,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. Since 1790 over 31,000,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820-1917:—

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1910	1,041,570
1840	84,066	1911	878,587
1850	369,980	1912	838,172
1860	133,143	1913	1,197,892
1870	387,203	1914	1,218,480
1880	457,257	1915	326,700
1890	455,302	1916	298,826
1900	488,572	1917	295,403
1905	1,026,499		

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages. Total.	Divorces Granted. To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14,765	44,699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,132	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1907-1916:—

Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area).	Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area.)
1907	687,034	1912	838,251
1908	691,574	1913	890,848
1909	732,538	1914	898,059
1910	805,412	1915	909,155
1911	839,284	1916	1,001,921

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	1,174,973	Denmark	181,649	Italy	1,343,125	Spain	22,108
Belgium	49,400	England	877,719	Japan	67,744	Sweden	655,207
Canada—		France	117,418	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland	124,848
French	385,083	Germany	2,501,333	Norway	403,877	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other	819,554	Greece	101,282	Portugal	59,360	Turkey in Europe	32,230
China	56,756	Holland	120,063	Russia and Finland	1,732,462	Wales	82,488
Cuba and other West Indies	47,635	Hungary	495,609	Scotland	261,076	Other Countries	158,992
		Ireland	1,352,251			Total	13,515,886

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination; and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

American history may therefore be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for, although *Columbus* discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), no definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the south a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the north. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Eighteenth Century.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754–1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A mob of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

Nineteenth Century.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada; and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 immense excitement prevailed through the discovery of gold in Upper California, and a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the Government his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. The *Battle of Gettysburg*, July 1-3, 1863, and of *Antietam*, Sept. 17, 1862, have never been surpassed for proportional losses of those engaged. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon the Federal shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence. Thus Britain became involved in a dispute which was settled by arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, by which she was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

Twentieth Century.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Reciprocity with Canada.—Conferences between United States and Canadian representatives took place in November, 1910, at Ottawa, and in January, 1911, at Washington, and concurrent legislation in Washington and Ottawa was contemplated with a view to establishing permanent reciprocal trading relations. In view, however, of the change of Government after the Canadian General Election of October, 1911, further progress in the direction of Reciprocity is improbable.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911, but it was mutilated by Congressional amendments until it became unrecognisable. The original Treaty contained seven Articles, which were stated in the 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*. An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

War with Germany.—On April 6, 1917, war was declared against Germany.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

The Constitution.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (*born* at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856; *educated* at Princeton Univ. 1875–1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey 1911-1913), elected 5 Nov., 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917, when he was re-elected for a further term. *Democrat.*

1. *Vice-President of the United States* (*and ex-officio President of the Senate*), Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (*born* 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. of Indiana 1909–1913).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Robert Lansing, of New York (*born* 1864, admitted to the Bar 1889), *Secretary of State, ad interim*, 9 to 23 June, 1915, *appointed* 23 June, 1915.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York (*born* 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884), *appointed* 5 March, 1913 (resigned Nov. 1918).
4. *Secretary of War*. Newton D. Baker, of Ohio (*born* 1871, admitted to the Bar 1897), *appointed* 7 March, 1916.
5. *Attorney-General*, Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas (*born* 1861, admitted to the Bar 1885, Special Assistant Attorney-General 1913–1914), *appointed* 19 August, 1914.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (*born* 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884, member of Congress 1899-1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (*born* 1862, Chief Clerk Dept. of the Interior 1893-95), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Franklin Knight Lane, of California (*born* 1864, Interstate Commerce Commissioner 1905-1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (*born* 1866, Chancellor of the Washington University, St. Louis, 1908 1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York (*born* 1858, Member of Congress 1911–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.
Secretary of Labour, William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1862, Member of Congress 1907–1913), *appointed* 5 March, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, *N.Y.* $12,000
Private Sec., Richard Crane, *Ill.* 2,500
Counsellor. Frank L. Polk. *N.Y.* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, William Phillips, *Mass.* 5,000
Second do., A. A. Adee, *D.C.* 4,500
Third do., Breckinridge Long, *Missouri* 4,500
Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, *N.Y.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, *Neb.* 3,000
Solicitor, Lester H. Woolsey, *N.Y.* 5,000
Foreign Trade Adviser (acting), Julius G. Lay (*Consular Service*) 4,500
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Herbert Stabler, *Maryland* 4,500
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Leon J. Canova, *Flor.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Ransford S. Miller, *N.Y.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Albert H. Putney, *Ill.* 3,000
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, S. Y. Smith, *D.C.* 2,250
Chief, Consular Bureau (acting), Herbert C. Hengstler, *Ohio* 3,000
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, *N.J.* 2,100
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship (acting), Richard W. Flournoy, jr., *Md.* 3,000
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives (acting). David A. Salmon, *Conn.* 2,100
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir. *Mich.* 2,400
Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner, *Ohio* 2,100

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act; *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act; and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission, and chairman of the United States section of that Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, *N.Y.* $12,000
Assistants, Oscar T. Crosby, *Va.*; L. S. Rowe, *Pa.*; James B. Moyle, *Utah* each 5,000
Assistant to the Secretary, George R. Cooksey, *D.C.*
Chief Clerk, James L. Wilmeth, *Ark.* 4,000
Supervising Architect (vacant) 6,000
Director of the Mint, Ray T. Baker, *Nev.* 5,000
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (vacant) 6,000
Chief, Appointments Division, James E. Harper, *S.C.* 3,000
Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division, Charles H. Miller, *Mass.* 4,000
Chief, Customs Division, Frank M. Halstead, *Wash.* 4,500
Chief, Loans and Currency, William S. Broughton, *Ill.* 3,500
Register, Houston B. Teehee, *Okla.* 4,000
Comptroller of the Treasury, Walter W. Warwick, *Ohio.* 6,000
Assistant do., Charles M. Foree, *Ken.* 4,500
Treasurer of the U.S., John Burke, *N. Dak.* 8,000
Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams. *Va.* 5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, *S.C.* 6,000
Deputy do. David A. Gates, *Ark.*, $4,000; G. E. Fletcher, *La.*, $3,600; Luther F. Speer, *Pa.* 4,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson, *Wash.* 4,500
Auditor of Treasury, Samuel Patterson, *Neb.* 4,000
Auditor of War Dept., James L. Baity, *Mo.* 5,000
Auditor of Interior, Oscar A. Price, *W.Va.* 4,000
Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow, *Wis.* 4,000
Auditor of State, Edward D. Hearne, *Del.* 4,000
Auditor of Post Office, Charles A. Kram, *Pa* 5,000
Captain Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., Ellsworth P. Bertholf, *N.J.* 5,000
Chief of the Secret Service, Wm. F. Flynn, *N.Y.* 4,000
Supervising Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital, Rupert Blue, *S.C.* 6,000

General Customs Appraisers.

Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, *Mich.*; Israel F. Fischer, *N.Y.*; Sam B. Cooper, *Tex.*; Eugene G. Hay, *Minn.*; Charles P. McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; and William B. Howell, *N.J.* each $9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, William P. G. Harding, *Ala.*, term expires 1922; *Vice-Governor*, Paul M. War-

burg, *N.Y.*, term expires 1918; Frederick A. Delano, *Ill.*, term expires 1920; A. C. Miller *Cal.*, term expires 1924; Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1926
each $12,000

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress, and is responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal.

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, *Ohio* $12,000
Private Sec., Stanley King, *Mass.* 1,200
Assistant Secretary, Benedict Crowell, *Ohio* 5,000
2nd Assistant Secretary, John S. Ryan, *Mont.* 4,500
3rd Assistant Secretary, Frederick P. Keppel, *N.Y.* 4,500
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.* 4,000
Chief of Staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, *Pa.* 10,000
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, *Ga.* 8,000
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, *N.Y.* 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, *Mo.* 8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers, *Mich.* 8,000
Surgeon-General (vacant) 8,000
Chief of Engineers, Maj.-Gen. William M. Black, *Pa.* 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, *Ga.* 8,000
Chief Signal Officer, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, *Mich.* 8,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, *Ala.* 8,000
Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, *Kans.* 8,000
Chief of Militia Bureau, Brig.-Gen. John W. Heavey, *Ill.* (*acting*) 6,000
Chief of Field Artillery, Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, *N.J.* 8,000
Director of Tank Corps, Col. J. E. Welborn, *Miss.* 4,000
Provost-Marshal-General, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, *Mo.* 8,000
Director of Military Aeronautics, Maj.-Gen. William L. Kenly, *Md.* 8,000
Director of Chemical Warfare Service, Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, *Ala.* ... 8,000
Director of Bureau of Aircraft Production (vacant) 6,000
Chief of Motor Transport Corps, Brig.-Gen. Charles B. Drake, *Pa.* 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

Attorney-General, Thomas Watt Gregory, *Tex.* $12,000
Private Sec., John T. Suter, *D.C.* 3,000
Solicitor-General, *W.Va.* ... 10,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, George Carroll Todd, *N.Y.* 9,000
Assistant Attorneys-General, Samuel Huston Thompson, jr., *Col.*; Samuel J. Graham, *Pa.*; Charles Warren, *Mass.*; Francis J. Kearful, *D.C.*; Wm. C. Fitts, *Ala.*; Wm. L. Frierson, *Tenn.* ...each 7,500
Solicitor, State Department, Lester H. Woolsey, *N.Y.* 5,000
Solicitor, Post Office Dept., William H. Lamar, *Md.* 5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., Charles D. Mahaffie, *Oregon* 5,000
Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals, Bert Hanson, *N.Y.* 8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker, *Ind.* 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson, *Wash.* 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, Albert Lee Thurman, *Ohio* 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Labour, John B. Densmore, *Mont.* 5,000
Chief Clerk, Charles E. Stewart, *Ala.* 3,500
Attorney in charge of Titles, Chas. S. Lawrence, *Tenn.* 5,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, Calvin Satterfield, *Penn.* 2,500
Disbursing Clerk, James H. Mackey, *Col.* ... 2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A. Finch, *N.Y.* 3,000
Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners, Francis H. Duehay, *D.C.* 4,000
Appointment Clerk, C. B. Sornborger, *Vt.* 2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson, *Texas* $12,000
Private Sec., Robert E. Cowart, *Texas* ... 2,500
Chief Clerk, Ruskin McArdle, *Texas* 4,000
Asst. Chief Clerk, William W. Smith, *Tenn.* 2,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Edwin B. Smith, *Maryland* 2,000
Purch. Agent, James A. Edgerton, *N.J.* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Purch. Agent, Frederick H. Austin, *Missouri* 2,000
Chief Insp., George M. Sutton, *Mo.* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Chief Insp., J. R. Cox, *N.C.* ... 2,000
Appoint. Clerk, Robert S. Regar, *Pa.* 2,000
Disb. Clerk, William M. Mooney, *Ohio* ... 2,250
Asst. Attorneys, J. Julien Southerland, *N.C.*, $2,750; John A. Nash, *Pa.*, $2,500; Fleet W. Cox, *Md.*; Walter E. Kelly, *Ohio*; Edwin A. Niess, *Pa.* 2,000
Bond Exam., Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.* ... 2,500
Chairman Board of Inspection, Michal K. Campbell, *Ill.* 2,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant P.M.G., John C. Koons, *Md.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, John W. Johnston, *N.Y.* 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service, Goodwin D. Ellsworth, *N.C.* 4,000

Asst. Superintendents, William S. Ryan, *N.Y.*, $3,000; Owen A. Keen, *Va.*, $2,250; Lafayette G. Buchler, *D.C.*, $2,000; Thomas Mallalieu, *Nebr.* $2,000
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles R. Hodges, *Texas* 3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, *W. Va.*; Simon E. Sullivan, *Mass.*.....each 2,000
Chief, Division of Correspondence, John P. Miller 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Martin M. McLean, *Texas* 2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant P.M.G., O. Praeger, *Tex.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, George L. Conner, *Ohio*..... 2,500
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, William I. Denning, *Georgia* ... 4,000
Assist. General Supt., Railway Mail Service, George F. Stone, *New York* 3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Chase C. Gove, *Nebr.* 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, James B. Corridon, *D.C.* 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Railway Adjustments, George H. Grayson, *N.C.*..... 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Steward M. Weber, *Pa.* 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Foreign Mails, Edwin Sands, *N.Y.*..... 2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Assst. P.M.G., A. M. Dockery, *Mo.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, *Mo.* 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Wm. C. Fitch, *New York*..... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Wm. E. Buffington, *Pa.* 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, *Kansas* 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, *Ky.*.... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma* 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Francis H. Rainey, *D.C.* 2,250
Director, Postal Savings System, Carter B. Keene, *Maine* 4,800
Asst. Director, Postal Savings System, Charles H. Fullaway, *Pa.*..... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System (vacant) 2,500
Clerk in Charge of Administrative Section, Postal Savings System, Sherman S. Slick, *Ill.* 2,000
Clerk in Charge of Audit Section, Postal Savings System, Wm. T. S. Rollins, *Md.* 2,000

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant P.M.G., James I. Blakslee, *Pa.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, Lansing M. Dow, *N.H.* 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails, George L. Wood, *Md.*..... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Rural Mails, Walter J. Villepigue, *S.C.* 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies, J. King Pickett, *Ala.*..... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies, George J. Schoenman, *R.I.* ... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(N.Y. and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, *N.C.*.....$12,000
Private Sec., E. E. Britton 2,500
Assistant Sec., Franklin D. Roosevelt 5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. W. S. Benson..... 10,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Leigh C. Palmer 8,000
Chief of Steam Engineering, Engineer-in-Chief (with rank of Rear-Admiral) R. S. Griffin 8,000
Chief of Med. and Surg., Wm. C. Braisted 8,000
Chief of Construction and Repair, Chief-Constructor David W. Taylor 8,000
Chief of Yards and Docks, Civil Engineer Charles W. Parks (Rear-Admiral)..... 8,000
Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Ralph Earle 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, George R. Clark (Rear-Admiral)..... 8,000
Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. W. W. Kimball 8,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. George Barnett..... 8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territory of Alaska and the Dependencies of the U.S., and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, and Indians; and is the custodian of National Parks and Reservations.

Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, *Cal.*.....$12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Alexander T. Vogelsang, *Cal.*..... 5,000
Assistant Secretary, S. G. Hopkins, *Wyo.*.. 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayres, *N.J.* 4,000
Commissioners:—
Land Office, Clay Tallman, *Nev.*..... 5,000
Asst. do., Charles M. Bruce, *Va.*..... 3,500
Pensions, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, *Ohio* 5,000
Deputy do., Edward C. Tieman, *Mo.* ... 3,600
Education, Philander P. Claxton, *Tenn.* 5,000
Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, *Tex.*..... 5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, *Ark.* 3,500
Patents, James T. Newton, *Ga.*..... 5,000
1st Asst. do., Robt. F. Whitehead, *Va.* 4,500
Asst. do., Francis W. H. Clay, *Pa.* ... 3,500
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, *Me.* 6,000
Reclamation Service, Director and Chief Engineer, Arthur P. Davis, *Kans.*..... 7,500
Do., Bureau of Mines, Vannoy H. Manning, *Mies.*..... 6,000
Assistant do., H. Foster Bain, *Cal.* 4,800
Director, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, *Ill.*,..... 4,500
Assistant do., Horace M. Albright, *Cal.* 2,500
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, *Ind.*..... 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* appoints the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture (except the Assistant Secretaries and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are

appointed by the President), and exercises a general supervision of public business in relation to Agriculture and the Forest Service. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forests.

Sec. of Agricul., David F. Houston, *Mo.*	$12,000
Private Sec., Harrison F. Fitts, *N.Y.* ...	2,500
Assistant Secretaries, Carl Schurz Vrooman, *Ill.*; Clarence Ousley, *Tex.*; G. T. Christie, *Ind.* .....each	5,000
Assistants to the Secretary, Floyd R. Harrison, *Va.*, $3,300; Alonzo E. Taylor, *Cal.*, $2,750; J. F. Cook, *N.Y.*, $4,500; W. W. Mein, *N.Y., unp.*; A. H. Kerr, *Okla.*	*unp.*
Solicitor, William M. Williams, *Ala.*	5,000
Chief, Office of Farm Management, (vacant)	4,000
Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, *D.C.*	3,500
Chief, Office of Information, Harlan D. Smith, *Col.*	3,000
In Charge, Office of Inspection, Alex. McC. Ashley, *N.Y.*	2,750
In Charge, Forest Appeals, Thomas G. Shearman, *N.Y.*	3,000
Appointment Clerk, Percy L. Gladmon, *D.C.*	2,000
Expert on Exhibits, F. Lamson-Scribner, *Tenn.*	3,000
Chief, Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, *Ohio*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, John R. Mohler, *Pa.*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, *Tex.*	4,000
Chemist and Chief, Carl L. Alsberg, *N.Y.*	5,000
Director, States Relations Service, A. C. True, *Conn.*	4,500
Entomologist and Chief, L.O. Howard, *N.Y.*	4,500
Biologist and Chief, E.W. Nelson, *Ariz.* ...	3,500
Forester, Henry S. Graves, *Conn.*	5,000
Associate do., A. F. Potter, *Ariz.*	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, *Mich.*	5,000
Chief, Div. of Accounts, A. Zappone, *D.C.*	4,000
Editor & Chief, Division of Publications, E. B. Reid, *Mass.*	3,500
Librarian, Claribel R. Barnett, *N.Y.*	2,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils, M. Whitney, *Md.*..	4,000
Director, Bureau of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, L. W. Page, *Mass.*	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Markets, Chas. J. Brand, *Ill.*	4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Secretary of Commerce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, *N.Y.*	$12,000
Private Secretary, Mrs. A. O. Stewart, *N.Y.*	2,500
Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, *Mich.*	5,000
Private Sec. (vacant)	2,100
Ch. Clerk and Supt., E. W. Liffey, *D.C.*	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, C. E. Molster, *Ohio*.....	3,000
Ch. of Appointment Div., C. Hastings, *Wash.*	2,500
Ch., Div. of Publications, P. F. McKeon, *N.Y.*	2,500
Ch., Div. of Supplies, Francis M. Shore, *Ohio*	2,100
Director of the Census, Sam. L. Rogers, *N.C.*	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Burwell S. Cutler, *N.Y.* ...	6,000
Dir. Bureau of Standards, S.W. Stratton, *Ill.*	6,000
Comm. of Fisheries, Hugh M. Smith, *D.C.*	6,000
Comm. of Lighthouses, G. R. Putnam, *Iowa*	6,000
Supt., Coast and Geodetic Survey, E. Lester Jones, *Virginia*.....	6,000
Comm. of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, *N.Y.*	4,000
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Uhler, *Penn.*	4,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commercial Attachés.

London, England—Philip B. Kennedy.
Paris, France—Pierce C. Williams.
The Hague—Paul L. Edwards.
Petrograd, Russia—William C. Huntingdon.
Peking, China, and Manchuria—Julean H. Arnold.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—J. E. Phillipi.
Japan—Frank R. Rutter.
Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador—William T. Montavon.
Madrid, Spain—Augustin W. Ferrier.
Buenos Aires, Argentine, and Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile, Robert S. Barrett.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of children.

Secretary of Labour, William B. Wilson, *Pa.*	$12,000
Assistant Secretary, Louis F. Post, *Ill.* ...	6,000
Solicitor, John W. Abercrombie, *Ala.*	5,000
Chief Clerk, Samuel J. Gompers, *N.Y.*.....	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, Byron E. Bradford, *N.J.*	3,000
Comm.-Gen. of Immigrtn, A. Caminetti, *Cal.*	5,000
Comm. of Naturalisatn., R. K. Campbell, *Va.*	4,000
Commr. of Labour Statistics, Royal Meeker, *N.J.*	5,000

Chief, Children's Bureau, J.C.Lathrop, *Ill.* $5,000
Director Gen., U.S. Employment Service, J. B. Densmore, *Mont.* 6,000
Director, Information and Education Service, Roger W. Babson, *Mass.* 5,000
Director of Labour Adjustment, Hugh L. Kerwin, *Penn.* 5,000
Director, Training and Dilution Service, Charles T. Clayton, *Md.* 5,000
Director, Investigation and Inspection Service, Ethelbert Stewart, *Ill.* 5,000
Director, Working Conditions Service, Grant Hamilton, *D.C.* 5,000
Director, Woman in Industry Service, Mary Van Kleeck, *N.Y.* 5,000
Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Otto M. Eidlitz, *N.Y.* $1 per annum

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. In 1917 the Indian population of the U.S., exclusive of Alaska, was 335,998 (Oklahoma containing 119,108, Arizona 44,617, New Mexico 20,853, S. Dakota 21,246, California 15,362, Washington 11,181, Montana 11,525, Minnesota 11,777, and the 40 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1917, for Indian Service were $9,885,135. The total wealth of U.S. Indians on June 30, 1917, amounted to $655,512,661.

Chairman, George Vaux, jr., *Pa.*
Members, Merrill E. Gates, *D.C.*; Warren K. Moorehead, *Mass.*; Samuel A. Eliot, *Mass.*; Frank Knox, *N.H.*; Edward E. Ayer, *Ill.*; Daniel Smiley, *N.Y.*; Isidore B. Dockweiler, *Cal.*; Malcolm McDowell, *Ill.*
Secretary, Malcolm McDowell.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 500,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President, John A. McIlhenny, *La.* $4,500
Commissioners, Charles M. Galloway, *S.C.*; Hermon W. Craven, *Wash.* each 4,000
Chief Examiner, George R. Wales, *Vt.* 3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, *N.Y.* 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS, 1729, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, Frederick Law Olmsted, *Mass.*
Members, J. Alden Weir, *N.Y.*; Charles A. Platt, *N.Y.*; Wm. Mitchell Kendall, *N.Y.*; John Russell Pope, *N.Y.*; Herbert Adams, *N.Y.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, Col. C. S. Ridley, U.S. Army.
Assistant to the Secretary, Arno B. Cammerer.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. Washington, D.C.

By Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplications of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. All such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

Chairman, Andrew Braid.
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1861, and represents an expenditure of close on $16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being $14,000,000. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Book, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

Public Printer, Cornelius Ford, *N.J.* $5,500
Deputy do., Daniel V. Chisholm 4,500
Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson 2,750
Private Secretary, Joseph P. O'Lone 2,500
Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores 3,600
Superintendent of Work, T. Frank Morgan 3,600
Foreman of Printing, Fletcher Bowden ... 2,500
Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith 2,500
Supt. of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker ... 3,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Winthrop M. Daniels $10,000
Commissioners, Edgar E. Clark, James S. Harlan, Charles C. McChord, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Clyde B. Aitchison, Robert W. Woolley, George W. Anderson ..... each 10,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, *Ga.* 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.* 3,600

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and replenished in 1851–1852, and since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress ($98,000 for books and periodicals); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises 2,614,523 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 430,255 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 100 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1919 being $707,925.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. $6,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,000
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd .....
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.

Superintendent, Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S. Army.

NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

Superintendent, Rear-Adm. Edward W. Eberle, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

President of the Senate, Thomas R. Marshall, *Ind.* $12,000
President (pro tempore), Willard Saulsbury, *Delaware* .....
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark (re-elected, 1917) 12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT.
(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Edward D. White, *La.*, *born* 1845, *apptd.* 1910 ..... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500.)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
William R. Day, *Ohio*	1849	1903
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
Mahlon Pitney, *N.J.*	1858	1912
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
John H. Clarke, *Ohio*	1857	1916

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James D. Maher, *D.C.* $6,000
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 4,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1783	309,791
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849–1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,778,304
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898–1899	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899–1902	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900–1901	6,983
War with Germany, 1917	

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Prior to March 17, 1916, the maximum enlisted strength of the line organisations of the Regular Army was limited to 100,000 men. On the date mentioned, the President was authorised, by joint resolution of Congress, to recruit the line organisations to the maximum strength prescribed by existing law, without regard to the

limitation mentioned. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, the total enlisted force of the line of the Regular Army was limited, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency, to 175,000 men. The Act last mentioned also provided that the Regular Army shall consist of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry, 21 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, the brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments and troops, and the various staff corps and departments.

Under date of April 6, 1917, the U.S. declared the existence of a state of war between it and the Imperial German Government. This was followed, on May 18, 1917, by the passage of the Selective Service Law, under the provisions of which the President was authorised immediately to raise all organisations of the Regular Army to the maximum enlisted strength authorised by law, to draft the National Guard (State Militia) into the military services of the U.S., and to raise by draft, organise, officer and equip two additional forces of 500,000 men each, the men so drafted to be between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive. Under subsequent legislation the drafting of additional forces has been authorised, and the age limits have been extended to include men between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive.

There were approximately 9,500 officers and 202,500 enlisted men in the military service of the U.S. on April 6, 1917. Eighteen months later the strength of the Army had been increased to approximately 193,000 officers and 3,100,000 enlisted men. A further increase to 10,000,000 men would be made if necessary.

Losses in the War.—It was estimated in Washington that the total casualties in the war amounted to 100,000.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1880–1917.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				$
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056
1913	503,633	316,567	820,200	174,171,661
1914	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546
1915	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266
1916	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,090
1917	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,054

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $5,215,528,780, of which $4,917,245,599 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1917 amounted to $152,562,855.

THE NEW UNITED STATES PROGRAMME.

(The execution of the following programme may have been modified in consequence of the labour, space, and material required for carrying out the emergency destroyer and merchant ship programmes, estimated to cost respectively 70 and 359 millions sterling.)

After discussion extending over several months, the United States Government, in September, 1916, received the necessary authorisation to proceed with the largest and most costly naval programme ever sanctioned for any country. The Act as finally adopted covers the shipbuilding for the financial years (ending June 30) 1917, 1918, and 1919, and makes provision for laying down the following vessels:—

	In 1917.	In 1918 and 1919.	Total.
Battleships	4	6	10
Battle-Cruisers	4	2	6
Scout Cruisers	4	6	10
Destroyers	20	30	50
Fleet Submarines	9	—	9
Coast Submarines	28	30	58

In addition, there were to be begun in 1917 3 fuel ships, 2 destroyer tenders, 2 ammunition ships, 2 gunboats, 1 repair ship, 1 hospital ship, and 1 transport. The authorised expenditure for the year 1917 is £65,625,000, as compared with a British vote of £51,550,000 in 1914–15, and, provided the whole of the ships are put in hand, there will necessarily be an increase in succeeding years. Of the vessels to be laid down in 1917, the battleships will be named *Colorado*, *Washington*, *Maryland*, and *West Virginia*, and they will be principally noteworthy for carrying a main armament of eight 16-in. guns, mounted on the same plan as the 15-in. of the *Queen Elizabeth*. It is interesting to note the development of the main battery in American Dreadnoughts:—

First of Type.	L'nch'd.	Tons.	Main Guns.	Broadside.
S. Carolina	1908	16,000	8 12-in.	6,960 lb.
N. Dakota	1908	20,000	10 12-in.	8,700 lb.
Wyoming	1911	26,000	12 12-in.	10,440 lb.
Texas	1912	27,000	10 14-in.	14,000 lb.
Pennsylvania	1915	31,400	12 14-in.	16,800 lb.
New class	—	32,600	8 16-in.	16,800 lb.

The new ships will be some 5,000 tons heavier than our Queen Elizabeths, but will be 4 knots below their designed rate of 25; and as the difference in displacement can hardly be accounted for by the increased calibre of the guns, while both groups are of the "all oil" type, it is to be assumed that the American vessels will have superior protection. On that subject, however, nothing has been made public. Converting the dollar at 4*s.* 2*d.*, the estimated cost of the new battleships complete is £3,916,666. The *Queen Elizabeth*, without her guns, was estimated to cost £2,314,762, while the *Iron Duke* was built outright for £2,080,928, which is equivalent to £83'24 per ton compared with an estimated £120'14 per ton for the Colorados. In the first bids tendered by contractors, the time required for construction varied from 39 to 48 months. The battleships following these will be of 42,600 tons, armed with twelve 16-in. guns.

The battle-cruisers will be very remarkable vessels, their design providing for a length of 850 feet (the *Lion* is only 660 feet), a tonnage of 35,000, and a speed of from 32 to 35 knots with turbine-cum-electric-drive machinery of 200,000 horse-power, working through four shafts. The main armour belt will be 8 in. thick, and the heavy armament will consist of ten 14-in. guns in centre-line turrets. The completed cost of these vessels is estimated at £4,256,984, of which the machinery alone will account for £1,666,666, which is more than the entire cost of the British battle-cruiser *Indefatigable*, or of the battleships *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*. The

reason for putting smaller guns into the battle-cruisers than in the battleships is that the former would not, save under very exceptional conditions, be called upon to fight vessels so heavily armoured as battleships, and therefore need not embody such a high degree of smashing power. The scout-cruisers, though displacing only 7,100 tons, will have a length of 550 feet (compare with the 555 feet of our 18,750-ton *Indefatigable*), and are intended for a speed of 35 knots, carrying eight 6-in. and a number of smaller guns. One of their unique features is that each will be equipped to house, launch, and recover four seaplanes—a detail that should add very considerably to their value as scouts. For the destroyers also a speed of 35 knots is intended, and, displacing 1,185 tons, they will be armed with four 4-in. guns and four triple torpedo-tubes. The programme is a very ambitious one, even if the first year's shipbuilding be viewed alone. It must be regarded as in some degree an attempt to make good the leeway of recent years, particularly as regards battle-cruisers and scouts, none of the former having been built at all, and none of the latter since 1906. During the year 1916 the principal additions to the fleet have been the *Pennsylvania* and *Arizona*, the first battleships to carry twelve 14-in. guns; while the degree of completion per cent. on Oct. 1, 1916, of other battleships under construction was as follows: *Idaho*, 64·8; *Mississippi*, 55·9; *New Mexico*, 48·6; *California*, 3·2; and *Tennessee*, 0·8. The number of American Dreadnoughts built, building, and to be laid down in 1917 was 27—one fewer than the corresponding German total at the outbreak of war.

EDUCATION.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only central organisation being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 per cent. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary:* Age 8–14 years, *free and comp.* in majority of States, though in *all* the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary:* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is *co-education* of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities:* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Public Schools (Average Attendance).	Colleges, Universities, and Schools of Technology.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1909	12,684,837	119,480	62,997	182,477
1910	12,827,307	119,578	64,005	183,583
1911	13,096,000	119,026	64,546	183,572
1912	13,315,537	125,750	72,703	198,453
1913	13,510,643	128,644	73,587	202,231
1914	14,216,459	139,373	77,120	216,493
1915	14,985,900	152,307	84,861	237,168
1916	15,358,927	164,075	95,436	259,511

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1917, are stated below in dollars ($4·867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913	$724,111,230	$682,770,706
1914	734,343,700	700,559,248
1915	695,663,190	731,527,571
1916	779,664,452	766,665,650
1917	1,118,174,126	2,763,586,887

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Details of the revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

	1916.	1917.
Revenue:—	$	$
Customs	213,185,845	225,962,393
Internal Revenue	512,702,029	809,366,208
Miscellaneous	53,776,578	82,845,525
Ordinary receipts	779,664,452	1,118,174,126
Panama Canal receipts	—	6,150,669
Public Debt receipts	—	2,428,017,800
Postal Revenues	—	329,726,116
Total receipts	—	3,882,068,711
Expenditure:—		
Legislative	13,848,007	15,174,101
Executive:—		
Executive Office	395,940	1,387,798
Dept. of State	6,444,594	6,130,082
Treasury Dept.	96,637,331	109,644,036
War Dept.	166,853,551	442,975,322
Navy Dept.	155,983,193	258,148,087
Interior Dept.	201,658,833	220,166,198
Post Office Dept.	7,270,710	1,920,718
Dept. of Agriculture	28,031,540	29,587,149
Dept. of Commerce	11,403,722	11,700,529
Dept. of Labour	3,531,144	3,847,305
Dept. of Justice	1,509,582	1,580,036
Independent Bureaus	7,221,803	22,690,367
District of Columbia	13,633,858	13,803,194
Total Ordinary	700,475,799	1,138,754,921
Panama Canal	17,503,728	19,262,799
Public Debt	24,668,913	677,544,782
Postal	306,228,452	319,889,904
Total Disbursements	1,072,894,093	3,083,476,791

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the five years ended July 1, 1917, was as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1913	$965,706,610	$22,835,330
1914	967,953,310	22,883,957
1915	969,759,090	22,902,896
1916	971,562,590	23,084,635
1917	2,712,549,476	83,625,481

The Public Debt on July 1, 1917, was as follows:—

	$
2% bonds	674,625,630
2½% bonds	10,039,760
3% bonds	231,507,992
3½% bonds	1,466,335,094
4% bonds	118,489,900
Total interest bearing	2,712,549,476
On which interest has ceased since maturity	14,232,230
Bearing no interest (Certificates issued against Treasury deposits	2,290,988,572
Total	5,717,770,279
Cash in Treasury	3,809,135,055
Total Debt less Cash in Treasury	1,908,635,223

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 873,729,000 were farms (478,451,750 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,340,357, of which about 2,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1910 was estimated at $8,928,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of $104,000,000.

Wool.—The total number of fleeces in 1917 was 34,900,000, producing 245,573,000 lb.; pulled wool, 40,000,000 lb.; total, 285,573,000 lb.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1916 was $1,621,832,177 (pig iron, $663,478,118; copper, $474,288,000; gold, $92,590,300), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $1,878,507,232 (bituminous coal, $665,116,077; Pennsylvania anthracite, $202,009,561; petroleum, $330,899,868; clay products, $207,260,091; stone, $79,041,699; natural gas, $120,227,468; cement, $104,698,090; and mineral paints, $23,515,803).

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1914 numbered 275,791, the value of their products being $24,240,435,000, as compared with a value in 1909 of $20,672,052,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia

CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1918.

Preliminary estimates; subject to revision in December, 1918.

Crop.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average price received by producers.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per bushel.
Corn	113,835,000	23·5	2,671,840,000	$1·657
Winter wheat	36,302,000	15·3	555,725,000	...
Spring wheat	22,489,000	15·2	342,855,000	...
All wheat	58,881,000	15·3	898,580,000	2·051
Oats	44,475,000	33·2	1,477,348,000	·703
Barley	9,108,000	25·9	235,835,000	1 009
Rye	5,435,000	14·1	76,687,000	1·593
Buckwheat	1,045,000	19·2	20,093,000	1·892
Potatoes	4,113,000	93·5	384,529,000	1·488
Sweet potatoes	959,000	84·5	81,016,000	1·562
Flaxseed	1,967,000	8·1	15,905,000	3·812
Rice	1,120,400	36·5	40,879,000	...
Apples	...	...	195,828,000	1·237
Peaches	...	...	40,185,000	1·789
Pears	...	...	10,337,000	1·684
Beans (dry), 6 States	1,716,000	11·6	19,894,000	5·96
Kafirs, &c., 6 States	5,114,000	14·5	74,211,000	1·772
Peanuts	2,212,400	32·0	70,863,000	...
		Pounds.	Pounds.	
Tobacco	1,452,900	838·2	1,217,757,000	...
Hops	27,905	1,132·6	31,325,000	...
		Tons.	Tons.	
Hay, tame	53,386,000	1·34	71,555,000	...
Hay, wild	15,863,000	·93	14,699,000	..
All hay	69,249,000	1·25	86,254,000	17·42
Sugar beets	689,700	9·00	6,208,000	...
Broom corn, 5 States	314,000	·179	56,000	231·68
		Gallons.	Gallons.	
Sorghum (sirup)	351,704	83·7	29,430,000	...
		Bales.	Bales.	Per pound.
Cotton	37,073,000	·300	11,137,000	·322

(textiles, foundry products and machinery, sugar, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittsburg (iron and steel); St. Louis (meat, tobacco); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (liquors, foundry products and machinery); Cleveland (iron and steel); Buffalo (iron and steel); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber); San Francisco (meat); Providence (textiles and jewellery).

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The subject of unemployment has received but a limited amount of attention in the States, and, as in the United Kingdom, the statistics available do not enable any accurate estimate to be made of the total number of unemployed persons at any time. The Bureau of the Census has made attempts to collect information in the census years, but the reliability of the returns secured by them so far is still undetermined. The details for the 1910 census are not yet available, but according to the census of 1900, 22·3 per cent. of all persons having "gainful occupations" were reported as not working at their regular occupations or any other occupation at some time during the census year.

The Department of Labour for the State of New York has, however, published statistics showing the amount of unemployment among organised workers in that State for a continuous period since March, 1897, and these figures may be taken as fairly reliable. The statistics are of two kinds, viz., those furnished by selected unions, and those returned by all unions in the State. The former are received every month, and the latter at the end of the first and third quarters of the year. The returns from the selected unions are considered the more accurate, and the statistics relating to these are therefore dealt with below.

These selected unions number nearly 200, and have a membership of about 100,000, or about one-fourth of the total organised workers in New York. The aim in their selection is to maintain as nearly as possible the same proportionate representation of different industries as appears in the total of all unions. The secretary of each of these unions reports monthly the membership of his union, the number at work and the number idle on the last working day of the month, and the causes of idleness.

The following table shows the percentages of members reported idle on the last day of each month, from January, 1906, exclusive of those returned as idle owing to sickness, accident, or old age, or on account of labour disputes; in other words, the statistics represent approximately idleness due to business or trade conditions:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Mean.
1906	11·8	12·4	8·9	5·0	4·1	3·2	4·7	4·0	4·3	4·5	5·3	13·3	6·8
1907	19·0	17·4	15·5	8·5	7·7	6·2	5·4	7·7	9·6	16·1	20·0	30·5	13·6
1908	35·1	35·9	35·9	34·1	30·6	28·6	25·2	23·2	23·0	21·3	20·0	25·9	30·5
1909	26·4	24·6	21·2	15·1	12·7	13·1	10·0	8·2	11·0	9·6	9·5	17·7	14·9
1910	16·5	15·5	17·4	12·6	11·8	11·7	8·1	7·5	8·4	13·4	15·0	25·6	13·6
1911	24·9	22·9	24·1	19·6	24·0	17·7	13·1	9·5	8·9	9·8	17·6	31·9	18·7
1912	24·4	16·1	17·4	11·9	18·5	21·0	19·0	6·3	4·9	6·0	14·1	23·1	15·2
1913	17·5	13·2	20·7	20·4	21·7	20·9	19·7	18·2	15·0	18·1	26·1	38·8	20·9
1914	31·0	29·3	26·5	22·4	21·4	24·3	31·4	29·1	23·2	23·7	34·1	33·8	27·5
1915	38·4	30·8	26·1	25·2	30·3	24·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be noticed that the percentages in the foregoing table are much higher than those relating to the United Kingdom, but in considering the two sets of figures it must be borne in mind that the proportion of workers in the trades which they cover are not similar. The high percentages of unemployed in New York State are to some extent explained by the importance which the returns from seasonal trades assume in the reported figures. The building trades include slightly more than one-fourth of all union men, and the clothing trades account for almost as many members. But, allowing for these facts, the statistics clearly establish that the amount of unemployment is by no means constant, but that it fluctuates violently from month to month, from season to season, and from year to year.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Something like two years ago the Federal Government launched a comprehensive scheme for the purpose of bringing the jobless man and the manless job together. Authority for this undertaking was found in the Immigration Act of 1907, which created, as an adjunct to the Federal Bureau of Immigration, a Division of Information, the duty of which was to furnish information concerning opportunities for employment to aliens and other persons within the United States. With this as a nucleus, the Federal Department of Labour has established a nation-wide system of employment offices, which is achieving noteworthy success in its efforts towards effecting a solution of the problem of unemployment. As far as we can ascertain, New York has discontinued publishing statistics in regard to unemployment. The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past three years:—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1916	25,640	109,771	184,481	84,955	75,195
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,440,052	1,800,593

In the table attached hereto figures, which have been obtained from the latest annual State reports, where available, are given, showing the activities of the State Employment Bureaus in various States.

State.	Number of Offices.	Date of Authorising Act.	Statistics for Year ended	Applications for Work.	Applications from Employers.	Positions Filled.
California	6	1915	30 June, 1918	...	...	120,800
Colorado	5	1907	30 November, 1916	24,560	23,696	19,311
Connecticut	5	1901	30 November, 1916	39,442	32,138	25,866
Illinois	6	1899	30 September, 1916	153,816	131,656	110,879
Indiana	5	1909	30 September, 1916	26,416	30,804	21,381
Iowa	1	1915	1 July, 1916	1,639	931	402
Massachusetts	4	1906	31 December, 1917	...	46,789	38,466
Michigan	10	1905	30 November, 1916	...	...	104,048
Minnesota	3	1905	30 June, 1916	...	...	48,383
Missouri	3	1899	30 September, 1916	19,856	15,882	13,558
New York	5	1915	30 June, 1917	80,913	103,114	64,590
Ohio	7	1890	30 June, 1916	347,993	205,558	141,253
Pennsylvania	5	1915	31 December, 1915	28,432	35,314	16,115
Rhode Island	1	1908	31 October, 1915	7,434	3,511	5,337
Wisconsin	4	1901	30 June, 1917	51,727	59,985	38,084

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 13 years ended June 30, 1917, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total
	$	$	$
1905	517,442,302	600,070,769	1,117,513,071
1906	349,623,878	676,938,568	1,226,562,446
1907	644,029,761	790,391,664	1,434,421,425
1908	525,603,308	668,738,484	1,194,341,792
1909	599,556,639	712,363,585	1,311,920,224
1910	755,311,396	801,636,034	1,556,947,430
1911	776,972,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105
1912	881,670,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510
1917	1,848,840,510	810,514,665	2,659,355,185

Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1916 and 1917 is stated below in *dollars* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
United Kgdm.	308,443	307,675	1,526,685	2,046,813
Germn. Empre.	13,946	1,525	289	2,200
Canada	204,128	320,950	468,785	787,177
France	102,078	108,070	628,852	1,011,667
Netherlands	38,535	31,842	97,476	109,082
Mexico	97,697	112,139	47,946	79,005
Cuba	228,978	253,395	127,199	178,292
Italy	57,432	46,374	269,246	360,608
Belgium	1,479	1,029	21,848	37,368
Argentina	112,512	152,612	66,378	82,375
Australasia	65,212	20,176	74,218	80,791
Japan	147,644	208,127	74,471	130,427
Brazil	132,664	151,638	40,572	56,727
Spain	27,864	36,863	52,837	76,978
Russia	3,614	5,446	178,695	428,688
Chile	64,155	113,789	24,240	44,539
China	71,655	105,906	25,131	37,196
Aust.-Hungry.	1,431	225	146	—
Sweden	11,487	24,049	51,980	44,684
Norway	6,852	7,108	53,645	82,002
Denmark	3,422	1,595	55,872	56,738
Switzerland	21,775	20,253	8,083	22,326
Philippines	28,232	42,436	23,421	27,207
British India	177,423	217,610	24,697	37,108
Brit. W. Indies	14,405	16,760	16,230	21,935

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1916.	1917.
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufactured	374,286,247	543,274,690
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	621,237,972	1,128,194,143
Meat and Dairy Products	290,899,680	403,192,279
Breadstuffs	435,679,323	588,983,454
Copper, and manufactures of	173,946,226	322,535,344
Mineral Oils	160,662,838	223,658,950
Wood, and manufactures of	60,711,774	62,820,257
Leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of	146,703,815	153,709,573
Coal	65,055,709	83,135,141
Cotton, manufactures of	112,053,235	136,299,842
Tobacco, and manufactures of	60,309,542	75,488,743
Cars, Carriages, &c.	167,743,843	166,543,660
Agricultural Implements	17,611,298	26,552,984
Fruits and Nuts	36,965,228	39,138,821
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	28,561,303	31,221,747
Vegetable Oil	27,165,026	26,280,133
Naval Stores	13,503,607	15,581,209
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	124,478,474	187,890,824

The value of the principal articles exchanged in 1916 and 1917 is stated below in *dollars* :—

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1916.	1917.
	$	$
Coffee	115,485,970	133,184,000
Sugar	208,769,399	230,945,694
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	159,858,096	194,688,303
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	158,861,376	216,363,609
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	109,155,705	124,800,762
Wool, unmanufactured	142,420,734	131,137,170
Silk, unmanufactured	124,333,655	160,571,808
Cotton, manufactures of	47,511,870	56,181,684
Fibres, Vegetable, &c., manufactures of	68,445,531	78,955,185
Wood, and manufactures of	64,559,813	83,295,052
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c.	50,876,901	54,996,098
Fruits and Nuts	44,446,307	58,180,967
Diamonds and other precious Stones	45,844,527	47,270,689
Tobacco, and manufactures of	29,569,735	32,299,875
Art Works	20,831,531	23,399,966
Copper, and manfctrs of	75,778,575	126,562,129
Fibres, Vegetable, &c., unmanufactured	59,460,062	67,709,758
Oils	48,091,993	67,677,316
Silk, manufactures of	31,911,793	40,322,840
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	23,393,250	27,899,829
Furs, and manufactures of	20,099,882	26,209,187
Seeds	33,571,760	35,879 665
Cotton, unmanufactured	40,150,342	49,429,526

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1916 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to $21,002,372,245, and the dividend-paying capital to $5,161,971,829, upon which $411,975,955 were paid in dividends in 1916, representing an average of 7·98 per cent The gross earnings were $3,423,279,229, and the operating expenses $2,248,243,855. The passengers carried numbered 1,005,683,174, the freight weighed 2,225,943,388 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 54,664 passenger and 326,987 freight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1897	184,428	1907	229,951
1898	186,396	1908*	240,846
1899	189,294	1909	244,084
1900	193,345	1910	249,992
1901	197,237	1911	254,732
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	53	5,212
Mississippi	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1917 the total length of public roads was 2,455,761 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1914 being $174,921,157, or $71·05 per mile, or $1·70 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1916, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 10,383 sailing vessels of 2,399,586 gross tons; 6,824 steam vessels of 5,895,095 gross tons, a total of 26,444 vessels of 8,469,649 tons, and gas vessels of 9,237, of 174,968 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1917, sailing and steam vessels of 50,472,176 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 18,724,710 tons were American and 31,747,466 tons foreign. The numbers cleared from the various seaports were 2,238,568 tons sailing and 35,855,237 tons steam vessels, a total of 38,093,805 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1917, there were 55,418 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 18,567,445,160 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). There were also 247,528 miles of telegraph line with 1,814,196 miles of wire.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910.

City.	Population. 1910.	Population. 1900.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	278,718
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	381,768
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	451,512
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	352,387
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,902
Newark, N.J.	347,469	246,070
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	206,433
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	175,597
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	162,608
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065
Denver, Col.	213,381	133,859
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,872

City.	Population. 1910.	1900.
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	108,374
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	108,027
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	105,171
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	85,333
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,591	87,565
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	70,996
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	94,151

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wine gallon (·8331 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (·9694 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*.

$1 = *d.* 49·32 | $1 = francs 5·1813
£1 = $ 4·867 | $1 = marks 4·2

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. £10,000
Embassy—Connecticut Avenue.
Commercial Commissioner, Sir R. Crawford, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. 2,500
Coun. of Embassy, C. de R. Barclay, C.B.E., M.V.O. £900
,, ,, T. B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G.
Naval Attachés, Commr. G. L. Saurin, R.N., and Commr. A. L. Snagge, R.N. .....
Military Attachés, Major C. Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. D. McLachlan, and Capt. A. Kingman .....
1st Sec., Henry G. Chilton ..... £300 to 500
3rd Secs., R. S. Hudson; N. W. Law; R. I. Campbell; H. J. Seymour (*acting*) 150
Hon. Attaché, R. Glen .....
Secs. to H.M. Ambassador, Capt. R. F. Wigram; Capt. MacGregor .....
Vice-Consul, H. B. Rowland.
Messenger, William Radford.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Cons.-Gen., Gilbert Fraser £1,400
,, *V.-Cons.*, G. M. Loly ..... £500 to 700
,, *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie .....
,, *Pro-Cons.*, ...
Newport News—V.-Cons., C. E. Kenworthy
Norfolk, Va.—Consul, Barton Myers ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, Andrew Love .....
Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., Arthur P. Wilmer .....
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen., F. P. Leay 1,400
,, *Consul (actg.)*, Paul Wilkinson ...
,, *Vice-Cons.*, J. P. Trant ..... £500 to 700
,, *Vice-Cons.*, J. B. Masson .....
,, ,, John T. Boumphrey 500
Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating
Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. J. Dubois
Chicago, Ill.—C.-Gen., H. D. Nugent, C.M.G. 1,500
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Lewis E. Bernays £500 to 700
Detroit—Vice-Cons., H. G. Meredith ...
Duluth—Vice-Cons., ...
Minneapolis—V.-C., Edmund G. Walton
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall .....
St. Paul—Vice-Cons., ...
Galveston, Tex.—Cons., A. J. Ogston £900 to 1,000
,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....
Laredo, Tex.—V.-C., Thomas O'Connor
Port Arthur, Sabine, Beaumont and Orange—V.-Cons. (actg.), Thomas Rice
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., E. L. S. Gordon 1,083
Manila—Cons.-Gen., J. B. Rentiers 1,267
,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. M. Royds 800

Trade of U.S. with United Kingdom.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K. Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Imports from U.K. Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. free.	Excess of exports to U.K.
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
1903	516,986,416	7,276,240	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30·91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34·45	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35·10	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36·70	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36·91	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34·47	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35·51	306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43·00	234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46·97	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50·24	291,431,486
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	546,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58·47	294,528,674
1914	545,060,138	3,581,261	548,641,399	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54·99	254,980,095
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687,565	113,664,110	256,351,675	55·66	655,443,279
1916	1,520,930,517	5,754,585	1,526,685,102	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,223	58·90	1,218,241,879
1917	2,041,165,774	5,646,904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55·48	1,886,461,764

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission.	Area.	Population. 1910. White and Coloured.
		sq. m.	
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.			
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	430,572
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,366,416
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	542,610
Connecticut (Conn.)		5,004	1,114,756
New York (N.Y.)		50,203	9,113,614
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	2,537,167
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,215	7,665,111
Delaware (Del.)		2,050	202,322
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,294,450
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,061,612
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	2,206,287
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,515,400
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,609,121
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,289,905
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	355,956
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,184,789
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	742,371
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	3,896,542
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,221,119
Ohio	1802	41,040	4,767,121
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,656,388
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,700,876
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,797,114
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	5,638,591
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,138,093
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,293,335
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,574,449
Michinan (Mich.)	1837	58,915	2,810,173
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	752,619
Iowa	1846	56,025	2,224,771
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,333,860
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	2,377,549
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,075,708
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	672,765
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,690,949
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	81,875
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,192,214
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	799,024
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	577,056
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	583,888
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	376,053
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,141,990
Idaho	1890	84,313	325,594
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	145,965
Utah	1896	84,990	373,351
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	1,657,155
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1911	122,634	327,301
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	204,354
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	191,909
Alaska	1867	590,884	64,356
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	352,936
Total		*3,026,789	†91,972,266
OTHER JURISDICTION.			
Porto Rico (P.R.)	1898	*3,606*	*1,118,012*
Philippine Is. (P.I.)	1898	*127,935*	*7,635,426*
Guam	1898	*207*	*11,142*
Tutuila, Samoan Is.	1899	*56*	*7,250*
Virgin Is., W.I.	1917	*138*	*27,086*

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Cebu—Vice-Consul, G. McPherson.....
Iloilo—Vice-Consul, A. M. Stewart .....
Zamboanga, V.-Cons., Fredk. L. Laurence
New Orleans, La.—C.-Gen., Tom F. Carlisle £1,300
,, *V.-Cons.*, G. Goodall (*acting*) £500 to 700
,, ,, Gerald D. Paul (*temp.*)... 500
,, ,, William E. Belton.....
Birmingham (Ala.)—Cyrus P. Orr .....
Fernandina, Fla.—Vice-Consul, Capt. A. J. H. Maddison .....
Gulfport—Vice-Consul. Walter H. Peat
Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con., W. Mucklow
Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor
Miami, Fla.—V.-Cons. A. A. H. Hubbard
Mobile, Ala.—V.-Con., T. J. McSweany...
Pensacola, Fla.—V.-Con., W. D. Howe
Tampa, Fla.—V.-C., Philip F. Kennard
New York, N.Y. -Con.-Gen., C. Clive Bayley 2,400
,, *Cons. (actg.)*, Godfrey E. P. Hertslet 1,300
,, *V.-Con. (actg.)*, Wm. A. Smart £800 to 900
,, ,, *(actg.)*, William A. Gardner 750 to 950
,, ,, E. H. Gerald Shepherd..... 550 to 750
,, ,, Claude K. Ledger ..... 550 to 750
,, ,, *(actg.)* Gerald Harrington 550 to 750
,, ,, Mather M. Richardson ...
,, ,, *(temp.)* Llewellyn Jones, Austin S. Murray and J. Douglas Scott
,, *Pro-Consul*, Walter F. James ...
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.....
Philadelphia, Penn.—Cons.-G., T.P. Porter 1,400
,, *Vice.-Con.*, Hugh A. Ford...£500 to 700
,, ,, E. W. Wilson .....
,, ,, Theodore H. Fox (*temp.*) 400
,, *Pro-Consul*, Samuel R. Manley...
Cincinnati—Vice-Consul, ...
Cleveland—Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham
Pittsburg—Consul, C. E. Childers ...
Portland, Oregon—Cons., H. L. Sherwood 1,400
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. E. R. Browne £500 to 700
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry
Grays Harbour—Vice-Consul, T. M. Watt Copland .....
Port Angeles, Vice-Cons.—James B. Jackson (*acting*) .....
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly .....
Vice-Consul (temp.), G. H. L. Murray
Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Con., John F. Lyon .....
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, E. M. de Garston .....£950 to 1,050
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. G. Waynouth
Arecibo—Vice-Consul, W., H. A. Denton
Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, H. A. McCormick.....
Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—Vice-Consul, Antonio Roig .....
Mayaguez—V.-Con., T. Boothby, jr.
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., C. I. M. Pearson £1,000 to 1,100
,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Small
Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, A. Crebbin
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, H. W. Mackirdy .....
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, C. B. Stewart.
Pro-Consul, G. P. Recke.
Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Foote.
Christianstad—Vice-Consul, D. S. Armstrong.
Frederikstad—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.
San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen., A. C. Ross, C.B. £1,700
,, ,, *—Vice-Cons.*, Douglas Young .....£500 to 700
Vice-Cons., Donald C. C. Grant

Douglas, Ariz., *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Baird .....
Los Angeles, Cal.—*V.-C.*, C. W. Mortimer
San Diego, Cal.—*V.-C.*, Major Halford D. Gerrard .....
Savannah, Ga.—*C.*, Col. A. M. Brookfield £950 to £1,050
Brunswick, Ga.—*V.-C.*, Rosendo Torras
Charleston, S.C.—*V.-Cons.*, Alexander Harkness.....
" *Vice-Consul (temp.)* Comm. S. H. Way, R.N. .....
Darien—*Vice-Consul*, R. Mansbn .....
Wilmington (N.C.), *Vice-Consul*, Donald Mackae .....

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon. John William Davis, 6 Grosvenor Square, W. $17,500
Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Councillor of Embassy, Irwin B. Laughlin $3,000
1st Secretaries, Edward Bell; Franklin Mott Gunther; Sheldon S. Crosby 2,625
2nd Secretaries, Richards E. Pennoyer; Eugene C. Shoecraft; Stokeley W. Morgan 2,000
3rd Secs., Samuel S. Dickson; Williamson S. Howell; Curtis C. Williams, jr. .....
Naval Attaché, Vice-Adm. William Snowden Sims, U.S.N.
Assistant Naval Attachés, Capt. E. C. Tobey, U.S.N.P.C.; Commr. Edgar Thompson, U.S.N.M.C.; Commr. Victor Stonewall Jackson, U.S.N.P.C.; Commr. Lewis B. McBride, U.S.N.; Lieut.-Comm. John H. Roys, U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Stephen L. H. Slocum.
Assistants to Military Attaché, Capt. Bronson Cutting; Capt. A. G. C. Sage; Capt. Edgar H. Wells; Capt. William S. Patten; Lieut. Edgar J. Marston.
Commercial Attaché, Philip D. Kennedy.
Assistant to Commercial Attaché, Herman G. Brock.
Special Attachés to Embassy, Leland Littlefield; William H. Buckler; Boylston A. Beal.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.
Office of the Consulate-General, 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England :—
Birmingham—Consul, E. H. Dennison $4,500
Bradford—Consul, A. E. Ingram 4,500
Bristol—Consul, John S. Armstrong, jr. 2,500
Huddersfield—Consul, Franklin D. Hale 3,000
Hull—Consul, Homer L. Byington 3,500
Leeds—Consul, Percival Gassett 3,000
Liverpool—Consul, H. L. Washington ... 8,000
London—Consul-Gen., Robert P. Skinner 12,000
" *Consul*, W. Stanley Hollis 4,500
" *do.*, Harry A. McBride 2,500
" *Vice do.*, Richard Westacott.
" *Do. do.*, Leslie E. Reed.
" *Do. do.*, E. Harrison Yelverton.
" *Do. do.*, Harry T. Sherman.
" *Do. do.*, George W. Van Dyne.
" *Do. do.*, Keith Merrill.
Consular Office, 42 New Broad St., E.C.
Manchester—Consul, Ross E. Holaday... $6,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, W. C. Hamm 3,000
Nottingham—Consul, Calvin M. Hitch... 4,500
Plymouth—Consul, J. G. Stephens 2,500
Sheffield—Consul, John M. Savage..... 3,000
Southampton—Consul, A. W. Swaln ... $4,500
Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, R. S. S. Bergh... 3,000
Wales :—
Cardiff—Consul, L. A. Lathrop 3,000
Swansea—Consul, Maxwell K. Moorhead 3,500
Scotland :—
Dundee—Consul, Henry A. Johnson ... 3,000
Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant 3,000
Edinburgh—Consul, R. Fleming 3,500
Glasgow—Consul, J. N. McCunn 4,500
Ireland :—
Belfast—Consul, H. Sharp 5,000
Cork—Consul, Charles M. Hathaway ... 3,000
Dublin—Consul, E. L. Adams 4,000
Queenstown—see Cork.
Europe :—
Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague 2,500
Malta—Consul, Wilbur Keblinger..... 3,000
Asia :—
Aden—Consul, Addison E. Southard ... 2,500
Bombay—Consul, Stuart K. Lupton..... 4,000
Calcutta—Consul-General, J. A. Smith... 8,000
Colombo—Consul, Walter A. Leonard ... 3,500
Hong Kong—Con.-Gen., G. E. Anderson 8,000
Karachi—Consul (Vacant) 2,500
Madras—Consul, Lucien Memminger ... 3,000
Penang—Consul, George L. Logan 2,500
Rangoon—Consul, Lawrence P. Briggs 2,500
Singapore—Cons.-Gen., E. N. Gunsaulus 6,000
Africa :—
Cape Town—Consul-Gen., G. H. Murphy 8,000
Durban—Consul, Wm. M. Masterson ... 4,000
Johannesburg—Consul, S. W. Honaker 2,500
Mombasa—Consul, Henry P. Starrett... 3,000
Port Elizabeth—Consul, John W. Dye ... 2,500
North America :—
Canada—
Annapolis, N.S.—Agent, J. M. Owen.
Arnprior, Ont.—Agent, H. C. Hamel.
Bathurst, N.B.—Agent, C. M. Mersereau.
Beebe Junction, Que.—Agent, H. S. Beebe.
Bridgewater, N.S.—Agent, W. H. Owen.
Calgary—Consul, Harold D. Clum..... 3,500
Campbelltown, N.B.—Consul, T. Botkin 2,000
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—C., Wm. A. Pierce 2,500
Cornwall, Ont.—Cons., Thos. D. Edwards 2,500
Cumberland, B.C.—Agent, G. W. Clinton.
Edmonton, Alb.—Agent, Hyatt Cox.
Fernie, B.C.—Cons, Bertil M. Rasmusen 3,000
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, G. Russell Taggart 2,500
Fredericton, N.B.—Agent, J. W. Hammond.
Galt, Ont.—Agent, J. Ryerson.
Halifax, N.S.—C.-Gen., Evan E. Young 4,500
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, J. de Olivares. 5,500
Kenora, Ont.—Agent, Rupert H. Moore.
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson 3,000
Lethbridge—Agent, Matthew P. Johnston.
Liverpool, N.S.—Agent, J. M. Mack.
Louisburg, N.S.—Agent, H. C. V. Levatte.
Lunenberg, N.S.—Agent, D. J. Rudolf.
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, E. V. Richardson 2,500
Montreal—Cons.-Gen., James L. Rodgers 8,000
" *Vice-Consul*, R. E. Chandler.
Nanaimo, B.C.—Agent, W. P. Quann.
Newcastle, N.B.—Agent, B. N. Call.
Niagara Falls—Consul, James B. Milner 3,000
North Bay—Agent, E. C. Wakefield.
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster... 8,000
" *Consul*, Horace M. Sanford ...
Paspebiac—Agent, D. Bisson.
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—Agent, J. Philpot.
Prescott—Consul, Frank C. Denison..... 2,500
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., G. M. Hanson 3,000
Quebec—Consul, W. Roderick Dorsey ... 3,500

Regina, Sask.—Consul, J. H. Johnson...	$2,500
Riviere, du Loup, Quebec—Consul, Bradstreet S. Rairden.....	3,000
St. John, N.B.—Consul, H. S. Culver ...	3,500
St. John's, Newfoundland—Consul, Jas. S. Benedict	2,500
St. Leonards, N.B.—Agent, A. P. Labbie.	
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, A. B. Garrett	2,500
Sarnia—Consul, F. C. Slater	2,500
Saulte Ste. Marie—Consul, G. W. Shotts	2,500
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, C. Donaldson	3,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, C. M. Freeman...	3,500
Toronto—Consul, Chester W. Martin ...	4,000
Vancouver, B.C.—C.Gen., Geo. N. West	4,500
,, ,, *Cons.*, Irving N. Linnell	2,500
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, R. B. Mosher...	4,000
White Horse, Yukon—Agent, A. M. Rousseau.	
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, M. J. Hendrick	4,000
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., F. M. Ryder.....	4,500
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., J. J. C. Watson	2,500
West Indies :—	
Barbados—Consul, C. L. Livingston	3,000
Grenada—Agent, P. J. Dean.	
Hamilton—Consul, Carl R. Loop	3,000
Kingston—Consul, Charles L. Latham...	4,000
Montego Bay—Agent, H. M. Doubleday.	
Nassau—Consul, Wm. F. Doty	$3,500
Port Antonio—Consul, Ross Hazeltine	3,500
Roseau—Agent, H. A. Frampton.	
St. George—Agent, F. J. Robertson.	
St. Lucia—Agent, William Peter.	
St. Vincent—Agent, E. A. Richards.	
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker	3,500
South America :—	
Belize—Consul, W. L. Avery	3,000
Georgetown—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin.	4,000
Paramaribo—Agent, J. S. Lawton.	
Oceania :—	
Adelaide—Consul, William A. Bickers...	2,000
Auckland—Cons.-Gen., A. A. Winslow...	4,500
Brisbane—Agent,	
Christchurch—Agent, J. H. Stringer.	
Dunedin—Agent, F. O. Bridgeman.	
Fremantle—Agent, U. W. Burke.	
Melbourne—Consul, W. C. Magelssen ...	4,500
Newcastle—Consul, Lucien N. Sullivan.	3,000
Sydney—Consul-General, J. I. Brittain.	5,500
,, *Consul*, Eli Taylor	2,000
Townsville—Agent, A. E. Mackay.	
Wellington—Agent, Arthur E. Whyte.	

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′-21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′-126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 121,935 square miles, of which total 106,823 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles.

Population.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 275,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903). The population in 1913 was estimated at 8,831,618.

Government.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his undisciplined troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were eventually increased to 60,000 men engaged in a war of pacification which ended with the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901. The garrison has again been reduced to 12,000 American and 5,000 native troops. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.), appointed July 1, 1901, and he was succeeded by General L. E. Wright (1904-5), H. C. Ide (1906), General J. F. Smith (1906), and W. C. Forbes (1909). The present Governor was appointed in 1913.

Governor-General (*Manila*), Francis Burton Harrison.

Vice-Governor-General, N. W. Gilbert.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; estimated population, 250,000. The next largest towns are Cebú (about 60,000) and Iloilo (about 50,000); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26 N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,450 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 207 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1916, of 14,142, of whom 857 are foreigners (including 651 U.S. naval force), the natives being of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

Governor, Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′-18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′-67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,606 square miles and a population of 1,118,012 at the census of 1910. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100

miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 300 miles of railway were in operation in 1915, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 48,716 inhabitants in 1916, other towns being Ponce (35,500), Mayaguez (17,000), and Arecibo (10,000). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

Governor, Arthur Yager $10,000

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899 the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 171° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Aunun, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.

Tutuila, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the Government of the United States for the sum of £5,000,000, and the American flag hoisted on 1 April, 1917. The total area of the islands is 138 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. *St. Thomas* (33 sq. m.) has a population of 10,898, mostly negroes; *St. Croix*, or Santa Cruz (84 sq. m.), has a population of 16,188, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin); *St. John* (21 sq. m.) has a population of 875, the capital being Cruxbay. St. Croix exports sugar, rum, and cotton. St. John is practically undeveloped.

CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas) contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies.

Governor, Rear-Adm. Oliver, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama, for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale

were begun on all parts of the canal. The labour force varied from 700 on May 4, 1904, 17,000 in 1906, 29,000 in 1907, to 50,000 in 1913. At its maximum, the force was composed approximately of 6,000 Americans, 5,000 European labourers, and 39,000 negro labourers from the West Indies and the mainland bordering the Caribbean Sea. The total cost is estimated at $375,000,000, including, in addition to the canal construction, the $40,000,000 paid to the French canal company, $10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, and the cost of terminal facilities.

The canal is fifty miles long, and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 220,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administration and construction of the canal were under Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S. Army. The canal was opened for traffic on August 15, 1914, when the first steamer passed from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific, returning the following day. The journey was made in about 10 hours each way. Since that date several landslides have occurred, necessitating a temporary suspension of traffic. From the opening, to the end of March, 1917, 3,056 ships with a total tonnage of 12,881,567, had passed through the canal.

From New York to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (*a*)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (*a*)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (*a*)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,262
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (*c*)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(*a*) *Vid* San Francisco. (*b*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 8,461. (*c*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Colon	4,650 (*a*)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (*b*)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (*g*)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (*c*)	11,036	12,940
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13 853
Melbourne	12,749 (*d*)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (*e*)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (*f*)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (*e*)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

(*a*) *Vid* Jamaica. (*b*) *Vid* New York. (*c*) *Vid* Tahiti. (*d*) *Vid* Wellington. (*e*) *Vid* San Francisco. (*f*) *Vid* Honolulu. (*g*) Liverpool to Valparaiso *vid* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1800-1917.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Pop. to sq. m.	Public Debt.	Money in Circulation.	Imports (Merchandise).	Exports (Merchandise).	Year.
				$	$			
1800	892,135	5,308,483	6·12	82,976,294	16,000,000	...	70,971,780	1800
1810	1,720,122	7,239,881	4·29	53,173,217	27,000,000	...	66,757,970	1810
1820	1,792,223	9,638,453	5·50	91,015,566	22,300,000	...	69,691,669	1820
1830	1,792,223	12,866,020	7·34	48,565,406	26,344,295	...	71,670,735	1830
1840	1,792,223	17,069,453	9·73	3,573,343	79,336,916	...	123,668,932	1840
1850	2,997,119	23,191,876	7·88	63,452,773	147,395,456	...	144,375,726	1850
1860	3,026,789	31,443,321	10·57	59,064,402	228,304,775	...	333,576,057	1860
1870	3,026,789	38,558,371	13·06	2,331,169,956	25,000,000	462,132,038	392,771,768	1870
1880	3,026,789	50,155,783	16·86	1,919,326,747	204,318,124	696,807,176	835,638,658	1880
1890	3,026,789	62,947,714	21·16	890,784,370	484,570,259	823,397,726	857,828,684	1890
1900	3,026,789	75,994,575	25·55	1,107,711,237	752,856,806	829,149,714	1,394,483,082	1900
1910	3,026,789	92,174,515	30·99	1,046,149,188	708,894,238	1,562,904,151	1,774,984,720	1910
1911	3,026,789	93,792,509	31·54	1,015,784,338	800,163,310	1,532,359,160	2,049,320,199	1911
1912	3,026,789	95,410,503	32·08	1,027,574,697	826,097,926	1,818,073,055	2,204,322,409	1912
1913	3,026,789	97,028,497	32·63	1,028,564,055	834,986,062	1,792,596,480	2,465,884,149	1913
1914	3,026,789	98,646,491	33·17	1,027,257,009	841,810,864	1,789,276,001	2,364,579,148	1914
1915	3,026,789	100,264,485	33·71	1,090,148,006	814,046,730	1,778,596,695	2,768,589,340	1915
1916	3,026,789	101,882,479	34·26	1,006,881,572	875,115,055	2,391,635,335	4,333,482,885	1916
1917	3,026,789	103,500,473	34·80	1,908,635,223	956,251,999	2,952,465,955	6,290,108,394	1917

Foreign Countries.

POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES from the United Kingdom will be found in the *Postal Guide*.

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations in London.

In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the Country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu, *elected* 1916; *crowned* 1917 (daughter of late Emperor Menelek).
Heir, Ras Taffari Makonnen.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, the British Somaliland, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and little education. In 1916 the Emperor Lij Eyasu was deposed, and the present Empress elected to the throne. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, and is increasing. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adwa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£3,817	£3,880
Exports to U.K.	3,330	—

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Capt. Hon. Wilfred G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (1909) £1,500
Hon. Attaché, Capt. A. W. D. Bentinck.
Consul, Gerald Campbell..... £600 to 700
Vice-Consul, P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.
Harrar—Consul, Maj. J. H. H. Dodds £700
N.W. Ethiopia (Gondar)—Consul (vacant).
Western Ethiopia—Consul, C. H. Walker, M.B.E.
Southern ,, *—Consul*, Arnold W. Hodson.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN, see p. 522.

ALBANIA.

Albania lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Strait of Otranto. The independence of Albania was declared at the Conference of London, 30 May, 1913, at the close of the first Balkan War, when the Kingdoms of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro wrested the western portion of the peninsula from Turkey. The political neighbours are, on the north Montenegro and Serbia, on the east Serbia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The boundaries are subject to delimitation by International Commissions, the estimated area being 12,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. The principal towns are Durazzo and Scutari.

Valona—British Rep. on International Commission of Control, Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G. £1,200
Scutari—Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa.....

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President (1916–1920), Hypolite Irigoyen $96,000
Vice-President, Pelagio Luna 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ramon Gomez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Pueyrredon.
Finance, Domingo Salaberry.
Justice and Public Instruc., Jose Salinas.
Agriculture, Alfredo Demarchi.
War, Dr. Julio Moreno.
Marine, Federico Alvarez da Toledo.
Public Works, R. Torello.

Minister in London (vacant),
, 2 Palace Gate, W.

Chargé d'Affaires and 1st Secretary, Don Luis H. Dominguez.
2nd Secretary, Don Eduardo Racedo.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Luis J. Garcia.
Attaché, Don Carlos Dominguez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Enrique Moreno.
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 120 Oxford Street, W. 1.
Asst. Consul, Don Arturo Parker.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*.

The Argentine Republic of South America is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 8,215,199 in 1917. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S. of America. The government has enjoyed considerable stability since 1890. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1914 25,866,763 cattle, sheep 43,225,452, horses 8,323815, 565,069 mules, 4,325,280 goats and 2,900,585 pigs, the total value being placed at £130,000,000. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. There were (1914) 21,880 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, the immigration of the British working-man not being attended with success. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. The number of steam and sailing vessels which entered Argentine ports in 1917 was 11,202 of a total tonnage of 8,515,385. Of these 1,324 were ocean-going vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,261,435.

The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca.

The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1917.	1918.*
Revenue	£22,226,000	£34,967,000
Expenditure	30,491,000	34,967,000
Internal debt† (1 Jan., 1918)		60,157,000
External debt (1 Jan., 1918		58,978,000
Paper and nickel in circulation‡ (31 July, 1918)		100,785,000
	1916.	1917.
Total imports	£43,482,000	£36,893,000
Total exports	108,669,000	110,034,000

* Estimated.

† There is also a debt of some £38,487,000 consisting of short-term loans.

‡ Secured by $261,598,114 gold and Bonds for $217,434,424 gold (the gold itself being deposited with the Argentine Legations abroad), together equivalent to £75,204,000, held by the Conversion Office, and some $10,000,000 gold held by the Bank of the Nation, which is also responsible for another $20,000,000 gold (£5,952,000), deposited as a guarantee for the currency, but which has been converted into paper currency for re-discount, operative under one of the Emergency Finance Laws of Aug. 1914.

Exports to U.K. (1917), £48,427,803.

Butter	£1,407,846	Meat—Beef	£10,501,955
Corn—Wheat	6,168,554	Mutton	2,166,854
Barley	1,354,329	Preserved	6,164,592
Oats	625,790	Linseed	950,596
Maize	7,951,323	Wool	2,266,323
Hides	4,613,852		

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1916), £13,311,494.

Apparel	£172,060	Linen manufctrs.	£215,053
Railway Carriages	53,833	Machinery	199,768
Coal, &c.	410,921	Iron, Steel, and manufactures	820,158
Cotton manufctrs.	4,111,089	Woollens	1,779,713
Electrical goods, &c.	86,939		

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1907), 1,250,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £4,000
1st Secretary, W. J. Garnett 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont, R.A., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Edward L. D. Boyle, C.M.G., R.N.
3rd Secretary, E. Millington Drake 250
Commercial Attaché, H. O. Chalkley 1,100
Vice-Consul and Translator, C. F. A. Bristow 650
Sec. to Minister, W. R. Cureton 450

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E. £1,600
Vice-Consul, David J. Rodgers ..... £650 to 850
" R. J. Knox .....
" (*temp.*) Henry E. Webb, }
" (*temp.*) Claude Mallet ..... }
Bahia Blanca—V.-Consul, D. F. S. Filliter ..... £550 to 750
Do.—Vice-Consul, W. B. Harding Green
Do.— " (*temp.*), F. K. Watterworth
Do.—Pro-Con., C. D. Macdonald .....
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, R. G. Rea .....
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
Do.—Cons.-Agent, E. C. Boas.
Do.—Pro-Consul, W. Puleston .....
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, William S. Mayne.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, F. E. Tirbutt...
Rosario—Consul, S. S. Dickson ..... £900 to 1,000
Do.—Vice-Consul, Julian Parr.
Cordoba—Vice-Consul,
Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA.

A district of W. Asia, lying between Georgia and Mingrelia in the N.; the mountains of Kurdistan in the S., the Caspian Sea in the E., and the river Euphrates in the W. It possesses great historical interest as the reputed seat of the oldest civilised people in the world. It has an area of about 137,000 sq. miles, and is about 450 miles in both length and breadth. The inhabitants have always possessed definite racial characteristics, but have seldom been politically independent, the country having been held successively by Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, it ultimately becoming a province of the Ottoman Empire in 1583. Subsequently it was divided between Turkey and Persia, Russia receiving a share at a later date. The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, and Kur take their rise within its boundaries. In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, hemp,

tobacco, and raw silk. It has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and valuable marbles. The chief Turkish towns are Erzerum, Kars, and Van.

German and Turkish statistics are stated to show that, in 1916, the number of Armenians who had been deported amounted to 1,396,350, of whom 1,056,550 were massacred.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The largest Empire, prior to the war, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'–26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1910) of nearly 51,340,603. The break-up of the "ramshackle Empire" is in active progress. The Czechs-Slavs in the North have already declared their independence; the Poles in the N.E.; the Ruthenians; Transylvania in the S.E., who propose to join Rumania, the Jugo-Slavs in the S.W., to unite with Serbia; and the Italian districts of Trent and Trieste, while Hungary has become a separate republic.

A large number of races are included in the Austrian populations, of whom the Slavs (Slovenes) are the most numerous. They form most of the inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Galicia. They are divided into the Czechs or Bohemians (Slovacks), the Ruthenians, and the Poles. Germans form about a quarter of the whole population, and exist chiefly in Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, and the west of Hungary. Other inhabitants are the Romanes, Latins, and Fruilians. Magyars are found chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania, while the remainder of the inhabitants consist of Jews, Armenians, and gipsies.

The following table shows its area and chief divisions in 1918:—

Austrian Lands.	Sq. Miles.
Lower Austria	7,654
Upper Austria	4,631
Bohemia	19,980
Bukovina	4,035
Carinthia	4,005
Carniola	3,856
Dalmatia	4,940
Galicia	30,307
Görz, Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste	3,084
Moravia	8,583
Salzburg	2,767
Silesia	1,987
Styria	8,670
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324
Total for Austria	115,823
Hungarian Lands.	
Hungary and Transylvania	107,858
Fiume	8
Croatia and Slavonia	16,767
Total for Hungary	124,633
Total for Empire	240,456

(*Bosnia and Herzegovina are shown in the next column.*)

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consisted of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States had its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they were closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and was subsequently regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, were dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget was exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 were chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselöház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belonged to the two Parliaments, and each State provided separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State was fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributed to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1914–5) at £24,405,105, towards which the Customs revenue contributed £9,018,956, leaving £15,386,149 to be covered by the matricular contributions of Austria and Hungary.

COMMERCE is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England.

In connexion with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States formed one commercial and customs territory, and possessed the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union was renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisorily maintained.

The principal exports are sugar and confectionery, timber and woodwork, eggs, coal and fuel, animals, hides, glass, woollens, paper and stationery, cottons, leather goods, malt, iron and manufactures, horses, and cereals; the principal imports being raw cotton, textiles, iron and metals, coal and fuel, raw wool, machinery, hides and skins, cereals, coffee, raw silk, leather, tobacco, and books. The total value of merchandise imported in 1912 was £146,093,342; the exports being valued at £118,199,993.

On 28 June, 1914, the Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne, was assassinated in Bosnia. Serbia was charged to be responsible for this, and on 23 July the Austro-Hungarian government presented an ultimatum to that country, and war was declared on 28 July. At the end of October, 1918, Austro-Hungary asked for an armistice, which was granted by the Allies, and hostilities ceased on 3 Nov. of that year.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—Formed, in the 14th century, an independent kingdom, but was captured by the Turks in the 15th century. By the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, the two provinces were handed over to the military occupation of Austria, and were annexed to that country in

1908. It was in Bosnia, on 28 June, 1914, that the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated, a crime which led directly to the Great War. These provinces will probably be handed to Serbia at the Peace settlement. The country is situated between 42° 40′ to 45° 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long., and contains a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,898,379. The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue was estimated at Kr. 118,596,600 in 1916, the expenditure at Kr. 118,573,500. CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Seral). Civil population (1910), 51,872.

AUSTRIA.

Austria contains an area of 300,005 sq. kilometres, and a population of 28,567,898 (1910). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görtz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,177,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,000 Protestants, and 1,225,000 Jews in the country. In addition to Vienna there are seven cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, and nine in addition with over 50,000.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (6,252,571 hectolitres in 1909), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons, and glass.

In the Budget for 1918–19, the aggregate expenditure is estimated at £972,840,000, assuming that the war continues to the end of the fiscal year. The permanent expenditure includes £100,400,000 for interest on all war debts, including the eighth War Loan. The total revenue is estimated at £194,200,000. The total deficit amounts to £778,640,000, to cover which the Government demanded a credit of £840,000,000.

The purely military expenditure of Austria for the first four years of the war amounted to £1,545,000,000, and for the fifth year £480,000,000 was asked. The indebtedness from all war credits amounted on 30 June, 1918, to £2,280,000,000.

Before the war, Austria had to pay 489 million crowns in interest for all Austrian debts, while at the end of the current year no less than 4,335,000 crowns will be required for this purpose.

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1910), 2,031,498. Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

HUNGARY.

Hungary was declared a Republic on 17 Nov., 1918.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, with a population of 20,886,487 at the census of 1910: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,621,954. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. The country was raised to its present status in 1867, when the kingdom of the Magyars obtained legislative independence, the Austrian Emperor being King of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. *Croatia and Slavonia* formed an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice, and public instruction.

Of the inhabitants in 1910, 10,050,575 were Hungarians, 2,949,032 Rumanians, 2,037,435 Germans, 1,967,970 Slovaks, 1,833,162 Croatians, and 1,106,471 Serbians. By religions (1910) there were 10,888,338 Roman Catholics, 2,025,425 Greek Catholics, 2,986,874 Orthodox Greeks, 1,340,195 Lutherans, 2,621,501 Calvinists, and 932,406 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1910, 881,601 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The live stock in 1911 included 7,320,000 cattle, 2,350 000 horses, 8,550,000 sheep, and 7,580,000 pigs. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income.

Estimated Revenue, 1914–5:—

Ordinary	£81,400,234
Extraordinary	12,939,678
Total	£94,339,912

Estimated Expenditure, 1914–5:—

Ordinary	£78,261,288
Extraordinary	16,076,079
Total	£94,337,367

The public debt of Hungary on 1 Jan., 1917, was stated as £673,750,000.

CAPITAL, Budapest. Pop. (1910), 881,601. Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London.

BELGIUM.

King, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY, 19 Nov., 1918.

Premier and Finance, M. Delacroix.
Railways, M. Renkin.
Interior, Baron de Broqueville.
Agriculture, M. Vandevyere.
Science and Art, M. Jaspart.
Economic Relations, M. Marmignies.
War, M. Jansou.
Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans.
Colonies, M. Franck.
Public Works, M. Anseele.
Justice, M. Vandervelde.
Industrial Works, M. Wauters.

The first six belong to the Catholic Party, the following four to the Liberals, and remainder to the Socialists.

Minister in London, Baron Moncheur, 59 Portman Place, W.; *Chancelry*, 59 Sloane Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, M. G. de Ramaix.
1st Secretaries, M. Maskens; Count Phillipe de Beaufort; Count G. de Hemricourt de Grunne.

Attaché, Prince Reginald de Croy.
Head of Military Mission, Count de Jonghe d'Ardoye.
Military Attaché, Capt. Guy Reyntiens.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37 Bedford Square, W.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area of 11,373 square miles and a population (at the census of 1910) of 7,516,730.

There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS, pop. 1910, 195,630 (with suburbs, 720,347 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (320,650 exclusive of suburbs); Ghent (165,149), the centre of the iron industry, which has also large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (174,768). Its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Scheide. The other harbours are Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge. French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

In 1830 Belgium separated from Holland, and her neutrality was guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by a further treaty, in 1839, signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

DEFENCE.—There is universal liability to service, but in practice the Army on a peace footing consists of about 50,000 men. The war strength amounts to somewhere about 350,000. Belgium has no navy.

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. (On the 2nd Aug., 1914, this neutrality was violated by an entirely unprovoked invasion of the German army at Visé. They met with the most stubborn resistance from the valiant though numerically inferior Belgians at Liège and Namur. The Germans celebrated their occupation of the greater part of the country by debauching and subsequently destroying Louvain, Termonde, and other places and setting up generally a reign of terror. They have levied a war contribution on Belgium of no less than £93,200,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, 15 Nov., 1918, Antwerp was re-occupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels a few days later.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The State Universities are at Ghent and Liège; others at Louvain and Brussels.

COMMERCE.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant); glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

Exports to the U.K., 1916, £1,290,912.
Imports from U.K., 1916, £265,715.

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 105 vessels (181,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,497,101). In 1912 there were 4,719 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 7,975 kilometres (1911), and the post-office carried 218,000,000 letters, 123,000,000 post-cards, while 22,000,000 telegrams were sent in 1911. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,179 kilometres (1911), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads.

	1912.	1914.
Estimated revenue ...	£28,155,300	£32,292,440
Estimated expenditure	28,138,182	32,270,160
Public debt (31 Dec.)...	149,565,339	—
Imports (excl. Transit)	191,320,375	—
Exports " "	158,059,143	—
Imports from U.K. ...	19,556,261	13,252,681
Exports to U.K.....	23,615,740	16,105,820

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop. (1912), 195,630; with suburbs, 720,347.

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £3,230
1st Secretary, Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
(Suspended.)

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1912) was 5,465, of whom 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 154 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians. The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. The Congo River above Leopoldville and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer on about 5,000 miles. To avoid the falls on the Upper Congo River the Great Lakes Railway Company built a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). The line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyka (270 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with German East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway has been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line is laid from Banana to Coquilhatville (895 kilometres). There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fourteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. Powerful wireless stations were being erected at the outbreak of the war at Brussels and Boma, to connect Belgium with the Lower Congo. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Malumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil-palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Para and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the melters at the Lubumbashi produced about 30,000 tons of copper last year. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyka. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. Imports during the year 1916, 140,677 tons, value 46,391,000 frs.; exports, 62,829 tons, value 129,203,000 frs., mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Revenue (1916), 32,049,082 frs.; expenditure, 54,755,912 frs. Capital, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 2,000 natives). Principal towns, Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives); Stanleyville (200 whites, 8,000 natives); Coquilhatville, Kinshasa (Stanley Pool), and Leopoldville.

Boma (Congo)—Consul, ...£1,050
Kasai District—Vice-Consul, ... 700
Elisabethville—V.-Con., F.W. Manners £530 to 730
Leopoldville—V.-Con., £500 to 700
Stanleyville—V.-Con., ... 650

BHUTAN, *see* p. 522.

BOHEMIA.

(CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.)

President, Professor Masaryk.

MINISTRY (November, 1918).

Premier, Dr. Kramarez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Benes.
Education, M. Habermann.
Finance, M. Rasin.
National Defence, M. Klofac.
Interior, M. Svehla.

Formerly an independent kingdom, Bohemia passed into the hands of Austria in the seventeenth century, and formed portion of that Empire until the disruption following the late war, when a republic was declared. Bohemia has an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, and touches Saxony and Prussian Silesia, Moravia, Upper and Lower Austria, and Bavaria. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountain ranges, though the country generally is undulating and the soil very fertile. Agriculture is widely spread, and the manufactures are of high importance. Dyeing and calico printing, woollens, chemicals, porcelain ware, are among the chief industries, while the glass production is celebrated. The chief towns are PRAGUE, the capital, Pilsen, Reichenberg, Budweis, Leitmeritz, and Rumburg.

A legation has been established in London.

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

(Aug., 1917.)

President, José Gutierrez Guerra (1917–1921).
Foreign Affairs, Señor Julio Zamora.
War, Dr. Andrez Muñoz.
Justice & Industry, Julio Gutierrez.
Interior, Ricardo Mujia.
Finance, Alfredo Ballivian.
Education, Dr. Claudio Sanjines.
Instruction, Dr. Salinas Vega.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Señor Adolfo Ballivian.
1st Secretary, Gaston Mujia.
2nd Secretary, Mamerto Urriulagoitia.
Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Consul-General (acting), Gaston Mujia, 81 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 567,498 square miles, with a popu-

lation in Jan. 1917 estimated at 2,800,000. The peace army amounts to about 5,000 men, the war effective being about 105,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is very large, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver, and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 900 miles of trunk lines of railway and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and from Rio Mulato (near Uyuni) to Potosi; branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba. Railway from Arica to La Paz has long been completed and open to traffic. Proposed railway from Guaqui to Puno temporarily abandoned, the connexion between these towns being still maintained by steamers across Lake Titicaca. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, continues this year by a French firm. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. Its construction has recently been begun by means of a loan made in New York. A line from Potosi to Suere, the legal capital, is under construction. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca, placing La Paz within 4–5 days of Buenos Aires. The gap between Tupaza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service taking one day.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on April 14, 1917.

	1916.
Estimated revenue	£1,282,760
Estimated expenditure	1,805,867
Interior debt	Bs.23,171,744
Exterior debt	£3,251,372
	1915. 1916.
Exports	£6,790,270 Bs.101,484,800
Imports	1,578,645 31,098,215
	1916. 1917.
Imports from U.K.	£325,095 £473,790
Exports to U.K.	1,129,751 2,382,749

By law internal exchange is fixed at 12·50 to the £1. At present the exchange (foreign) Bs. 13·r £1.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 95,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Cecil W. G. Gosling £2,500
Chargé d'Affaires, G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. £600 to 800

Cochabamba—Quintus D. Pictor.
Conception de Velasco—Vice-Consul, Wallace D. McDougall.
Oruro—Vice-Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Puerto Suarez—Simeon Quass.
Riberalta—Vice-Consul, George Lyall.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Suere—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.
Uyuni—Vice-Consul, T. Mason.

Suere, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL, Republic of.

President (1919–1922), Dr. Rodrigues Alves.

MINISTRY (NOV. 15, 1918).

Foreign Affairs, Domicio de Gama.
Justice, Urbano Santos.
Interior, Afranio Dello Franco.
Communications and Public Works, Dr. Auguste Tavares de Lyra.
Agriculture, Pereira Lima.
Finance, Amaro Cavalcanti.
War, General Cardoso Aguiar.
Marine, Admiral Gomes Pereira.

Ambassador in London, Senhor A. de Fontoura Xavier.
Offices of Legation, 51 Upper Brook Street, W.
Councillor of Embassy, Arminio de Mello Franco.
Secretaries of Embassy, C. Moniz Gordilho; C. C. de Ouro Preto; Commr. Oscar de Souza Espindola.
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. R. de Vasconcellos.
Hon. Attaché, Fenelon Aleoforado.
Commercial Attaché, F. Guimarães.
Archivist, G. R. Moore, B.A.
Consul-General in London, Helio Lobo, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

The Republic of the U.S. of Brazil was founded on Nov. 15, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. (In 1821 a constitution was granted by Portugal, but afterwards repudiated, in consequence of which the independence of the country was proclaimed under the sovereignty of Pedro I.)

The diplomatic representation of both England and Brazil was raised to the status of an Embassy in 1918.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., and comprises an area of 3,208,870 square miles, with a population estimated at 24,309,000, of whom about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on April 10, 1917.

The Navy (1913) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, and other smaller craft, including 11 t.b.d.'s, 3 submarines, and some seaplanes. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal are Rio and Santos, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others.

The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its forests are immense. Its agricultural produce is abundant. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 31,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in

large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and "herva matte" (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were in 1915 no fewer than 1,541 industrial establishments, including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of $50,000,000. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916.

In December, 1917, there were 28,127 kilometers of railway open, and 3,600 under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1916, 68,792 kilometres.

	1917.
Revenue	£35,000,000
Expenditure	35,000,000
External Debt (funded)	115,448,198
Internal Debt (funded)	44,000,000
Paper Currency	70,000,000

Exchange: 1 milreis = about 1 shilling.

	1916.	1917.
Total Imports	£40,287,000	£44,510,000
Total Exports	55,010,000	59,875,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1917), £7,387,888:—

Rlwy. Carriages, &c.	£11,697	Machinery	£337,961
Coal, Coke, &c.	359,754	Iron&Steel&Manuf.	182,920
China & Earthenware	231,302	Ships & Boats	182
Cotton Yarn & Manf.	267,393	Tools & Hardware	284,567
Jute Yarn	231,549	Woollens & Worsted	344,270

Exports to U.K. (1917), £9,985,235:—

Cocoa, Raw	£123,489	Rubber	£3 344,920
Coffee, Raw	919,782	Seeds, Cotton	354,794
Cotton, Raw	858,206	Sugar, Unrefined	598,625
Hides	725,487	Wax	229,009
Nuts	191,631		

Vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1917: Brazilian, 18,954 (8,959,299 tons); All Nations, 21,713 (14,480,950 tons).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (est.), 1,000,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., C.V.O. £3,900
Naval Attaché, Capt. Edward L. D. Boyle, C.M.G., R.N.
Do. do. (Assts.), Lt. C. H. Pullen, R.N.V.R., and Lt. D. Price-Williams, R.N.V.R.
3rd Sec., Raymond C. Parr £150
Commercial Secretary, Ernest Hambloch 1,100
Translator, L. A. H. Parish 650

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare £1,600
Vice-Consul, G. Herbert Parr, M.B.E. £650 to 850
" " Arthur H. Parkes .....
" " W. A. Smithers (*temp.*) .....
Corumba, V.-Cons.—F. M. Wanderley
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear
Victoria—V.-Cons., Brian Barry .....
Bahia—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay ... 1,100
Vice-Cons., Reginald de C. Steel .....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz...
Ilheos—Vice-Cons., E. D. Molyneux.....
Pará—Consul, George B. Michell, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,250
Vice-Consul, James Bremner .....
" " David S. Michell .....
Manáos—V.-Cons., J. Rowsell (tempy.) 850
Maranham—Vice-Cons., C. V. Reade ...
Porto Velho—V.-Cons., W. J. Knox-Little
Pernambuco—Cons., H. E. Dickie £1,050 to 1,150
Vice-Consul, E. Compton (tempy.) 550
" " Gilbert Linton (*temp.*) ...
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart...
Maceio—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray ...
Parahyba—V.-Cons.. J. H. Scott.....
Pro-Consul, Robert V. Kerr .....
Párnahyba—Vice-Consul, J. J. Clissold
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, Robert Vance .....
Porto Alegre—Cons., Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg...
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., A. F. Lockwood-Thompson.....
São Paulo—Consul, G. G. F. Atlee £1,100 to 1,200
Vice-Consul, H. E. Bott .....
Curityba—Vice-Cons., H. H. Gomm ...
Pro-Consul, H. C. Withers.....
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., W. B. Chaplin .....
Santos—V.-Consul, L. M. Robinson £600 to 800
V.-Cons. (temp.), W. R. Mackness 350
" *São Francisco—V.-Con.*, R. O'N. Addison

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

President, M. Stambulinsky.

MINISTRY (18 Oct., 1918).

Prime Minister & Justice, M. Malinoff.
Interior, M. Takeff.
Foreign Affairs, M. Todoroff (Nat.).
Finance, M. Liaptcheff.
Education, M. Kostorikoff (Rad.).
War, General Savoff.
Public Works, M. Izanko Cacnaloff (Agrarian).
Commerce & Labour, M. Janco Sakazoff (Mod. Soc.).
Railways, M. Mouchanoff.
Agriculture, M. Liaptcheff (*tempy.*).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Serbia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople and the Ægean Sea.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. In Oct. 1915 Bulgaria decided to participate in the European conflict, and, siding with Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Turkey, attacked Serbia. The participation in the Great War resulted in her unconditional surrender to the Allies on 29 Sept., 1918, and King Ferdinand abdicated his throne on 4 Oct. He was succeeded by his eldest son Boris, who also abdicated a few weeks later (1 Nov., 1918), when a Republic was declared. The present area of Bulgaria is about 42,000 square miles, with a population of about

5,500,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church.

In 1916, the Gregorian was substituted for the Eastern Calendar, used hitherto.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

TRADE, &c.—The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations at the census of 1910, are Sofia (102,812), Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,491), Rustchuk (36,255), Sliven (25,142), Plevna (23,019), and Shumla (22,225). The principal ports are Varna and Bourgas. In 1910, 6,820 vessels (1,988,492 tons) entered and cleared at ports on the Black Sea. There were 1,384 miles of railway open in 1913 and about 239 miles under construction; 4,112 miles of telegraph and 1,254 of telephone wires. In 1912 there were 2,342 post offices, handling 79,896,000 letters; 374 telegraph offices, the number of dispatches being 2,499,600.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue (estimated)	£5,765,300	£10,280,000
Expenditure „	4,750,800	10,270,000
Public debt	33,500,000	35,150,000
Total Imports	6,850,000	...
Total Exports	3,730,000	...

CAPITAL, Sofia. Population (1910), 102,812.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (1915–1920), J. Luis Sanfuentes $60,000

Ministry (13 Oct., 1917; resigned 16 Nov., 1918).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Señor Eleodoro Yanez.

Foreign Affairs, Religion and Colonisation, Señor Edourdo Suarez.

Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Arturo Alemparte.

Finance, Señor Ricardo S. Edwards.

War and Marine, Señor Oscar Viel.

Industry and Public Works, Señor Malaquias Concha.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Agustin Edwards.

Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Manuel Salinas, 22 Grosvenor Square, W.

2nd Secretaries, José Nixon; Gonzalo Moutt.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. E. Merino.

Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 10′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest are the Guallatiri, 19,882 feet; the Bayá, 19,993 feet; Cocorputi, 22,162 feet; El Muerto, 21,227 feet; and others nearly as lofty. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles, with a population (1916) of about 3,789,864. In 1916, the births numbered 144,193; marriages, 20,121; and deaths, 99,856. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1916), are:—Santiago (397,550), Valparaiso (201,507), Concepcion (68,902), Talca (41,618), Iquique (45,502), Chillan (38,543), and Antofagasta (56,295). The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about 2,500,000 cattle, 5,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, 290,000 goats, and 225,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. The nitrate exports in 1916 were valued at £24,000,000. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. There were (1916) about 5,105 miles of railway open and 250 miles under construction, over 19,359 miles of telegraph, 927 post-offices, and 28,126 miles of telephone, some worked by English companies. The commercial marine numbers (1915) 101 steamers (51,221 tons) and 28 sailing vessels (24,764 tons). In 1915, 13,123 vessels of a total tonnage of 15,150,830 entered at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 14,500. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 2 armoured cruisers, and 3 protected cruisers, 3 torpedo gunboats, 13 destroyers, and 2 submarines; 2 Dreadnoughts under construction in England, one of which was acquired by the British Navy on the outbreak of war.

EDUCATION is free but not compulsory, and 50 per cent. of the population are still illiterate. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 162,682 volumes.

	1915.	1916.
Revenue (Estimate)	£9,253,113	£13,760,146
Expenditure „	9,888,257	11,306,234
External Debt	32,977,662	32,221,625

	1915.	1916.
Internal Debt, Gold	£13,255,109	£13,348,542
Do. Paper	1,331,096	1,683,413
Imports	11,490,895	16,689,103
Exports	24,560,998	38,518,952

*** The funds for conversion of the paper money are deposited in British, German, and N. American Banks, and amounted on Dec. 31, 1916, to £6,581,994.

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1917), £4,734,201 :—

Apparel	£78,591	Cotton Manufactures	£1,758,123
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	37,333	Machinery	230,145
Cement	69,932	Iron & Steel & Manufactures	192,943
Coal, Coke, and Manufactures	106,240	Woollen & Worsted Manufacs.	907,489

Exports to U.K. (1917), £13,222,619 :—

Chemicals	£6,588,582	Copper Ore	£82,669
Corn, Grain, &c.	1,551,070	Silver Ore	69,976
Nitrate of Soda	19,500	Tin Ore	1,959,481
Antimony Ore	188,413	Wool	474,089

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1910), 355,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Francis W. Stronge, K.C.M.G. £3,050
Naval Attaché, Commr. Alexander Quicke, R.N.
Do. do. (Asst.), Commr. E. Speranza, R.N.R.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Consul, R. C. Michell.
" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Cons., H. W. W. Bird £600 to £700
" *Vice-Consul*, James K. M. Clarke.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks.
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, S. H. Forbes.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, H. T. S. Pearch.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Iquique—Consul, John P. Bagge £1,050 to £1,150
Vice-Consul,
Arica—Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirdy.
" " L. P. Bentham (*temp.*).
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
Junin—Vice-Consul, L. J. Garratt.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
Tacna—Vice-Consul,
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G. £1,700
" *Vice-Consul*, S. G. Irving £700 to 900
" " A. G. Rawlings (*temp.*).
Concepción—Consul, Wm. Borrowman.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, Louis Murray.
Lota—Vice-Consul,
Puerto Montt V.-Cons., T. B. Wildman (*temp.*).
Punta Arenas—V.-Cons., J. E. Bell £550 to £750
" " T. J. Hine (*temp.*).
Talca—Cons.-Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, H. J. Coke.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Tomé Vice-Consul,
Valdivia & Corral—Vice-Consul, P. Mason.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Vid* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

President of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shih-Chang, *elected* 6 Sept., 1918.
Vice-President, Feng Kuo-chang.

Cabinet Ministers (Nov., 1917) :—
Premier, Wang Shih-cheng.
Foreign Affairs, Wu Ting-fang.
Interior, Sun Hung-yi.
Finance, Chen Chin-tao.
War, Tuan Chi-jui.
Navy, Cheng Pi-kuang.
Justice, Chang Yüeh-tseng.
Education, Fan Yüan-lien.
Agriculture and Commerce, Ku Chung-hsiu.
Communications, Hsu Shih-ying.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Alfred Sao-ke Sze, 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor, Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, Tsung-yee Lo.
2nd Secretary, Ta'ao Yün-hsiang.
3rd Secretaries, Lao Yü Cheng; Sze Ping.
Attachés, Tsin Tsung Chang; W. C. Chen; L. V. Pan.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by taoyins or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Kiakhta, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations,

ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $325,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai *régimé* were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917. On 14 Aug., 1917, China declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1914 was as follows: British, 8,914; Japanese, 84,948; Russian, 56,319; American, 4,365; Portuguese, 3,187; German, 3,013; French, 1,854; other nationalities, 2,197, the total being 164,807. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1,237 Russian, 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. China now possesses 2 protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300–3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750–550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons). No figures are available as to the complement of the Navy.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management. In 1911, there were 545 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1911–1916 is stated as follows, in *taels* (7·5 = £1).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1911	471,503,943	377,338,166	848,842,109
1912	473,097,031	370,520,403	843,617,434
1913	570,162,557	403,305,546	973,468,103
1914	557,109,048	345,280,874	902,389,922
1915	442,048,632	407,408,025	849,456,657
1916	645,508,797	602,246,700	1,247,755,497

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1914:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	12	Japan	20
Hong Kong	28	U.S.A.	9
India	4	Europe (exc. Russia)	11
Other British Dominions	2	Russia	6
		Other countries	8
% British	46	Foreign	54

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1917, £10,691,205:—

Chemicals	£106,822	Machinery	£293,890
Cottons	7,395,031	Tobacco	397,368
Iron Manufactures	250,982	Woollens	731,186

Exports to U.K., 1917, £8,497,356:—

Antimony	£108,415	Silk Manufactures	£219,054
Bristles	367,217	Skins and Furs	251,451
Hair	186,921	Straw Plaitings	82,742
Oil	136,284	Tallow	79,051
Peas and Beans	801,675	Tea	444,153
Raw Silk	1,080,927	Wool	295,763

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 6,500 miles were open in Jan. 1915, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96,326,276, an increase of 2,991,446 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were British, 25 per cent. Chinese, 5 per cent. German, 20 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French, and 3 per cent. Russian.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1913 there were 37,000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General.* By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 8,324: 538,981,400 postal packets and 5,385,260 parcels were handled in 1914.

Revenue 1913	£33,000,000
Expenditure 1913	64,000,000
Debt 1913	200,000,000

	1913.	1914.
Imports	£86,118,000	£76,022,000
Exports	60,915,000	47,116,000

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer Mongolia is now, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty. Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga, receives his title from the Chinese Government. China appoints a Resident at Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *q.v.*

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £5,000
Counsellor, B. F. Alston, C.B. (*acting*) ... 800
Naval Attaché, Comm. I.A.S. Hutton, R.N.
Military Attachés, Maj. D. S. Robertson, Capt. R. Denny (*Asst.*)
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. FOX, C.M.G. 1,000
Chinese Sec., S. Barton, C.M.G. ... £800 to 1,000
1st Sec., Miles W. Lampson, M.V.O. (*acting.*)
2nd Sec., Sir R. Somerville Head, Bt. £300 to 500
Accountant, W. P. W. Turner 200
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray 850
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D. 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, H. A. Little £800
Canton—Con.-Gen., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. 1,200
Vice-Consul, R. S. Pratt (*acting*) 700
Pro-Consul, E. S. Bennett .....
Changsha—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G. 800
Chefoo—Consul, H. F. King 800
Chungtu—Consul-Gen., E.C.C. Wilton, C.M.G. 1,150
Chungking—V.-Cons., O. R. Coales (*acty.*) 700
Chinkiang—Consul, H. A. Ottewill 800
Foochow—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. 900
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers .....
Hangchow—Consul, V. L. Savage 800
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, W. S. Toller 150
Hankow—Cons.-Gen., 1,200
Vice-Cons., H. J. Brett (*acting*) 700
Pro-Consul, F. A. Wallis .....
Harbin—Consul, H. E. Sly, C.M.G. 1,233
Pro-Consul, J. C. Hill .....
Ichang—Consul, John L. Smith 800
Kashgar—C.-Gen, Maj. P.T. Etherton (*actg.*)
Vice-Consul, N. Fitzmaurice .....
Kiu-kiang—Consul, H. Porter 800
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, William M. Hewlett, C.M.G. 800
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., P. E. O'Brien-Butler 1,000
Nanking—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G. 800
Newchwang—Consul, W. J. Clennell..... 800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez 2,250
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G. 1,800
Assist. Judge, Skinner Turner..... 1,550
Consul, H. Phillips, O.B.E. 800
Vice-Consul, H. S. G. Buckmaster (*temp.*).
Assistant Commercial Attaché, C. A. W. Rose, C.I.E. 200
Pro-Consul, G. P. Byrne .....
Crown Advs., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ... 600
Registrar, G. W. King ..... £500 to 700
Chief Clerk, Frederick A. Robinson 500 to 700
Assistant Clerk, R. E. Neale ..... 200 to 300
Swatow—Consul, G. D. Pitzipios 800
Tengyueh—Consul, C. A. W. Rose, C.I.E. ... 933
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., W. P. Kerr, C.M.G. ... 1,200
Vice-Consul, H. F. Handley Derry (*actg.*) 700
Pro-Consul, D. R. Walker .....

Tsinan—Consul, J. T. Pratt £933
Pro-Consul, S. Wyatt-Smith .....
Tsingtau—Consular Agent, R. H. Eckford
Wuchow—Consul, H. H. Bristow..... 933
Wuhu—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke..... 800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.... 1,150

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1914–1918), Dr. Marco Fidel Suarez.
Interior, Marcelino Arango.
Foreign Affairs, Pedro A. Molina.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.
Secretary, Eduardo Perez-Triana.
Consul-General, Joaquin Orrantia; 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.
Consul in Liverpool, Luis E. Bonilla.
Consul at Southampton (vacant).

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants.

Its mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 4,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 650 miles being open in 1918, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately).

	1916–17.	1917–18.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$17,650,000	$13,859,395
Expenditure (est.) ,,	17,106,061	17,548,471
Foreign debt	£4,386,967	£4,071,007
Internal debt.....	$4,195,063	$4,187,454
Total imports.....gold	29,660,136	26,097,751
Total exports ..... ,,	31,654,277	31,892,671
	1916.	1917.
Exports to U.K.....	£187,575	£420,178
Imports from U.K.	1,659,739	1,487,900

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 130,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Percy C. H. Wyndham £2,000
Clerk and Archivist (vacant) 100

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, Horace E. Bowle ..... £300 to £500
Cali—Cons. Agent, Valentine Burrowes.
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, James Young.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
Barranquilla—Vice-Cons., Arthur Tracey (*acty.*).
Pro-Consul, George Pycroft.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, A. Racines.
Pro-Consul, Valentine Burrowes.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Stevenson.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshal.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.

Distant 6,800 miles; transit, to Bogotà, 30–35 days.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.
(27 Jan., 1917.)

President (1917–1919), Frederico A. T. Granados.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Lara.
Commerce & Finance, Manuel F. Jiménez.
Public Works, Juan B. Quiros.
Interior, Amades Johaning.
War and Marine, José Joaquin Tinoco.
Public Instruction, Roberto Brenes Mesen.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Wenceslao de la Guardia (Legation closed).
Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1916) of 441,342. The chief exports (1916) are coffee (£873,043), bananas (£962,559), gold and silver bullion (£207,223), cacao, hardwoods, rubber, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1916, 70·25 per cent. from United States, 12·21 from United Kingdom, 2·78 from France, and 14·74 from other countries).

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 26 Sept., 1917, and war was declared on 23 May, 1918.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1916, 433 foreign vessels (849,255 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1916. In 1916 there were 177 post offices, dealing with 5,915,305 packets, and 132 telegraph offices (one wireless), transmitting 375,272 dispatches over 1,518 miles of line. Telephones, 513 miles. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1915.	1916.
Public income	£666,167	£720,597
Public expenditure.....	876,166	937,677
Foreign debt	2,986,660	2,986,660
Internal debt	982,073	1,327,351
Total imports	923,890	1,359,042
Total exports	2,050,082	2,288,660
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	138,816	147,472
Exports to U.K.	1,478,926	913,628

Average exchange, 1916, 243·44½. £ = 12·17 *colones*.

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1916), about 36,784. Heredia, 8,294; Limon, 6,653; Alajuela, 6,553; Cartago, 4,842; Puntarenas, 4,850; Liberia, 2,548.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.
Vice-Consul, Frank N. Cox.
Port Limon—Consul, William McAdam.
Vice-Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit *vid* New York, up to 30 days.

CRETE (or CANDIA).

Governor-General, Sotirios Krokidas (1918.)

Crete (or Cándia) is an island in the Mediterranean, a seat of early civilisation, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 336,151, of whom 307,812 are Christians, 27,852 Mussulmans, and 487 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks, who retained it until 1898, when Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy set up a semi-independent government in the island under a High Commissioner, subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. At the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey in Oct. 1912 Crete was declared to be part of the Hellenic kingdom. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are olive oil, wine, raisins, carobs, citrons, soap, vallonea, and oranges. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 31,000), Canea, the capital (pop. 28,000), and Rethymo (pop. 11,000). When the National movement took place in Greece in 1916, Crete was the first of the Greek islands to declare itself in favour of the Provisional Government in Salonica. Public works on a large scale are in contemplation, including road construction, harbour improvements, and utilisation of water power.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£7,207	£15,777
Exports to U.K.	40,724	1,880

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Canea—Vice-Consul,
Vice-Consul, E. Cassimatis.
Candia—Vice-Consul, R. M. Rice.
Rethymno—Consular Agent, M. A. Scouloudis.

CUBA.

President of the Republic (1917–1921), Mario G. Menocal.
Vice-President, Emilio Nuñez.
Foreign Affairs, Pablo Desvernine.
Justice, Luis Azcárate.
Finance, Leopoldo Cancio.
Public Works, José R. Villalon.
Interior, Juan L. Montalvo.
Sanitation, F. Mendez Capote.
Public Instruction, Francisco Dominguez.
Agriculture, E. Sánchez Agramonte.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, General Carlos Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
1st Secretary (vacant).
2nd Secretary, Dr. Luiz Mazon.
Attaché, F. Gonzalez de la Campa.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,150,112 (1919). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of a provisional administration, which ceased when President Gomez took over the administration in 1909.

Cuba declared war against Germany on April 7, 1917.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1919, 3,500,000 tons); 2,516 miles of railroad were open in November, 1911, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line (1908).

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. estimated 1914, 635,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (36,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1915 there were 32,795 immigrants.

	1916–17.	Estimated. 1917–18.
Revenue	$46,679,942	$64,460,000
Expenditure	44,753,201	62,730,774
External Debt } Internal Debt	68,184,000	68,184,000

	1916.	1917.
Imports	$171,809,056	$261,377,234
Exports	301,954,341	357,039,783
Imports from U.K.	£2,858,279	£2,141,599
Exports to U.K.	13,051,977	17,770,637

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban paper currency—only gold, silver, and nickel.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Stephen Leech £1,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Con., Denys Cowan £600 to £800
" G. F. Plant; John Mason,
" R.N.R.; J. J. Drumm.
Santiago—Consul, William Mason.
Vice-Consul, Ernest P. V. Brice.
" Charles Hendry, R.N.R.
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, A. Durbin (*acting*).

DENMARK.

King, Christian X., *born* 26 Sept., 1870; *suc.* 14 May, 1912; *married*, 26 April, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Crown Prince), *b.* 11 March, 1899.
Premier and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.
Foreign Affairs, Eric Scavenius.
Finance, Dr. Edward Brandes.
Agriculture, K. Pedersen.
Interior, Ove Rode.
Defense, Peter Münch.
Worship, Th. Poulsen.
Education, Sören Keiser-Nielsen.
Commerce, J. Hassing Jorgensen.
Minister without Portfolio, Th. Stauning.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, M. H. de Grevenkop Castenkiold, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.

Secretary of Legation, Count Reventlow.
Attachés, M. de Wichfeld, T. de Bille, Baron Bertouch Lehn; Count S. Raben.
Consul-Gen. in London, Acting, F. Hausen, 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, H. Wichfeld.
Consul-General—Leith, E. Berry.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the Islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat, and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population in 1916 of 2,921,000, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

The Danish flag was hoisted throughout Slesvig on 19 Nov., 1918, after 52 years' occupation by Germany.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1918, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 387,600 ha. sugar and other beets, and 787,200 ha. hay crop. In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 544,900 horses, 2,123,400 cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 620,800 swine. The crops in 1917 included 3,733,400 qrs. of oats, 1,971,900 of barley, 1,051,100 rye, 1,697,800 mixed corn and 520,100 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 490 steamers, with a tonnage of 409,248. There are (1916) 2,556 miles of railway and 843,248 miles of telegraph wire.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, but during the war an increased number were kept under arms, the vote for 1918-19 amounting to Kr. 16,796,010. The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 26 torpedo-boats (built and building), 18 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1916-17, including supplementary estimates, Kr. 23,398,908; for 1917-18, Kr. 27,929,160.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Revenue (Budget)	Kr. 163,334,172	Kr. 192,830,979
Expenditure „	122,157,168	136,094,600

	1916.	1917.
Public debt	£25,608,619	£32,726,974

1914.

Total imports £44,200,000
Total exports 48,220,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1917, £7,713,072 :—

Coal and Coke	£1,245,982	Machinery	£56,654
Corn and Bran	4,099	Ships and Boats	65
Cottons	2,841,854	Woollens	384,008
Iron Manufactures	75,189	„ Manufactures	1,445,460

Exports to U.K., 1917, £17,742,421 :—

Butter	£7,032,600	Machinery & Parts	£93,491
Eggs	2,250,219	Glass Manufactures	4,683
Bacon	7,767,592	Milk, Condensed	67,455
Fish	232,303	Seeds, Clover & Grass	53,768

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1916), 506,390.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (vacant) £3,000
1st Sec., Lord Kilmarnock ..... £300 to 500
2nd Sec., H. A. Grant Watson ..... 300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Comm. C. C. Dix, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.A.L.H. Wade, R.F.A., Lt. M. Smithers (*Asst.*).
Commercial Adviser, Allan Graham.
Sec. to H.M. Minister, Arthur C. Mitchell (*temp.*) £300
Hon. Attaché, Herbert D. Creek.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O. 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine £800
Vice-Consul, E. H. Hansen (*temp.*) ...
„ „ Capt. Thomas E. Bjerre (*temp.*).
Aalborg—Consul, Percivale Helyar (*actg.*).
Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Consul, R. Thirsk.
Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Eleinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.
Vice-Consul, L. Pearl Cross (*temp.*).
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsöer—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
„ „ Robert C. Watson (*temp.*).
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—V.-Consul, £300 to 500
Odense—Cons., William R. Heatley, O.B.E. 400
Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Krausöe.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul,
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho.
Thorshavn (Faroe)—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. 600
Vice-Consul,

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 90,370 square miles, with close on 150,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROES or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1916, 19,600); ICELAND, pop., 1916, 89,600 (see p. 662); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1911, 13,460), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as £5,000,000).

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1912 £225,307
Imports from United Kingdom, 1912 ... 302,297

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 7 days.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Head of Military Government, Adm. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N.
Interior and Police, Capt. D. Randall, U.S.M.C.
Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education, Col. R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C.
Finance and Commerce, Paymaster J. T. Hagner, U.S.N.

Agriculture and Immigration, Lieut. C. C. Banghmann, U.S.N.
War and Marine, Gen. J. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. It comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 700,000. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. All the Government departments are being administered by these officers, while the entire control of finance and police is in their hands. A native constabulary under American officers is being formed.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 25,000.

	1916.
Revenue ($4·867=£1)	$4,889,930
Expenditure	4,104,998
Imports	11,664,430
Exports	21,527,873
Debt (estimate)	18,000,000

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£87,062	£118,906
Exports to U.K.	95,243	166,744

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (*see* CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul (Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister) G. A. Fisher £450 to £650
Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, M. Doorly.
Sanchez—C. McFadzean.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, V.G. Barnett.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1916–1920), Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Tobar Borgoño.
Interior, Dr. José María Ayora.
Finance, Miguel Hurtado.
Public Instruction, M. E. Escudero.
War and Marine, R. Pino y Roca.
Envoy Extra. and Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alsúa.
Consul-General in London, A. Zaldumbide, 23 College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Chancellor, Señor Don R. Coronel.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

A State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 26′ S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 116,530 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,300,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1908, about 60,000); other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The *Galapagos Islands* (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1915.	1916.
Revenue (Budget)	£2,099,645	£2,099,645
Expenditure ,,	2,076,045	2,076,945
Total Debt	3,261,278	4,852,586
Imports	1,730,000	1,919,788
Exports	2,653,300	3,615,162

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£464,301	£597,590
Exports to U.K.	1,018,619	204,507

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Arthur L. Keyser.....£1,000
Guayaquil—Cons., Hubert W. Wilson, O.B.E. 860
,, *Vice-Consul*, William C. Graham.
Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.
Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.
Esmeraldas—V.-Cons. H. Cornwall.
Manta—Vice-Consul, N. Laird.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days

ESTHONIA.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, with Livonia and Courland, which now claims independence, is bounded E. by the river Narova, S. by Livonia, W. and N. by the Baltic. It has an area of 7,800 square miles, with a population of about 460,000. It was conquered by Denmark in 1219; in 1346 was sold to the Teutonic

Knights and incorporated with Livonia. From 1561 it belonged to Sweden, but in 1710 was seized by Peter the Great, who united it to his own dominions. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, sugar refining, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. The capital is Riga; other towns are Dorpat, and Wenden.

The provisional independence of the country has been recognised by Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Representative in Great Britain (Provisional), Prof. Antonius Piip.

FINLAND.

Regent, Gen. Mannerheim.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, but up to Nov. 1918, the Allies had withheld recognition. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,582 miles of railroad; and a merchant fleet of 3,617 vessels (mostly small), of which 570 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on 1 Jan., 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation.

The revenue in 1914 was £6,764,152, and the estimated expenditure £7,415,723; the debt amounts to £5,556,410. The imports in 1915 were £23,136,400, and the exports £10,655,800 (of which 60 per cent. was timber). The capital is Helsingfors; population, 137,000.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic (1913–1920), Raymond Poincaré £24,000

Ministry (16 October 1917).

Premier and Minister of War, M. Clemenceau.
Minister of Justice, M. Nail.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon.
Minister of the Interior, M. Pams.
Minister of Finance, M. Klotz.
Minister of Marine, M. Georges Leygues.
Minister of Commerce, M. Clémentel.
Minister of Public Works, M. Claveille.
Minister of Munitions, M. Loucheur.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Lafferre.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Henri Simon.
Minister of Labour, M. Colliard.
Minister of Blockade, M. Lebrun.
Minister of Supplies and Agriculture, M. Boret.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 1.
Councillor, Count A. d'Ormesson.
1st Secretary, M. Pineton de Chambrun.
2nd Secretaries, Baron de Barante; Roger Cambon; Comte de Montholon.
3rd Secretaries, M. de Lagarenne; M. de Lens.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Gen. Baron Corvisart.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Grassett.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.
Consul and Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.
Consul-General, M. Kahn.
Consul (suppléant) (vacant).
Chancelier, M. Mattei.
Consul at Liverpool, M. Marie A. P. de la Barriere.
Do. at Southampton, M. Jean A. Feer.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509, and in 1913 there were 745,539 births, 298,760 marriages, and 703,638 deaths. France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,046,905 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 377,638 Italians, 310,433 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (971,778,632 gallons of wine were produced in 1913), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1913 amounted to 661,868,702 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources include, coal (1912, 40,394,177 metric tons), pig iron (4,939,194 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1911 244,593,150 oysters were produced, representing a value of £39,333.

EDUCATION.—Educational system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1915, was 25,579 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £49,406,200. The length of telegraph wires is 151,700 miles, and of telephone lines 107,150 miles. At the 1st of January, 1913, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,670, vessels of 1,518,518 net tons (of which 15,813 were sailing ships, representing 614,024 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue	£189,555,297	£207,567,024
Expenditure	189,544,142	207,665,723
	1911.	1912.
Debt	£1,255,938,160	£1,246,480,055
Floating Debt	68,611,560	55,835,936

	1911.	1912.
Imports	£324,428,000	£318,034,240
Exports	246,880,000	265,454,160

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 were valued at £22,868,536:—

Apparel	£248,762	Cotton & Manufs.	£561,693
Butter	500,145	Dyeing and Tanning Extracts	733,554
Motor Vehicles	396,617	Linen & Manuf...	10,482
Chemicals	439,174	Silk and Manufs.	3,981,159
Fancy (Paris) Goods	309,451	Skins " "	324,450
Flowers, Artificial and Fresh	299,839	Spirits	1,164,923
Fruits	1,203,598	Potatoes & Veget..	366,806
Scientific Instr'ts	338,589	Wine	1,100,603
Leather & Manufs.	724,545	Wood and Manufs.	1,877,694
Bronze & Manufs.	38,269	Woollen Manufs.	97,101
Oils			

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1912 were valued at £111,673,655:—

Apparel	£548,040	Copper	£871,764
Rubber	734,757	Iron, Steel and Manufs.	22,603,366
Carriages, &c.	1,279,314	Tin, unwrought	556,921
Chemicals	4,944,366	Oilcloth	175,672
Coal and Coke	25,425,443	Paper	310,469
Corn and Grain	62,037	Ships and Boats	463,881
Cotton & Manufs.	11,836,598	Silk & Manufs.	379,469
Leather & Manufs.	1,152,250	Skins and Furs	431,021
Machinery	4,701,586	Woollen & Worst.	13,429,190
Manures	307,912		

Shipping.—During the year 1913 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonnage of 31,302,807 tons, of which 7,581,374 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 28,440 ships of a tonnage of 21,472,968 tons, of which 7,763,519 tons were French.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

French troops occupied Metz on 19 Nov., 1918, and High Commissioners have been appointed.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and surrendered to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfort, after the sanguinary Franco-Prussian War, much against the wishes of the inhabitants, in 1871. It embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a Landtag of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members elected by secret ballot. The area is 5,605 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1910, was 1,874,014, of whom 965,625 were males and 908,389 females; while 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,891), Mülhausen, and Metz. Revenue and Expenditure (1912–13)... £3,508,600 Debt (1912).....(Rentes £65,588) ... 2,186,300

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 26′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population (1911) of 5,563,828, of whom 752,043 were Europeans and 4,740,526 natives. The revenue in

1917 was estimated at £5,283,653, and the expenditure at £5,213,226. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1917 to 81·3 per cent. of the total; the exports to the U.K. in 1917 were valued at £2,300,000, and the imports from the U.K. at £2,159,000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1917 there were 2,172 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1917 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,075, of a net tonnage of 4,357,365 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397); a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemnçe.

Governor-Gen., M. Jonnart.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1911), 2,846,986.

Military Governor, General Moinier.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1918) £11,500

Minister, George D. Grahame, M.V.O.... 1,200

Naval Attaché, Capt. Mainguy, R.N. ...

Military Councillor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O.....

Air Attaché, Lieut.-Col. C. L'Estrange Malone .....

Assistant to Military Attaché, Maj. R. V. C. Bodley, M.C. .....

Assistant Military Attachés, Capt. C. O. G. Leveson-Gower; Maj. H. C. Roberts, M.V.O., D.S.O. .....

Commercial Counsellor, Joseph Addison 1,500

1st Sec., Eric C. E. Phipps 500

,, Reginald F. O. Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O. .....

2nd Sec., N. M. Henderson ..... £300 to 500

,, E. St. J. Monson ..... 300 to 500

,, Hon. Gerald Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. .....

Secretaries to H.M. Ambassador, W. Athelston Johnson, M.V.O., and J. B. Monck .....

Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson, M.B.E. £250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Consul-General, Walter R. Hearn £1,200

Vice-Consul, E. Attwell Smith ... £300 to 500

,, C. H. B. Kenyon (*temp.*).....

,, Theodore J. Anderson (*temp.*) ...

Angers—Raymond Richou .....

Pro-Consul, Georges Manceau .....

Reims—V.-Cons., John Lewthwaite .....

Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas 500

Pro-Consul, Dr. Paul J. A. Panpeani

Bastia—Vice-Cons., W. Follett Routley

Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B. ... 1,000

Vice-Consul, H. S. London ..... £300 to 500

Pro-Consul, W. H. Watel.....

,, R. C. B. Lowndes .....

Bône—V.-Cons., Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.

Bougie—Consular Agent, H. Blake Thomas

Constantine—Vice-Consul, W. H. Miller

Oran—Vice-Consul,

Philippeville—V.-Cons., T. N. L. Barber

Pro-Consul, G. E. Wauquier .....

Antananarivo—Cons., Archibald C. Charlton £800

Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, Jean Castaing (*actg.*) .....

Majunga—Vice-Consul, ... £300 to 500

Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang .....

Bordeaux—Consul, A. L. S. Rowley 800

Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy ...

Arcachon—Vice-Consul, ...

Pro-Consul, Alfred Andap .....

Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin

Biarritz—V.-Cons., Edwin Down (*actg.*)

La Rochelle—V.-Cons., H. M. Middows

Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze ...

Pro-Consul, G. S. Boddy .....

Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson

Pro-Consul, A. C. Thompson .....

Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde .....

Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard

Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Rizat

Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins

Brest—Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish £300 to 500

Vice-Consul, R. J. Willan (*temp.*) .....

Calais—Consul, H. A. Richards ..... £300 to 500

Vice-Cons., A. J. Hill (*actg.*) 50

Cayenne—Consul,

Vice-Consul, F. Rambaud (*actg.*).....

Congo—Consul, Albert J. Wallach £950 to 1,050

Vice-Consul, ...

Libreville—V.-Cons., Vincent Teale .....

Dakar—Con.-Gen.; R. C. F. Maugham (*act.*) 900

Vice-Consul, B. W. Doyle.....

Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, ...

Porto Novo—Cons. Agent, J. B. Williamson

Duala—Agent, Bernard A. Platt 850

Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Sarell 800

Vice-Consul, Lieut. Fyfe Duthie (*actg.*)

Pro-Consul, H. W. F. Whiting .....

Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe...

Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer

Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner .....

Pro-Consul, J. Gemmell .....

Lille—Vice-Consul, Jas. E. Walker .....

Havre—Cons.-Gen., H. L. Churchill, C.M.G. 800

V.-Cons., John O. Watson (*tempy.*) ... 350

,, John P. Beecher (*temp.*)..... 200

Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax.....

Cherbourg—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. D. Beresford .....

Dieppe—Vice-Cons., Theodore J. Anderson (*acting*) .....

Pro-Consul, T. S. Alston .....

Fécamp—Vice-Consul, J. Malandain ...

Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson

Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker .....

Lyons—Cons.-Gen., Edwd. R. E. Vicars, C.B. 800

Consul, C. Graham .....

V.-Cons., Jean Chatillon.....

,, T. Gloster-Downing (*tempy.*)

Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis .....

Marseilles—Cons.-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,000

V.-Cons., Norman C. Haag..... £300 to 500

,, A. A. Adams.....

,, H. E. Bowle .....

,, Thomas Macready (*actg.*).....

,, Henry S. Franks (*actg.*).....

,, David N. Watt (*temp.*) .....

,, W. M. Gurney (*actg.*).....

Cette—Vice-Consul, Paul Sabatier .....

Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook .....

Toulon—V.-Cons, Sidney E. Kay, M.B.E. £300 to £500
" " Augustin Bernard (*actg.*)
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
Nantes—Consul, Gaston de Bernhardt...
Pro-Consul, Frank P. Bush .....
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Brieuc—V.-Cons., H. W. Beghin
St. Malo—V.-Con., Hon. E. Henniker-Major 100
Pro-Consul, Isaac Tyson.....
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., Percivale Helyar £300 to 500
Cons. Agent, ...
New Caledonic—Cons., H. C. Venables £800 to 900
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
Vice-Consul, Chas. Beale (*actg.*) .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone—V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill...
Pro-Consul, John Churchman .....
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim .....
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, A. H. Deane, C.I.E. .....
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat .....
" *Vice-Consul,* J. A. Mancini.....
Rouen—Con.-Gen., C.B. C. Clipperton, C.M.G. 900
" *Vice-Consul,* E. W. Taylor .....
Saigon—Consul, Josiah Crosby, O.B.E. ... 900
Vice-Consul, ...
" *Haiphong — Vice-Consul,* J. J. A. Giqueaux .....
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, P. J. Staniforth.....£600 to 700
Tahiti—Consul, H. A. Richards 700
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. 900
V.-Cons., C. A. Goodwin.....£300 to 500
" R. Schembri .....
Bizerta—Cons., Hon. Terence Bourke ...
V.-Consul, Thomas H. A. Humphreys
Gabes—Cons. Agent, C. Calleja .....
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante .....
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi .....
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer .....

President of British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, H. L. Fletcher.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 4,084,410 square miles, including Algeria and Morocco. The population of this vast area is estimated (1911) at 54,730,039.

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 668), is now predominantly French. *Tunis* has been a French protectorate since 1881. *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. ms., pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. ms.), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. ms.), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. ms., pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. ms., pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. ms., pop. 878,500); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 square miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. ms., pop. 9,000,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. ms., pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands). Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen, and Amsterdam. The total area of French Africa is thus 3,812,200 square miles, with an estimated population of 39,948,300. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean. The establishment of regular communication between Egypt, the Red Sea, Cameroon and Nigeria is in contemplation.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe (with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin); and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of Colonies with the U.K.

	Imports from U.K. 1917.	Exports to U.K. 1917.
French Colonies	£4,302,155	£3,995,082
Algeria	2,365,766	2,918,579
Morocco	2,490,125	358,584
Tunis	1,934,463	1,529,499
Total	£11,092,509	£8,801,744

GERMANY.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.
(13 November, 1918.)

Interior and Military Affairs, Herr Ebert.
Foreign Affairs, Herr Haase.
Finance and Colonies, Herr Scheidemann.
Demobilisation, Transport, Justice, and Health, Herr Dittmann.
Publicity, Art, and Literature, Herr Landsberg.
Social Policy, Herr Barth.

Following the signature of the armistice by the representatives of the Central Powers, the German Emperor fled to Holland, and up to the time of going to press no stable government had been substituted for that of the Empire.

The Country, according to the Constitution of 16 April, 1871, was a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, holding the title of German Emperor, and representing the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declared war and made peace, concluded alliances and treaties with foreign States. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor could not declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council, *Bundesrat*, which represented the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag was necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor had the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag.

"The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All Bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the *Bundesfeldherr*, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (*kaiserlich*), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; copyright; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; police; sanitation; colonisation. The railways, as a result of the defeat of Bismarck's plan to imperialise them, remain subject to State legislation; but the Constitution (Art. 42) requires that they shall be administered as a homogeneous network, and this aim, as regards, rates, regulations, rolling-stock, &c., has to a large extent been achieved. The movement to imperialise the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire."

At the end of the war Germany had a total area of 208,780 sq. miles, consisting of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and —since 1890—Heiligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1910 showed a total population of 64,925,993, of whom 32,031,967 are males and 32,871,456 females.

The population of Germany is to that of England as 5 to 3. As to crime, the proportion of bigamy is 1 to 2 nearly; in incest, about 13 to 1; in procuring it is 264 to 1; in procuring abortions it is 29 to 1; in unnatural offences it is 7 to 1; in rape and other sexual crimes it is about 9 to 1; in murder, manslaughter, and other death-causing crimes it is 5 to 1; in arson it is about 4 to 1. With regard to divorces it is 22 to 1. As to illegitimate births it is 5 to 1. The number of suicides is four times as great as in England.

The religious confessions were divided in 1910 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,152 adherents of other religions, or unknown. The number of registered Socialists has decreased from 1,085,905 in 1914, to 243,061 in 1917.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 48 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 33 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, Reichsland, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the war, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. Germany supports about nine-tenths of her

population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in 1913 was 37,823 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the different States. There are 1,500 miles of inland canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1, 1913) was 77,789.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg, 1911):—Length of telegraph lines, 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 41,415; telegraph offices, 50,013; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £640,100,000; money orders, £4,626,500,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 310,363.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codifies previous legislation, establishes new Insurance Authorities, reduces working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provides pensions for widows and orphans, and makes other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Ordinary Revenue	£182,963,100	£247,093,800
Extraordinary do	4,375,900	4,296,460
Total	187,339,000	251,390,260

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Ordinary Expenditure	£182,963,100	£247,093,800
Extraordinary do.	1,204,960,700	1,504,660,250
Total	1,387,923,800	1,751,754,050

Debt (30 Sept. 1917)	£4,253,585,630
Do. (no interest)	1,150,881,470
Total	5,404,467,100

On 31 Dec. 1917, the total loan credits of the German Government amounted to £4,942,074,690. In the Reichstag on 1 Mar. 1918, it was stated that the *National Debt* had risen to nearly 124 milliards of marks (£6,200,000,000).

Five years' Imports from and Exports to the U.K. :—

Imports from U.K.			Exports to U.K.		
1910	£54,905,383		1910	£61,829,590	
1911	57,418,736		1911	65,280,739	
1912	59,571,964		1912	70,048,152	
1913	60,499,693		1913	80,411,057	
7 mths. 1914	36,431,273		7 mths 1914	47,049,343	

FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies, at the commencement of the war, had a total area of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population of about 14,890,000, of whom 24,170 (including garrison and police) were whites. Of these whites about 18,500 were settled Germans. The whole of these have since been captured and occupied by the Allies.

AFRICA.—*Togoland:* Area, 33,659 sq. miles; population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £152,000; expenditure, £176,000; trade (1910), imports, £573,300; exports, £361,100.—*Cameroon:* Area, 295,000 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000. Capital, Buea. Budget for 1912: Receipts, £361,500; expenditure, £882,500; trade (1912), imports, £1,712,100; exports, £1,165,000.—*German South-West Africa:* Area, 322,348 sq. miles; population, 120,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £860,500; expenditure, £2,250,000; trade (1912), imports, £2,265,000; exports, £1,425,000. On July 9, 1915, Gen. Botha accepted the unconditional surrender of all the German forces in South-West Africa.—*German East Africa:* Area, 384,079 sq. miles; population, 7,645,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £624,000, of which State aid, £151,135; expenditure, £1,828,500; trade (1912), imports, £2,295,000; exports, £1,570,900.

PACIFIC.—*German New Guinea* (now in occupation); Total area, 90,000 sq. miles; population, 463,300. Capital, Rabaul. Trade (1910), imports, £194,500; exports, £181,250.—*Solomon, Caroline, Pellew, Marianne, and Marschall Islands:* Area, 5,160 sq. miles, population, 122,000. Capitals, Ponape and Yap. Budget, 1912: Receipts (with New Guinea), £78,000; expenditure (with New Guinea), £138,000; trade (1910), imports, £117,750; exports, £502,100.—*Samoa:* Consists of two main islands, Savaii and Upolu. It was taken possession of by a force of N.Z. troops on 29 Aug., 1914, and is still held by a New Zealand garrison. It possesses a powerful Telefunken wireless station, only completed in July, 1914, by which communication is maintained with Honolulu (2,000 miles), Awanui, N.Z. (1,600 miles), and Fiji (500 miles). Area, 1,050 sq. miles; population, 1917, native, 36,000; white, 1,650, exclusive of Government officials. Estimated Revenue (1917-18), £80,000; Expenditure, £75,000. CAPITAL, Apia. The chief articles of export are copra, cacao, and rubber.

ASIA.—*Kiao-Chao* (capitulated to an Anglo-Japanese force in November, 1914, and is now in occupation by Japan): Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 193 sq.

miles; leased territory and sphere of interest, 2,750 sq. miles; population, 84,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £312,000; expenditure, £732,000; trade (1910), imports, £2,500,000; exports, £2,500,000; the ocean shipping entered in 1913 being 936 vessels of 1,309,294 tons. The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consisted of 92 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison Brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50-kil. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which was called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it was called, comprised the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1912 was about 36 per cent.

German States.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (15 November, 1918.)

Interior, Herr Drews.
Finance, Herr Hergt.
War, Gen. von Stein.
Public Works, Herr von Breitenbach.
Agriculture, Woods and Forests, Herr von Eisenhart-Rothe.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Sydow.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Schmidt.
Minister of Justice, Herr Spahn.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with a population in 1910 of 40,165,219.

The provinces with their area are as under:—

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
East Prussia.....	14,446	Schleswig-Holstein	7,360
West Prussia ...	9,989	Hanover	15,031
Brandenburg ...	15,560	Westphalia	7,892
Pomerania	11,762	Hesse-Nassau ...	6,128
Posen	11,311	Rhenish Prussia	10,543
Silesia.....	15,743	Hohenzollern ...	447
Saxony	9,863		
Total			136,075

The Napoleonic wars brought humiliation to Prussia, but the peace following Waterloo enabled her to recover and improve her status. Hesse Cassel, Nassau, part of Hesse Darmstadt, Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and Frankfort were, one after another, incorporated in the kingdom, until the triumphal march of Prussia, from a poor, semi-barbarous State, led her to a position of primacy amongst the German peoples. Austria had long been her rival for the position, but the Austro-Prussian conflict of 1866 ended in humiliation for the Austrians, and the victorious Franco-Prussian war of 1870 resulted in the final exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation.

Of the total population 19,847,725 are males and 20,317,494 females. There are 33 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants. The number of births in 1914 was 1,202,528, against 1,209,500 in 1913, while in the year ending April 30, 1916, they were 10,700 fewer than in 1915, a decrease of 28 per cent. The number of deaths in 1914 was 802,776, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 288,197, against 323,709. Between 1904 and 1914 the excess of births over deaths fell from 562,508 to 399,752.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	1915.	1916.
Revenue (Estimate)..	£242,311,950	£240,818,196
Expenditure do.	242,311,950	240,818,196
Total debt, 31 March	543,839,216	539,984,143

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1910), 2,070,695.

BAVARIA.

A Republic was proclaimed, Nov. 7, 1918.
President, Herr Kurt Eisner.

The second State in size and population of Germany. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,286 square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 6,887,291. The capital (596,467) and Nuremberg (333,142) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 69,143 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are

sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1917–1918 ..... £38,286,556
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1914 (including railway debt, £97,033,260) 123,931,980

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1910), 596,467.

SAXONY.

A State of Germany, the third in importance and population, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1910) of 4,806,661. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 551,697), Leipzig (pop. 587,635), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Freiberg (pop. 36,237), in the mining district; Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, 1916-17 ... £24,661,470
Debt (railways), 1916 46,680,490

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1910), 551,697.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(The king abdicated, Nov. 30, 1918.)

A State of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,437,574, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	1916–17.	1917–18.
Revenue	£5,722,000	£12,500,000
Expenditure	6,055,000	13,000,000

Public debt (April, 1913) £32,668,000
Of which for railways 31,669,000

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.

Former Grand Duchies.

BADEN.

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1911), 134,313.

HESSE.

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1910), 87,089.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(On the suicide of the Grand Duke Adolphus on 24 Feb., 1918, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took over the government of this Grand Duchy.)

OLDENBURG.

SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH

Duchies.

ANHALT, Duchy of.
BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.
SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.
SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Duchies of.
SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Principalities.

LIPPE, Principality of.
REUSS, Elder Line.
REUSS, Younger Line.
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.
SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.
SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of.
WALDECK.

Hanse Towns.

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 116,599.
BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 313,433.
HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1912), 1,075,420.

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, Alexander, G.C.B., *born* 1 Aug., 1893; *succeeded to the throne* 13 June, 1917.
Heir Presumptive, his brother Paul, *born* 1901.

(The ex-king Constantine, who had married the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, and was secretly favouring the interests of the Central Powers, was deposed by the guaranteeing Powers, England, France, and Russia, on 13 June, 1917, and his second son, Alexander, appointed in his stead.)

THE MINISTRY, 27 June, 1917.

Prime Minister and War, M. Venezelos.
Interior, M. Ractivan.
Justice, M. Tsirimokos.
Foreign, M. Politis.
Marine, Admiral Condouriotis.
Finance, M. Negropontis.
Communications, M. Papanastasiou.
Education, M. Dingas.
Food Supplies, M. Bourlioumis.
National Economy, M. Spirides.
Domains and Agriculture, M. Michalacopoulos.
Public Assistance, M. Simos.
Without Portfolio, M. Repoulis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. D. Caclamanos, 14 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W. 8.
Secretary, M. J. Caradja.
Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 50′—41° N. and long. 19° 20′—26° 15′ E., comprising an area (in 1912) of 24,822 square miles, with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952, and enlarged by the addition of portions of Macedonia, Albania, and Thrace, and by the capture of many of the Turkish islands (in the war of 1912–13), to an estimated area of 43,522 square miles, with a population of close on 5,000,000. The country is composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the war. The Navy, consisted (July, 1913) of 4 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 4 corvettes, 12 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines. In 1912–13 Greece, with the other members of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Servia), waged a successful war against Turkey, and during the progress of hostilities the island of Crete (*q.v.*) was annexed. Certain islands in the Ægean were occupied by Greek troops, and Salonica and other centres were captured. In 1913 a second war of Bulgaria against the remaining members of the League (and the threat of an invasion by Rumania) ended in a division of the conquered territories that proved to be very favourable to Greece, whose boundaries now extend northwards to those of Albania and Serbia.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Communications.—There are 993 miles of railroad open for traffic, and a line of about 70 miles in length is under construction in order to link up with the European system. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. The post offices number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). About 100 have been sunk by submarines.

	1914.	1915.
Estimated revenue:—		
Ordinary	*£8,967,920	*£9,258,136
Extraordinary	330,532	7,200,000
Estimated expenditure:—		
Ordinary	£8,801,436	£11,230,360
Extraordinary	7,390,544	16,720,400

* Drachmæ converted at par; 25 dr. = £1.

	1915.	1916.
Public Debt, 1 Jan. 1917	£45,863,700	
Total imports	£6,283,000	
Total exports	5,400,000	
Imports from U.K.	£2,641,862	£1,326,812
Exports to U.K.	3,934,622	4,686,668

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 241,058.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. £3,500
1st Sec., R. Seymour 500
Naval Attaché, Actg. Commr. Gerald Talbot, R.N.V.R.
Asst. do., Staff-Paymaster C. E. Phillips, R.N.R.
Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Assist. Military Attaché, Capt. R. C. Cumberbatch.
2nd Secretary, Charles M. Palairet £300 to 500
3rd Secretary, T. M. Snow (*acting*) .....
Commercial Attaché, A. T. Waugh.....
Secretaries to H.M. Minister, A. B. Kettlewell, C.I.E.; Capt. H. Rudston-Hamilton; Richard F. K. Dexter .....
Translator and Local 2nd Sec., Shirley C. Atchley..... £200 to 250
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, Dayrell Crackanthorpe 400

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Vice-Consul, C. J. Cumberbatch (*actg.*).
Canea—Consul, ... £350 to 450
" *Vice-Consul*, E. Cassimatis.....
Candia—Vice-Consul, Ronald M. Rice (*actg.*).
Rethymo—Cons. Agent, M. Scouloudis...
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O....
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders
Zante—Vice-Consul, E. Bonavia .....
Janina—Vice-Consul, ...
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, T. J. Grieve (*temp.*)
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin... £300 to 500
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.
" *Vice-Consul*, George W. Crowe ...
Piræus—Consul, A. B. Geary ..... £600 to 700
" *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis.....
Salonica—Consul-Gen., A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E..... 1,200
" *Vice-Consul*, C. R. B. Atkinson, M.B.E., ... £350 to 450
" *Pro-Consul*, Peter Donaldson ...
Cavalla—Vice-Con., W. D. W. Matthews £350 to 450
Serres—Consul, William B. Heard ... £600 to 700
Syra—Consul, H. F. Hastings .....
" *Vice-Consul*, G. Mate .....
Chios—Vice-Consul, ...
Mitylene—V.-Cons., Edwyn C. Hole 350
" *V.-Cons.*, Frederick Hadkinson
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc .....
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio
Seriphos—Consular Agent (vacant).....
Athens, transit, 5 days.

GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President (1910–1917), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *born* 1857.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrate.

Consul, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. Long. from

88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 47,424 square miles, and a population in 1920 of 2,000,000. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. About 430 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911. There were 5,954 kilometres of telegraph and 619 of telephones working in 1908. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 27 April, 1917, and war was declared on 23 April, 1918.

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Revenue	£325,000	£331,000
Expenditure	300,413	315,480
Debt (31 Dec. 1915)	...	2,357,000
	1915.	1916.
Imports	£1,015,000	£1,345,120
Exports	2,312,800	2,127,580
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£215,488	£300,385
Exports to U.K.	42,165	46,848

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 90,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. £2,000
Guatemala — Vice-Consul, ...
Do., Edward Bellingham ..... £300 to 500
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, ...
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *vid* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI, Republic of.

President (1915–1922), M. Dartiguenave £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Louis Borno.

Chargé d'Affaires, Abel Théard, 76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,029,700. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic. It came into effect in May, 1916. The Constitution is undergoing revision. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has recently been constituted. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off in April, 1917.

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Revenue, gold	$3,816,827	$3,174,217
,, paper	3,710,872	2,742,711
		1917.
External debt (31 Mar.)	...	$24,595,152
Internal debt	...	3,703,675
		1917.
Total imports		$1,661,370
Total exports		1,692,968
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£147,516	£145,649
Exports to U.K.	102,529	47,013

Gold $ = 4*s.*; paper gourde = 1*od.*

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (*see* Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Port-au-Prince — Vice-Consul,* Robert Mendel Kohan ..... £300 to £500
Vice-Consul, E. D. Watt .....
Transit, 15 days.

HEDJAZ.

(The Place of Pilgrimage.)

Formerly a Turkish vilayet and province of W. Arabia, extending along the coast of the Red Sea from the Gulf of Akaba in the north, bounded by Asir in the south. In length it is about 750 miles, containing an area of 97,000 square miles, with a population of 300,000. It consists very largely of stony desert, but in the south is more cultivated, yielding dates, wheat and barley. It is chiefly interesting on account of its sacred cities: Mecca and Medina. Its chief ports are Jiddah and Yambu. The railway from Damascus to Medina was opened in 1908. In 1916 the country revolted against Turkish rule and formed itself into an independent State, under British protection.

King of the Hedjaz and Grand Sherif, H. H. El Hussein ibn Ali.

HONDURAS, Republic of.

President (1916–1920), Dr. Francisco Bertrand.
Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Membreño.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Silverio Lainez.

Con.-Gen. in London, J. de Toró, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 650,000 (1915). It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on main and is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Ampala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5 6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N. coast now nearly reaches Comayagua and by taking auto to end road

* Is Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister.

only 4 hours by mule to Comayagna. From there to end of railroad, 4 days by mule). The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1915 was approximately 500,000. The forests are practically inexhaustible, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1917 there were 580 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 17 May, 1917, and war declared 19 July, 1918.

	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
Revenue	£446,708	£421,688	£426,151
Expenditure	428,264	424,413	425,564
*Foreign Debt	5,398,570	5,398,570	5,398,570
Internal Debt	333,238	321,307	1,070,690
Exports	693,170	838,131	1,218,632
Imports	1,174,960	890,422	—

One peso of 25 grams weight at 900 fine. Average premium over gold now fixed at 100 per cent. American money legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£52,920	£86,778
Exports to U.K.	1,275	120

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1910), 35,000.

British Minister, Sir C. Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Guatemala).
Tegucigalpa—Consul, Jack P. Armstrong £700 to £800
Amapala—Consul, P. H. Stormont.
Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn (*acting*).
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.
Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.
Pro-Consul, Albury H. Tatum.
Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (*See* p. 639.)

ICELAND.

Minister for Iceland (*Resident*), Einar Arnorsson.
Presidents of Al-thing, Olafur Briem; Stefan Stefansson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1914 at 86,500.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on 1 Dec., 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) has been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1915); estimated, £1,500,000; exports, £3,000,000. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 13,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

Reykjavik—Consul, Eric G. Cable £300 to £500
Vice-Consul, A. M. Olsen (*tempy.*)
Vice-Consul, Asgeir Sigurdsson.
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristjan Kristiansson
Westmann Islands—V.-Consul, Gisli J. Johnsen
Thorshavn (*Faröe Is.*)—*Consul*, Abraham G. Coates, M.V.O. £500 to 600
Vice-Consul,
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* 11 November, 1869; *married*, 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* 15 Sept., 1904.

CABINET, 30 Oct., 1917.

Premier, Signor Orlando.
Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino.
Justice, Signor Sacchi.
War, General Zupelli.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Del Buono.
Public Assistance and Pensions, Signor Bissolati.
Treasury, Signor Nitti.
Finance, Signor Meda.
Agriculture, Signor Miliani.
Commerce and Labour, Signor Ciuffelli.
Public Works, Signor Dari.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Fera.
Transport and Munitions, Signor Villa.
Colonies, Signor Colosimo.
Public Instruction, Signor Berenini.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to France, Signor Salvago Raggi; *Russia*, Marchese Carlotti; *U.S.A.*, Conte Maschi-Cellere; *Spain*, Conte Bonin.
Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali, G.C.V.O., 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Prince Livio Borghese.
Councillor of Legation, Count Ercole Durini di Monza.
1st Secretary, Signor Gabriele Preziosi.
2nd Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo.
3rd Secretaries, Guiseppe Lanza Branciforti; Achille Trombetti; Tommaso Bertelé.
Attachés, Signor Raffaele Quariglia; Lieut. Renzo Brusati; Lieut. Marchese V. Doria-Lamba.
Military Attaché, Brig.-Col. Armando Mola; *Assistant to do.*, Capt. Count Vicino Pallavicino.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. Guiseppe De Lorenzo, K.C.M.G.
Air Attaché, Commr. Teodoro De Bonis, C.M.G.
Chancellor, Cavaliere Guiseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Cavaliere Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands.* It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on 1 Jan., 1917, to nearly £21,000,000.

* Italy is also in temporary occupation of a group of Turkish islands lying between Crete and Asia Minor (Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos, Astropalia, &c.).

(91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1911 census) of 34,686,683. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (579,285), Naples (723,208), Milan (599,200), Turin (427,733), Palermo (341,656), Genoa (272,077), Florence (232,860), Bologna (172,639), Venice (160,727), Catania (211,699), Leghorn (105,322), and Bari (103,522). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1914 there were 11,165 miles of railway open for traffic, and 33,451 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1913) consisted of 839 steamers (762,274 tons) and 4,693 sailing vessels (374,835 tons). The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c.

In 1914 the produce of the vines amounted to 947,612,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop to 236,324,000 gallons.

The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others.

Defence.—The *Army* is organised in 12 corps, each of 2 divisions, the first line consisting of 310,000 men; there is, in addition, a considerable active reserve, and a mobile militia of 250,000. In consequence of the outbreak of the war, the effective strength of the Army has been greatly increased. The *Navy* in 1914 included 9 battleships (5 building), 9 armoured cruisers, 11 light cruisers (3 building), 3 scouts, 25 destroyers (10 building), 76 torpedo-boats (24 building), and 12 submarines (8 building). Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified.

On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to 30 Apr., 1918, amounted to 36 milliards of lire (£1,440,000,000).

Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

In 1914, 162,233 Italian and 10,430 foreign vessels (total tonnage 55,282,200) entered and 161,880 Italian and 10,390 foreign vessels (55,085,450 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

It is proposed to construct a harbour at Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, which will convert Rome into a seaport.

	1913–14.	1914–15.
Public revenue	£111,717,269	£161,868,020
Public expenditure	102,274,917	238,172,180
Public debt	21,609,654	23,544,077

	1915.	1916.
Total imports	£196,142,000	£218,332,000
Total exports	101,337,350	91,708,000

Total exports to the U.K. in 1917, £10,397,321.

Silk Tissues	£2,874,557	Dyes	£256,351
Fruit & Vegetables	1,267,316	Oil, Olive, &c.	275,313
Hemp	1,748,250	Chemicals	832,016
Cheese	4,632	Carriages & Parts	279,446
Stones & Slates	108,297		

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1917, £27,464,166.

Coke and Coal	£6,242,117	Arms, Ammunition, &c.	£3,955,834
Woollen Tissues	1,416,132	Machinery	1,005,390
Iron & Steel & manuf.	4,189,603	Oil	351,640
Carriages	272,545	Cotton Yarn & manuf.	715,449
Fish of all sorts	222,242		
Chemicals	1,435,752		

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1913), 562,247.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £7,000
Councillor of Embassy, Hon. William Erskine, M.V.O. 900
Commercial Councillor, E. Capel Cure 1,500
Naval Attaché, Commd. D. A. H. Larking, R.N., C.M.G. 800
Mil. Attaché, Col. Cyril Rocke, D.S.O. 800
Air Attaché (Asst.), Capt. A. E. H. Macgregor-Whitton.
1st Secretary, G. A. Mounsey, O.B.E. £300 to 500
2nd Secretary, Lord Gerald Wellesley . 150
3rd ,, Edward A. Keeling 250
Hon. Attachés, Lord Berners; G. Scott; Hon. Guy Colebrooke.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, C. C. Morgan, O.B.E. .....
Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson .....
,, Edward E. Berry (*acting*)
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. Mackenzie .....
Brindisi—Consul, Paul Wilkinson ... £600 to £700
Bari—Consul, J. H. Monahan 800
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin .....
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli .....
Taranto—Vice-Consul, F. Watson £300 to 500
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Florence—Consul, A. Lemon .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci .....
Genoa—Cons.-Gen., Edward C. Bleck, C.M.G. 1,000

Genoa—Vice-Consul, James R. Murray, M.B.E. £300 to £500
" " Lutner H. Barford
" (*temp.*).
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., A. E. Turton
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
Savona—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford
" *Vice-Consul*, C. A. Greig 600
Spezia—V.-Cons., ... £300 to 500
" *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.....
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael 800
" *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Hutchinson.
" *Pro-Consul*, Cesare Pratesi.
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba and Piombina—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey .....
Milan—Consul, ... 800
Mennagio—Cons. Agent, C. Mylius.....
Venice—Vice-Consul, H. C. Swan (*temp.*) £300 to 500
Naples and S. Italy—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-Cox, C.M.G. 900
Vice-Consul, A. Napier .....
G. W. Grounsell .....
"
Capri—Cons. Agent,
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio ...
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O. ..... £600 to 800
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck ...
Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo.
Marsala—V.-Consul, C. E. Massey.....
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara
Mazzarelli—V.-Consul, E. Criscione ...
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Cons.*, Guiseppe Vadala
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo .....
Pozzallo—V.-C., Francesco P. Giunta
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, W. A. Morrison (*acting*).....
Taormina—Vice-Cons.; Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.....
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul, ...
Turin—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair 800
Vice-Consul, W. T. Henderson (*temp.*) 300
Pro-Consul, Vittorio Marchis.

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

COLONIES.—The total area of Italian Colonies and possessions is 1,113,020 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,600,000, made up as follows: *Eritrea*, 60,000 square miles (pop. 280,000); *Somaliland*, 131,000 square miles (pop. 300,000); *Tientsin Concession*, 20 square miles (pop. 17,000); *Libya, Tripoli and Cyrenaica*, 922,000 square miles (pop. 1,000,000). In *Africa* Italy obtained in 1912 the territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica by conquest and cession from the Ottoman Empire, and possesses the colony of Eritrea, and a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station; an annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The Colony of Eritrea includes also the Dahlar Archipelago. The protectorate includes Aussa and the Danakil country, the Somali countries of the Sultans of Migiurtini and of Obbia, as well as the Benadir, which is now a colony. By new conventions signed with the Emperor Menelek in May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo and Bardera. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as Eritrea ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of about 280,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

For TRIPOLI, *see* p. 687.

In *China* Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river, with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 17,000 natives.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Yoshihito, *born* 31 Aug., 1879; *succeeded* 30 July, 1912; *accession ceremony*, 10 Nov., 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, 10 May, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.
Heir Apparent, Prince Hirohito, *born* 29 April, 1901.

(29 Sept., 1918.)

Prime Minister & Minister of Justice, Takashi Hara.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Yasuya Uchida.
Agriculture and Commerce, Tutsuo Yamamoto.
Finance, Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
War, Lieut.-Gen. Giichi Tanaka.
Marine, Admiral T. Kato.
Communications, Utarō Noda.
Education, Tokugoro Nakahashi.
Home Affairs, Takejiro Tokonami.

Ambassador in London, Viscount Sutemi Chinda, 20 Grosvenor Square, S.W. 1.
Councillor, Matsuzo Nagai, C.B.E.
1st Secretary, Isaburo Yoshida, C.B.
and Secretaries, Kiujiro Hayashi; Shichitaro Yada.
3rd Secretaries, Hiroshi Saito; Kensuke Horiuchi; Yoshiatsu Murakami; Eiji Amau.
Attachés, Manji Harada; Hajime Matsuniya; Seijiro Yoshizawa; Junzo Sakané.
Chancellors, T. Fuchi; H. Yunoki; Akira Tajima.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Kunishige Tanaka, C.B.
Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Hitoshi Imamura.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. Hisatsune Iida.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Com. E. Hamano, C.M.G.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.
Consul-General, Keiichi Yamazaki, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul at Glasgow, A. S. Younger.
" *at Liverpool*, P. E. J. Hemelryk.
" *at Manchester*, D. Ford Smith.
" *at Middlesbrough*, Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nippon), Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The

Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (1916) of 76,684,558. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony, and zinc abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies and Formosa; indigo from Germany and British India; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 7,500 miles of railroad open in 1916, in addition to 1,066 miles open in Korea and 318 miles in Formosa, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1916 of 2,159 steamers above 20 tons (447 of them over 1,000 tons), and 1,616 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1916 was 41,024,584 (20,035 vessels). In 1916 there were 7,358 post offices dealing with 1,936,693,044 postal packets and 25,711 miles of telegraph line carrying 34,503,501 messages.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace effective is 355,618 of all ranks. The war strength is: First line, field army, about 479,922; second line, fully trained, about 1,023,190. The *Navy* includes 13 battleships, 7 battle cruisers, 19 cruisers, 16 coast defence ships, 8 gunboats, 72 destroyers, 24 torpedo boats and 17 submarines (1918).

Japan declared war against Germany on 23 Aug., 1914, and has since that date done excellent service with her fleet, while her troops are assisting to restore order in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. Secondary schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of European languages. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are three State Universities, at Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku and Kiushu.

Estimated Revenue:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Ordinary	£54,470,260	£57,091,027
Extraordinary	7,082,377	16,096,942

Estimated Expenditure:—

Ordinary	£40,741,126	£44,787,599
Extraordinary	20,947,185	28,400,368
Total Debt (31 March, 1917)...	*Yen 2,467,701,937	

	1915.	1916.
Imports	Yen532,449,938	Yen756,427,910
Exports	708,306,997	1127,468,118

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1917 were valued at £5,521,015:—

Arms & Ammunition	£12,021	Machinery	£1,275,644
Chemicals	465,399	Manures	72,687
Cotton	696,688	Electrical Apparatus	31,925
Cycles, Motor, &c.	25,520	Wool Tops	232
Iron and Steel	594,221	Woollens	1,002,882

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1917 were valued at £15,298,338:—

Copper, unwrght	£2,277,522	Brooms & Brushes	£18,277
Oil, Fish and Seed	728,534	Rice, Corn & Grain	3,887,456
Soya Beans	285,238	Silk & Manuf.	2,872,466
Buttons & Studs	107,183	Straw plaits	843,908

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,643,034 inhabitants (1916). Imports, £6,659,838; exports, £11,506,709, in 1916. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1917-18), £4,862,719.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population, 102 249.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1917) of 83,124. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue (1917-18), Yen 2,692,728, expenditure Yen 2,437,452.

* The local exchange value of the *yen* is about 2*s.* 1*d.*

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population, 555,104. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1916), Yen 76,519,416; exports, Yen 84,138,926. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1917–18), Yen 4,702,796.

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population, 95,865.

The *Pescadores* (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of 57,433.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of 23 Aug., 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Governor-General, Marshal Count Y. Hasegawa (1916).

Estimated revenue (1917–18), Yen 62,589,309; expenditure Yen 62,562,277.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 16,648,129 (Dec. 1916); there are about 320,938 (Dec. 1916) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 8,790,580 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,066 miles.

Imports, 1916	£7,626,427
Exports, 1916	5,818,082

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1915), 2,344,796. Other cities are—Osaka (1914), 1,424,596; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 517,334; Nagoya, 469,315; Kobé, 457,116; Yokohama, 420,765; Hiroshima, 163,035; Nagasaki, 164,272; Kanazawa, 128,660; Kure, 115,629.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £5,000

Counsellor of Embassy, H. C. Norman, C.B.E. 800

Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral J. C. Ley, C.V.O.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville (*temp.*)

1st Secretary, C. Wingfield £300 to £500

1st Secretary, C. H. Bentinck £300 to 500

Japanese Sec. and 1st Sec., E. M. Hobart-Hampden, C.M.G. 1,100

Commercial Counsellor, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. 1,500

Hon. Attaché, Lieut. W. Bowle-Evans...

Chaplain (*Hon.*), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (*Dalny*)—*Consul*, H. G. Parlett ... £850

Hakodate—Vice-Consul, G. B. Sansom..... 600

Kobé—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster ... 1,000

Vice-Consul, H. A. F. Horne 600

Osaka—Vice-Cons., O. White 600

Nagasaki—Consul, ... 850

Karatsu—Consular Agent, J. P. Carr....

Seoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G..... 1,000

Vice-Consul, W. B. Cunningham 600

Shimonoseki—Consul, E. H. Holmes..... 800

Tamsui: Formosa—Cons., T. J. Harrington 800

Tokyo—Vice-Consul, G. H. Phipps 600

Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., A. M. Chalmers, C.M.G. 1,000

Vice-Consul, C. J. Davidson..... 600

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

LIBERIA.

President (1916–1920), Daniel Edward Howard.
Vice-President, S. G. Harmon.
Secretary of State, C. D. B. King.
Treasury, T. F. Cooper.
Attorney-General, Edwin J. Barclay.
Postmaster-General, John L. Morris.
War, Isaac Moort.
Interior, Benjamin W. Payne.
Education, Walter F. Walker.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Consul-General in London (vacant).

Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 40,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 2,050,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, piassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British, American and French Governments, with successful results.

There are 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Harper Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, Garraway, Niffoo and Batoo. In 1913, 592 vessels (1,230,058 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

On April 9, 1917, Liberia broke off diplomatic relations, and on Aug. 7 declared war with Germany.

Revenue, Customs (1915–16)	*$295,230
Expenditure (1915–16)	282,330
External Debt (1914)	1,638,800
Imports (1913)	1,150,500
Exports (1913)	1,338,000

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£123,949	£123,468
Exports to U.K.	194,116	211,270

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Cons.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham £950 to 1,050
Vice-Consul, Montague Y. H. Parks.
Do., H. J. R. Bell (*actg.*).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by fortnightly English steamer from Liverpool, 12 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *b.* 5 Oct., 1840; *suc.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·6 square miles, pop. (1909) 9,854. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1915), 1,158,550 *kronen*; expenditure 1,137,880 *kronen* (24 *kronen* = £1); no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,376.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Marie Adelaide, *b.* 14 June, 1894; *suc.* 26 Feb., 1912.
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.
Consul-General in London, H. S. J. Maas, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

Occupied, 1914, in defiance of treaty guarantee, by Germany.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1910) 259,889, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1912 was estimated at 18,696,137 francs, expenditure 20,629,710 francs; debt (1 Jan., 1912) 12,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 20,848), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Sir W. B. Townley, K.C.M.G. (The Hague).
Consul, N. le Gallais.

MECCA. (*See* HEDJAZ.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

A name given by the Greeks to the land lying between the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, stretching eastward from North Syria to the mountainous region dividing the steppes and plains at the head of the Persian Gulf. Much of the country is unexplored, but it contains the ruins of many ancient cities and centres of former civilisations, as well as the network of ancient canals that formed Babylonia. The country was conquered by the Turks in the sixteenth century. The partially constructed railway to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf traverses the country. A scheme for the irrigation of large tracts of land was projected by Sir W. Willcocks, and a beginning was made in 1913 by the inauguration of the Hindié Barrage, but the work has been hindered through lack of funds. Since the British occupation very substantial progress has, however, been made. Large tracts of land have been brought under the plough. The opening up of the country by road, rail, and improved water transport, and the establishment of security on the highways, have resulted in an increase of trade. Thirteen Government primary schools, four municipal schools, a teachers' training school, and a survey school have been opened, and extension classes in agriculture have also been started. A large number of Nestorian Christians are settled in the country.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

The Government of which General Venustiano Carranza is at the head, with the title of *First Chief of the Constitutional Army, in charge of the Executive Power of the Nation*, was recognised in the autumn of 1915 by Great Britain, the U.S.A., and other principal countries of the world, as being the *de facto* Government of Mexico.

CABINET (June, 1917).

Foreign Affairs, Señor Garza Perez.
Interior, Señor Aguirre Berlanga.
Industry and Commerce, Señor Alberto Pani.
Public Works, Señor Nestor Ruiz.
Finance, Señor Nieto.
War (vacant).
Communications, Señor Rodriguez Gutierrez.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul in London, Don F. R. Villavicencio, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Liverpool—Consul-Gen., Luis A. Peredo, 15 South John Street.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on 16 Sept., 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The principal crops are

* $4·86 = £1.

maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The finances are at present in a chaotic condition owing to the prolonged civil hostilities which have occupied the various factions for the past eight years. In September, 1916, the value of the *peso* had fluctuated between 1*d.* and 2*d.* in Mexico City. No paper money is now in circulation. The President has recently placed the monetary system on a gold basis. The extent of the public debt is unknown, and no reliable figures can be given for trade and revenue.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£374,051	£921,649
Exports to U.K.	2,573,291	2,316,317

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £2,500
Chargé d'Affaires, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G. .....
Naval Attaché, ...
Military Attaché, ...
Commercial Attaché, H. A. Cunard Cummins 600
Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger 300
Hon. Secretary, Jesse Vincent .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurston, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to £1,100
Vice-Consul, Norman King ..... £300 to 500
" J. B. Browne .....
" N. C. E. Cockburn (*temp.*) ... 300
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., Thomas Dale ...
Chinipas—Vice-Cons., ...
Durango—Vice-Cons., W. W. Graham...
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden
Gomez Palacio — Vice-Cons., Patrick O'Hea .....
Guadalajara — Vice-Consul, A. H. Harrison .....
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop...
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., J. Davidson .....
Pro-Consul, T. W. Cousens .....
Hacienda Mababi—V.-Cons.,
Puebla—Vice-Cons., W. Hardaker .....
Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, J. Caldwell ...
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill .....
La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore .....
Mazatlan—V.-Con., G. E. S. Watson ...
Pro-Consul, G. E. Ward .....
Juarez—Consul, H. A. C. Cummins, O.B.E. 600
Piedras Negras—Vice-Cons., R. W. A. Marshall .....
Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce .....
Vice-Consul, ...
Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul, G. A. Ludewig .....
Salina Cruz—Consul, William Wiseman...
Pro-Consul, M. Hurst .....
Oaxaca—Vice-Cons., C. G. Rickards ...
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tuxtla Gutierrez—V.-Cons.,
Tampico—Consul, W. J. Pulford, O.B.E....
Vice-Consul, W. Peterkin (*temp.*) .....
" John Thompson.....
Pro-Consul, Robert George Pulford...
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford
Panuco—Cons. Agent, E. Dixon .....
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffery.....
San Luiz Potosi—V.-Cons., Dr. H. E. Nolan
Vera Cruz—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.....
Vice-Cons., W. A. Body.....
Frontera—Vice-Cons., John Elsee.....
Jalapa—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Pro-Consul, R. Fuentes.....
Orizaba—Vice-Cons., S. W. Stacpoole ...
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, J. J. Sparks
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, G. Hewett.....
Pro-Consul, F. A. Eckard.....

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, *born* 13 Nov., 1848; *succ.* 10 Sept., 1889; *mar.*, 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 10 February, 1858.

Heir, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.

Minister of State, Emile Flach.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a local police force of 200 men.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).
British Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim.

MONTENEGRO.

On 29 November, 1918, King Nicholas was deposed by the Skupshtina, and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

Consul-General, Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Charles Cary-Elwes.

A Principality until 1910, in which year it was proclaimed a Kingdom by virtue of a resolution of the National Skupshtina, on the 50th anniversary of the accession of Prince Nicholas. It was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin (1878). It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population

estimated at 500,000. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly, and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. There is a railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A representative parliament was granted in 1905. In 1912 Montenegro joined with Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in a war against Turkey, the successful outcome of which resulted in an extension of Montenegrin territory at the expense of Turkey. At the outbreak of the present war, she joined forces with Serbia against the Central European Powers, who are in military occupation of the entire country at the present time. The temporary seat of Government is at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

	1912.	1914.
Revenue (estimated)	£150,390	£390,000
Expenditure ,, ...	174,460	504,000
Public Debt ,, ...	400,000	...
		1910.
Total Imports (estimated)		£340,277
Total Exports ,, ...		99,650

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1907), 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).

Distant about 1,100 miles.

MOROCCO (French Protectorate).

Sultan, Moulai Yusef, K.C.M.G., *acceded* 1912.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long., with a total area of about 220,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 4 to 5 millions. In 1912 a Franco-Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the principal part of Morocco now forms a French protectorate, while Tangier is to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. There are no railways, except the narrow gauge strategic lines of the military service. All the principal towns are now connected by wire and wireless telegraph systems, and from Tangier there are submarine cables to Europe and Algeria. The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U.K. (and Malta), Germany, and Spain.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£2,114,748	£2,490,125
Exports to U.K.	330,214	358,584

CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 120,000.

BRITISH AGENCY.

Agent and Cons.-Gen., Sir H. E. White, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Hon. Attaché, J. I. Piggott.
Interpreter & Dragoman (with local rank as 3rd Sec.), A. Irwin, C.M.G. ..... £450 to 650
Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick ... £200 to 300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—V.-Cons., H. B. Johnstone £350 to £450
Consular Asst., R. E. V. Talbot 300
Pro-Consul, L. Morillo.
Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.
Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Cons., E. H. Mulock £350 to 450
Pro-Consul, N. C. E. H. Taylor.
Tetuan—V.-Consul, J. M. Dawkins £450 to 550
Casa Blanca—Consul, H. L. Rabino £700 to 800
Vice-Consul, M. G. Harris ..... £350 to 450
Do., J. M. Vallance (*temp.*)... 350
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, A. Lennox ...
,, R. H. Broome(*temp.*) 500
Mazagan—Vice-Consuls, W. A. Smart, £350 to £450; T. G. Spinney.
Mogador—Vice-Cons., R. M. Rice ..£350 to 450
Rabat—Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas ... 350 to 450
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. H. Selous .....350 to 450
H. Patteson (*temp.*).
Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod, C.M.G. 800

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

NEPAL. (*See* p. 522.)

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND, Kingdom of).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* 31 August, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; *mar.*, 7 Feb., 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* 30 April, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858; *married* the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

(Ministry 7 Sept., 1918.)

Premier and Minister of Interior, Jonkheer Ruys de Burenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, M. Idenburg.
Justice, M. Heemskerk.
War, M. Alting van Geusau.
Marine, Vice-Adm. Naudin Ten Cate.
Waterways, M. Koenig.
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Prof. Aalberse.
Finance, M. de Vries.
Education, Dr. de Visser.
Crisis Affairs, M. van Yaselstein.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Jonkheer F. Michiels van Verduynen, 47 South Audley Street, W. 1.
Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W.
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. C. Dunlop.
Military Attaché, Col. J. C. C. Tonet.
Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Agricultural Commissioner, Dr. J. J. L. van Rijn, 50 Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in Nov., 1916, of 6,554,053. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder

are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,315 miles of railroad open in 1915, and 5,110 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1915, consisted of 397 steamers, tonnage 725,530, and 390 sailing vessels of 44,617 tons. The tonnage amounted in 1915 to—entered, 6,621,000, and cleared, 6,631,000. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a modified *militia*, purely defensive, recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription. Military service is unpopular. The numbers on a peace footing of the army are 22,000. The first and second lines can be raised to a war strength of 200,000. The Royal Navy consisted, on 1 July, 1916, of 117 vessels (7 of them ironclads, 4 protected cruisers, 13 coast and harbour defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 8 torpedo-boat destroyers, 38 torpedo-boats, 8 mine-layers, 7 submarines, 20 special service vessels and 10 for special service in the colonies, while 2 cruisers were under construction.

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht.

Trade and Commerce.—The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The following are the figures for imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1917. Total, £20,796,425:—

Apparel	£78,745	Leather	£5,387
Carriages, Motors	67,916	Machinery	152,000
Chemical products	272,472	Metals (Iron, &c.)	374,523
Coal, coke, & fuel	462,448	Oil	2,226,316
Corn and grain	10,728	Oilcloth	119,934
Cotton yarn	2,353,880	Wool	197,246
Cotton manufrs.	993,770	Woollen manufs.	1,010,667
Grease, Tallow, &c.	25,710	Woollen yarn	47,385

The exports to the U.K. for 1917. Total, £19,903,006:—

Butter	£762,958	Eggs	£215,892
Cheese	1,549,594	Fish, except oysters for breeding purposes	332,869
Chemical manfs.	190,605	Glass manufactures, &c.	95,731
China, &c.	24		
Cocoa & butter	106,572		
Cotton manfs.	115,661		

Hides & leather	£9,477	Painters' colours, &c.	£482,478
Iron & steel, &c., excepting ore	54	Paper	636,169
Margarine	7,753,074	Sugar, refined	243,046
Mutton & bacon	1,043,426	Tobacco	127,641
		Yeast	69,140

1918–19.

Revenue (Budget)	*fl. 307,000,000
Expenditure (Budget)	438,000,000
Public Debt (1 Jan., 1918)	1,637,284,000

	1914.	1915.
Imports	fl. 3,918,000,000	fl. 2,889,000,000
Exports	3,083,000,000	2,505,000,000

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1916), 626,474; and Rotterdam, population (1916), 486,154.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1916), 332,148.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Walter Townley, K.C.M.G. £3,600
1st Secretary, Arnold Robertson, C.M.G. 500
1st Secretary, R. Seymour, M.V.O. 500
3rd Secretary, F. Osborne 150
Secretaries to H.M. Minister (tempy.), Wm. R. Younger, Lt. J. F. Harker.
Naval Attaché (acting), Capt. Henry C. R. Brocklebank, R.N.
Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. L. C. F. Oppenheim, Capt. Claude Bell, M.C., and Capt. F. R. Verdon (*asst.*).
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers £200 to 250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger
Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn £1,450
Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (*acting*) ...
Pro-Consul, A. W. Robertson .....
Koepang—Cons. Agent, Charles M. Pilliet
Samarang—Vice-Cons., E. T. Campbell
Vice-Cons., Lachlan McLean (*tempy.*)
Sourabaya—V.-Cons., J. Dalton (*actg.*)
Pro-Consul, W. R. Taylor .....
Macassar (Celebes)—V.-Cons., Lazarus S. Arathoon .....
Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L. Mathewson .....
Pro-Consul, J. A. Bland .....
Padang (Sumatra)—V.-Cons., H. Levison .....
Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice-Cons.,
Curaçao—Consul, J. Jesurun; Ivan H. Laing (*actg.*) 400
*Paramaribo—*See *Surinam.*
Rotterdam—Consul-General, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. 1,000
Cons., Hy. Tom, M.B.E., £600; *V.-Cons.*, J. W. Van Dyk; A. W. J. Muller; F. C. B. Wood (*tempy.*); William S. Donald (*tempy.*) .....
Amsterdam—Consul, J. J. Broderick £300 to 500
Vice-Consul, ...
Pro-Consul, C. J. Pieters .....
Boisle Duc—V.-Cons., A. J. May (*temp.*)
Delfzyl—Vice-Cons., M. N. Kearney ...
Dordrecht—Vice-Con., J. G. Vriesendorp
Flushing—Cons., Guy B. Gilliat Smith £300 to 500
Vice-Consul, P. T. Jones (*tempy.*) ... 300
" Pieter de Bruyne .....
Groningen—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz ...
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman
Helder—Vice-Consul,

* fl. 12·106 = £1 (normal). * Oct. 1916. fl. 11·67 = £1.

Leenwarden—V.-Cons., R. Buisman ...
Maastricht—V.-Cons., P.H. Haanebrink
Terneuzen—Vice-Consul, F. W. Fuller
(tempy.) .....
Tiel—V.-Cons., C. W. Dresselhuys, jun.
Vlaardingen—V.-Cons., R. F. Mercier
Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S.C.L. Reygersberg
Surinam—Consul, ...£800 to £900
Vice-Cons., Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence

Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.
POPULATION, 37,861,513.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 130,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (125,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (50,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 37,727,377, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1910, £1,675,960) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1916) a colonial army of 1,139 officers and 38,196 men. The colonial revenue for 1917 was estimated at 346,111,605 guilders, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was 404,357,117 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1913, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 677,734,494 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 464,964,620 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1915, 5,445,866 guilders; exports, 6,949,315 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1913) 96,518 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £263,525; exports, £77,115; population, 32,585) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,884 (imports, £33,788; exports, £65,958).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1915.	1916.
Exports to U.K.	£14,684,291	£19,082,282
Imports from U.K.	6,408,985	8,677,854

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President (1917-1920), Emiliano Chamorro.
Minister in London (vacant).
Consulate in London, 65 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Francis M. Voules.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population estimated at 800,000 in 1918, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph. (5 gold cordobas = £1 sterling).

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 19 May, 1917, and war declared on 8 May, 1918.

	1915-16.
Public revenue	*C$2,000,096
Public expenditure	1,789,416
	1916.
External debt	C$7,687,570
Internal debt	7,640,548

	1916.	1917.
Exports	£1,056,972	£1,195,051
Imports	955,519	1,278,613
Exports to U.K.	17,686	472
Imports from U.K.	136,028	163,723

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 40,000; Leon, 60,000; Granada, 20,000; Matagalpa, 16,000.

Env. Extr., Min. Plen. and Cons.-Gen., Sir C. Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Guatemala).
Managua — Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (*acting Consul*).
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, S. H. Hammond.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, Kingdom of.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, *born* 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* 26 Nov., 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* 2 July, 1903.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Agriculture, A. G. Knutsen.
Foreign Affairs, N. C. Ihlen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, J. Lövland.
Justice and Police (vacant).
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, M. Petersen.
Public Works, F. A. Nalum.
Interior, L. K. Abrahamsen.
War Supplies, M. Prytz.
Defence, C. T. Holtfodt.
Finance and Customs, A. J. Omholt.
Supplies, Odmund Vik.
State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt.
Offices of Legation, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
1st Secretary, N. Aall.
2nd Secretary, R. M. Petersen.
3rd Secretary, A. H. G. O. Lundh.
Military Attaché, Maj. C. Gulbranson.
Assistant do., Lieut. A. Dahl.
Naval do., Comm. C. Rachlew.
Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helens, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, H. Ohlsen.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western

* C$ = Cordobs, worth $1 U.S.

and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1910) of 2,391,782. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 98,128,000 kroner* in 1914. The mineral products are increasing of late. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 85,000,000 kroner in 1914. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c.

The total value of minerals produced in 1914 was 22,725,000 kroner.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The war effective is about 110,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 27 torpedo-boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 5 submarines, and a few smaller vessels.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are 10 special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1913 by 1,500 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1916 was 1,973 miles, of which 281 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1916, was 14,070 miles. The mercantile marine, 1 Jan., 1916, consisted of 3,325 vessels, of 1,784,470 tons. During the war, to 1 June, 1918, 698 Norwegian vessels have been sunk by torpedo or mine, 970 seamen have been killed, and £37,000,000 has been paid by war insurance.

	1915–16. *Kroner.	1916–17. *Kroner.
Revenue	281,030,500	259,555,400
Expenditure	281,030,500	259,555,400
Public Debt	421,323,750	...
	1914.	1915.
Total imports	567,276,700	867,967,800
Total exports	410,020,600	676,760,000

* 18 kroner = 1 £.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1917, £8,453,221:—

Chemicals	£422,677	Machinery	£209,902
Coal and Coke	1,695,403	Metals and Manuf.	796,764
Corn and Grain	4,368	Ships and Boats	1,280
Cotton and Manuf.	1,390,459	Woollen & Worsted	1,292,120

Exports to U.K., 1917, £18,372,593:—

Chemicals	£1,021,776	Oil, Fish	£11,600
Fish	2,205,800	Paper	1,102,228
Metals and Manuf.	761,429	Do., Pulp for	5,844,082
Milk, Condensed	379,602	Wood and Manuf.	6,104,396

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1910), 241,834.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Mansfeldt de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.
Military Attaché,
Commercial Attaché, Sir Francis Oppenheimer.
1st Sec., E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O. .. £300 to £500
Attaché, Victor F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
Legal Adviser (temp.), R. E. Burrell £1,000
Secretaries, Capt. A. E. Seddon; C. Brudenell-Bruce, M.B.E., £350; Hugh Birrell, M.B.E., £250; Capt. R. E. Horsford 300
Assistant Secs., A. Winterbotham; Alan Lawrence 300
Translator and Vice-Consul, Henry C. Dick ..... £200 to 250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, Edward Francis Gray £800
Vice-Cons. (temp.), F. C. A. Blackburne, £300; Andrew F. Shanks; W. H. Weedon, £350; C. S. Toseland 300
**Aalesund—V.-Cons. (temp.),* Emil E. M. Nielson 450
†*Arendal—Vice-Consul,* Emil Kallevig 450
Vice-Cons. (temp.), William Meritt 450
Bergen—Consul, A. C. Charlton 800
Vice-Cons. (temp.), Lionel Hudson 450
" " David Somerville 400
" " Thomas E. M. Grundy 400
" " Capt. A. Halsey, R.N.
" " N. Cummins 350
" " L. Abraham .....
Pro-Cons., Einar Gran .....
Bodo—Vice-Cons. (temp.), John Marten 450
" " M. Christoffersen .....
Christiansand—Vice-Consul in charge, D. St. C. Gainer .....
Vice-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt .....
**Christiansund—V.-Con. (temp.),* Arthur I. G. Jayne 450
Drammen—Vice-Consul, W. G. Turnbull 450
†*Flekkefiord—Vice-Consul,* J. P. M. Eyde..
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, J. R. Jeffery
Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thiis ...
Hammerfest—V.-Cons. (vacant) .....
**Haugesund—V.-C.,* Christian Valentinsen
Kirknaes—V.-Cons. (temp.), W. E. Hamley
" " Prof. A. Cotter
†*Krageró—Vice-Consul,* Johannes Lindvig
Larvik—Vice-Consul, Rolph C. Nielsen...
Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg
†*Mandal—Vice-Cons.,* H. P. Tallaksen ...
**Molde—Vice-Consul,* Peter F. Dahll .....
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt ...
Namsos—V.-C., Theodor Sommerschield
Narvik—Vice-Cons., Johannes N. Aagaard
Vice-Cons. (temp.), Cecil L. Rosebery 450
†*Porsgrund—V.-Cons.,* Christen Knudsen

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.
† Under the superintendence of Christiansand.

†*Risör—Vice-Consul*, A. F. Finne .....
Sarpsborg and Frederickstad—Vice-Con. (temp.), Hubert R. Scott £450
†*Skien—Vice-Consul*, C. Stousland .....
V.-Cons. (temp.), Norman Vorley 450
**Stavanger—Vice-Cons.*, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E. .....£300 to 500
Vice-Cons. (temp.), J. E. P. Leslie 400
" " D. E. Olwer 400
Tönsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmsen ...
" *Pro-Consul*, H. Waalmann .....
Tromsö—Vice-Cons., Guy N. Naylor 450
Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O. ; J. B. Martin, M.B.E. 450
Pro-Consul, John Craig .....
Vadsö—Vice-Cons. (vacant) .....
Vardö—V.-C.(temp.), E. J. G. Titterington 450
" " Gustav Gundersen .....

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMAN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omān (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omān proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916–17 to £408,046, and in 1917–18 to £323,915, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports.

CAPITAL, Muscat. Population, 24,000.
British Consul and Political Agent, Maj. Lionel B. H. Haworth .....*per mensem* Rs. 2,250

Transit, 17 days.

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1918), Belisario Porras. (14 Nov., 1918.)
Prime Minister, Ricardo Alfaro.
Foreign Affairs, Ernesto Lefevre.
Finance, Santiago Guardia.
Public Instruction, Jeptha Duncan.
Public Works (*Fomento*), Pedro Diaz.

Chargé d'Affaires, Don Carlos R. Zachrisson V.
Consul-General, Don Juan B. Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.
Consul in London, Don C. R. Zachrisson V., 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
Consul in Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1910) about 400,000. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 10 April, 1917.

Revenue (1913) $3,842,214
Expenditure (1913) 3,842,214
Revenue (1915) .....(U.S.Cy.) $3,375,288.92
(Government obtained a loan of $2,200,659.75 for Chiriqui Railway.)
Expenditure.....(U.S.Cy.) $3,179,101.79
Imports (1912) 9,810,555
Exports (1912) 2,051,980

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£279,349	£255,717
Exports to U.K.	34,346	20,248

Total value of exports from the Republic of Panama (excluding the Canal Zone) during 1915, $3,348,261.60 (U.S.Cy.).

Total value of imports during 1915 has not been published. During 1914 the total value of imports into the Republic of Panama (excluding the Canal Zone) was $9,910,434.71 (U.S.Cy.).

The total value of imports into the Canal Zone for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was $15,640,566.22 (U.S.Cy.) of which $10,034,613.49 is for material for the Panama Canal and $5,605,952.73 for the commissariat. The exports consisted of scrap iron and other metals ($222,735.24), hides, bones, fats, casings, and other by-products of the slaughterhouse ($97,000); cacao ($8,008).

For PANAMA CANAL, *see* pp. 634–5.

Panama—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica) ...£1,600
British Vice-Cons., A. B. Hutcheon £450 to 750
Vice-Consul, W. D. MacColl (*temp.*) .....
British Pro-Consul, E. S. Humber .....
Bocas del Toro—British Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton .....
Colon—British Cons., Constantine Graham £750 to 850
British Vice-Cons., F. J. Boissière..... 500
" " F. Woodcock.....

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *vid* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the sovereign pontiff of the western church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV. (Della Chiesa), *born* 21 Nov., 1854, *elected* Pope 4 Sept., 1914.
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (*Special Mission*), Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1916–1920), Dr. Manuel Franco.

Minister in London, Dr. Cecilio Baez, 9 Ashburn Gardens, S.W. 7.
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18 Eldon Street, E.C. 2.

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.
† Under the superintendence of Christiansand.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6° 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. Its area, exclusive of the Chaco territory, claimed by both Paraguay and Bolivia, is computed at 65,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 800,000. The chief products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk.

	1915.	1917–18.
Revenue (Estimate)	£597,750	£523,312
Expenditure (do.)	562,495	577,182
Foreign Debt (Jan., 1917)	—	1,172,167
Internal Debt (do.)	—	not stated.
Imports	481,174	£1,021,240
Exports	1,119,410	1,300,040

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£127,281	£145,611
Exports to U.K.	18,617	390

Exchange (Sept., 1918), for cheques on London, about $122 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.

British Minister, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (Buenos Aires).

Consul (with local rank of First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires, ad int.), F. A. Oliver £1,000 to £1,100

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* 29 June, 1898; *succ.* 17 July, 1909; *crowned* 21 July, 1914.
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b.* 19 Feb., 1899.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Plenv. in London, H.H. Prince Ala-es-Saltaneh, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.
Consul-General in London, Sir Harry Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Sheffield (acting Consul), J. A. Hill.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, but after much vacillation he was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. In 1911 the ex-Shah, Mohamed Ali Mirza, invaded Persia from Russian territory, but was defeated and driven out.

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (31 Dec., 1916) to £6,325,700. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1915–16 amounted to £7,735,000, and the exports to £6,285,000. Russia had about half of the imports and nearly three-fourths of the exports; the British Empire 35 per cent. of the imports and 8½ per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with tea, cotton yarn, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and silk cocoons.

	1914–15.	1915–16.
Imports	£8,322,000	£7,735,000
Exports	6,601,000	6,286,000

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£577,341	£934,217
Exports to U.K.	485,285	572,986

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir Charles Murray Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. £4,500
Counsellor, Hon. E.S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. 750
Military Attaché, 683
3rd Secretary, E. J. V. Astell..... 150
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill £400 to 700
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. ..... £300 to 450
Hon. Attaché, H. Maclean.
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan £350 to £450
" " G. T. Havard £350 to 450

Kasvin—Vice-Consul, Herbert G. Hart.
Resht—V.-Cons., Cecil J. Edmonds £350 to £450
,, (*acting*), R. Oakshott.
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, J. H. H. Bill .....Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
Consul, Maj. M. E. Rae.
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E. £400 to £500
Bunder Abbas—Consul,
Rs. 700 *per mensem*
Lingah—Vice-Consul, Dr. Johnstone (*acting*).
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G. £900
Vice-Consul, Newton Worrall ....£390 to 490
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, Edward P. Hutton (*acting*).
Yezd—Vice-Consul, E. J. Blackman (*acting*).
Kerman—Consul, Lt.-Col. Frank McConaghey
Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*
Vice-Consul, Clarmont P. Skrine.
Bam—Vice-Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul, Major J. L. R. Weir
£600 to 700
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul, Ely B. Soane.
Meshed—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. W. G. Grey
Rs. 2,250 *per mensem*
Vice-Cons. (vacant).
Mohammerah—Consul,
Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux. C.I.E.....Rs. 1,700 *per mensem*
Vice-Con., Major Davis Heron
Rs. 900 *per mensem*
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Lt. J. W. Matthews.
Shiraz—Consul, Capt. John E. B. Hotson £600
Tabriz—Consul, Ernest Bristow 800
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.
Maragha—Cons. Agent, Dr. H. M. Vatarnian.
Transit to Tehran, 20 days.

PERSIAN GULF. (*See* p. 523.)

PERU, Republic of.

President (1917–1919), José Pardo (and term).
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Francisco Tudela.
Justice, Dr. R. L. Flores.
Home Office, Dr. G. Arenas.
Public Works, Dr. H. Escardo.
Finance, Baldomera F. Maldonado.
War and Marine, Col. C. A. de la Fuente.

Legation, 104 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Chargé d'Affaires, Señor E. de la Fuente.
Attachés, P. E. Caballero and C. Canevaro.
Consulate in London, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
Consul-General, Señor A. Ayulo; *Chancellor*, E. Zevallos.
Consul at Liverpool, C. Estenos.
Do., Glasgow, C. Ferreyros.
Do., Cardiff, C. Mackehenie.
Do., Southampton, C. Althaus.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 62° 6′ and 81° 20′ 45″ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is still occupied by Chile. The area of the Republic is estimated at 680,026 square miles, and the population at 3,530,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper, and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

The total length of the railways open (1915) was 1,724 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titiaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places, and several are contemplated in the near future.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two swift cruisers built at Barrow, an armored cruiser bought from the French Government, 2 submarines, and certain auxiliary cruisers.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 5 October, 1917.

	1915.	1916.
Public revenue	£3,424,326	£3,942,383
Public expenditure	3,882,223	3,193,609
Total Debt (Jan. 1, 1915)	2,679,327	...
Total imports.....	3,095,544	8,865,150
Total exports	£4,223,071	£6,541,063
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£1,154,531	£1,531,405
Exports to U.K.....	£4,788,808	£4,672,947

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 151,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.
Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenipotentiary,
E. A. Rennie, M.V.O..... £2,000
Naval Attaché, Com. A. H. Quicke, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Lima—Vice-Consul, Maj. R. Christison (*actg.*).
,, ,, (*temp.*), John H. Lee.
Callao—Cons.-Gen., George G. Wilson, O.B.E. £950 to £1,050
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Boulton...£450 to 650
,, ,, (*temp.*), John A. Reid.
,, ,, Capt. A. I. Bell.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Jas. F. Rowlands.
Payta—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Salaverry and Trujillo—V.-Cons., W. P. Robb.

Iquitos—Consul (vacant) .....£1,100 to £1,200
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. B. Harrison.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

POLAND.

A Kingdom which was founded in the tenth century, and had at the time of its first partition in 1772 an area of 283,000 sq. miles, with a population of 13,000,000. It extended from the Baltic Sea, between Dantzig and Riga on the north, to the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Carpathians in the south, and from Pomerania, Brandenburg, Bohemia, and Silesia on the west, to the Dwina and the Dnieper on the east. In 1772, on the pretext of internal dissensions, Russia, Prussia, and Austria divided a large part of the kingdom among themselves. This process was repeated in 1793, and again in 1795, when a final partition of the remainder was made between the three Powers, and Poland, as a separate political unit, ceased to exist.

Russian Poland was established as a separate kingdom under a Russian Czar in 1815, but was deprived of its constitution in 1830, when it became a province of Russia, and a further rising in 1863 was repressed with such severity that the last trace of independent nationality disappeared. The country was broken up into provinces and the estates of the nobles given to the peasants. The country is rich in minerals, but the main industry is agriculture, there being abundant crops of rye, wheat, barley, hemp, with extensive forests and pasture land.

The railways are about 1,000 miles in extent. *Chief towns*: Warsaw (pop. 909,500), Cracow (170,000), Lemberg (212,000), Posen (157,000), Beuthen (68,000).

Owing to the victorious war the country has at length regained its long lost independence, and a Directorate of five members has been formed at Cracow with a view to establish a National Government.

A ministry has (Nov. 6, 1918) been formed with M. Swiezynski as *Premier*, M. Glombinski as *Foreign Minister*, and Gen. J. Pilsudski as *Minister of War*. A Diet of 100 members has been convoked.

PORTUGAL, Republic of.

President (28 April, 1918), Sidonio Paes.
(10 Oct., 1918.)
Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, Senhor Egas Moins.
Interior, Major Bernardino Ferreira.
Justice, Senhor Conceicao Costa.
War, Lt.-Col. Alvaro C. Mendonca.
Marine, Senhor J. Arantes Pedroso.
Finance, Capt. Temagnini Barboza.
Colonies, Senhor Jardim de Vilhena.
Instruction, Senhor Affredo Magalhaes.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Senhor Augusto de Vasconcelles, 10a Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Count de Tovar, 37 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.
Secretary, Snr. João A. de Bianchi, O.B.E., 32 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1.
Naval Attaché, João Manuel de Carvalho, D.S.O.
Military Attaché, Major J. B. Casqueiro.
Commercial Attaché, Snr. Jayme de Seguier.
Vice-Consul, Major M. C. V. Hurst, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,960,056, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1912) numbered 75 steam and 106 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 108,336. In 1915, 7,555 vessels, of 13,045,901 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,760 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1909, and there were 6,267 miles of telegraph line in 1907. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 1 submarine, manned by about 4,898 sailors.

On 9 March, 1916, owing to the seizure of German ships in Portuguese harbours, the German Minister in Lisbon was instructed to ask for his passports, and at the same time the Portuguese Minister at Berlin was handed his, and war was declared by Germany. Active hostilities have since ensued both in France and in the continent of Africa.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1916–1917.	1917–1918.
Revenue (estimate).....	£12,300,000	£12,225,589
Expenditure (estimate)	12,663,000	*12,176,091
Total debt	128,603,600	128,603,600
	1913.	1914.
Imports	£18,218,000	£20,117,160
Exports	11,406,000	12,113,460
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£5,031,574	£4,041,659
Exports to U.K.	5,250,639	3,856,261

* An additional estimate of £20,000 for war purposes is not included.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 336,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,500
1st Secretary, William Seeds 500
3rd Sec., Hon. Herbert H. W. Brooks ... 150
Naval Attaché,
Mil. Attaché, Maj.-Gen. N. W. Barnardeston, M.V.O., and Maj. J. C. H. Grant.
Hon. Attaché, Sir J. Williams-Drummond, Bart.
Translator, H. C. G. Oakley ..... £300 to 400
Sec. to H.M. Minister, L. Wardle Donald 300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Cons.-Gen., Sydney J. A. Churchill, M.V.O. £800
" *V.-Cons.*, Harold E. Jones .....
" " (*temp.*), Amyas F. Warre
" " " E. A. H. Dawson and A. R. Lindsay.
Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos .....
Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo
Setubal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell
Sines—Vice-Consul, F. E. Pidwell.....
Villa Real de Santo Antonio — Vice-Consul, H. H. Maxwell .....
Chinde—Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier ...
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. ..... £600 to 700
" *V.-Cons.*, E. Sarsfield .....
" " (*temp.*) P. C. Headlam.
Loanda—Cons.-Gen., H. Hall Hall £900 to 1,000
" *V.-Cons.*, ...450 to 650
" " Hugh H. Cassells ...450 to 650
" " G. H. Bullock .....450 to 650
" " F. E. Brinjes.
Landana—Cons. Agent, A. R. Cadman.
Lobito—Vice-Cons. (vacant).
Sao Thomé—Vice-Cons., A. G. McLeod (*actg.*).
Lorenzo Marques—Cons., Errol MacDonell £1,000
" *Vice-Consul*, A. T. Long .....
Beira—Vice-Consul (vacant) ..... £400 to 600
Mozambique—V.-C., T. W. Harvey (*actg.*).
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul,
Quilimane—V.-C., Robt. C. Short (*actg.*)
Tete—Vice-Cons., J. de Moetezuma .....
Macao (China)—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, John G. R. Marsh .....
Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant ..... £600 to 800
" *Vice-Consul* (*tempy.*), A. K. Speus.
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley
Vianna and Caminha — Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.....
Vianna do Castello—Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis .....
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, G. W. Hayes
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Frank Robson .....
Flores & Cerco—V.-Cons., James Mackay
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...
St. Vincent—Consul, Capt. A. Taylor, R.N. 450
" *V.-Cons.*, G. J. Smallcombe .....
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, J. R. da Silva ...

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909–10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £127,300; imports, £1,520,000; exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1910–11, £40,000; imports, £80,000; exports, £64,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £90,000; exports, £70,000; imports, £320,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £62,000; exports, £90,000; imports, £180,000.

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1909–10, £186,500; imports, £520,000; exports, £650,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £460,000; exports, £700,000; imports, £1,150,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1909–10, £1,100,000; total trade (imports and exports), £6,000,000.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.....	£2,015,630	£1,626,759
Exports to U.K.	1,522,207	1,003,192

RUMANIA.

King, Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, Grand Chain, Victorian Order, *born* 11 (24) August, 1865; *succeeded* 10 October, 1914; *marr.* 28 Dec., 1892 (10 Jan., 1893), to Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* 3 (16) Oct., 1893.

Ministry, 3 Dec., 1918.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Gen. Coanda.
Interior, Gen. Valtoiano.
War, Gen. Grigorescu.
Public Instruction, M. Pierre Poni.
Public Works, M. Aughel Saligny.
Justice, M. Buzilugan.
Commerce, M. Cotesco.
Without Portfolio (for Bessarabia), M. Inouletz; M. Ciucurcano.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. Nicolas Misu.
Legation, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. Michael B. Boerescu.
1st Secretaries of Legation, M. L. B. Boerescu; Prince Antoine Bibesco.
Chancellor and Vice-Consul, M. Beza.
Military Attaché, Major N. Arion.
Commercial Attaché, M. G. Boncesco.
Consul-General, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollit, LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.

The Kingdom of Rumania contains an area of about 53,000 square miles, with a population (1899) of 5,956,690, (1913) 7,800,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church.

The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The wheat crop for 1916 was estimated at 21,370,000 quintals, against 24,436,000 for 1915. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (1,500,000 metric tons in 1910), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,230 miles (1910). An extensive scheme of railway construction has been undertaken at a proposed outlay of over £17,000,000. The work will be spread over a period of seven years, and there are 3,127 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. On a war footing the Field Army numbers 250,000, and with reserves Rumania can put at the utmost limit 700,000 men under arms. There is a small navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube, and 4 destroyers are building in Italy.

On 27 Aug., 1916, Rumania declared war against Austria-Hungary, and Germany handed his passports to the Rumanian Minister at Berlin. At the present time (Nov. 1917), a large part of the country is in the military occupation of the enemy. In March, 1917, the British Government advanced a loan of £40,000,000 to Rumania.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but owing to inadequate provision over 60 per cent. of those above 7 years of age are illiterate. Secondary education is relatively better, and the schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest and Jassy. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

Rumania is not a Balkan State, and took no part in the operations of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece) against the Ottoman Empire in 1912–13; but during the second war (1913), when Bulgaria was in opposition to the remaining members of the League, Rumania was able to exact terms from Bulgaria at the Treaty of Bucharest, by which a "quadrilateral" of Bulgarian territory, amounting to 7,609 square kilos., with a population of 285,000, was surrendered to Rumania. Principal towns, Silistria and Dobritzi.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£23,519,330	£22,357,600
Expenditure	19,503,078	21,292,720
Public debt	72,800,000	72,600,000

(The National Debt is stated to have been in July, 1918, £210,700,000).

	1911.
Total imports	£22,812,710
Total exports	27,668,816

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£48,128	£704,750
Exports to U.K.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 400,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,400
1st Secretary, Frank Rattigan ..... £300 to 500
Mil. Attachés, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ballard, C.B., Capt. A. W. Barratt (*Asst.*), and Capt. Philip H. Simpson, M.C.
Legal Adviser, Dr. Adolphe Stern.
Pro-Consul and Clerk, Rook Carnegie ... £250

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bucharest—Vice-Consul (temp.), T. F. Johnson .....
Galatz—Consul-General and Danube Commissioner, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B. ... £1,200
V.-C., Percivale Helyar ..... £450 to 650
Braila—V.-Cons., G. T. Maclean... 300 to 500
Constantza—V.-C., L. E. Keyser... 300 to 500
Sulina—V.-Cons., A. A. Adams ... 300 to 500
Transit, 2½ days.

RUSSIA.

A Revolution, which took place in the early days of March, 1917, resulted in the abdication of the Tsar Nicholas II., and subsequently to his assassination. On 15 Sept. 1917, a Republic was proclaimed on a basis of Universal Suffrage, and a Provisional Government appointed.

A new Cabinet was constituted on 9 Oct. 1917, on the basis of an agreement between the democratic and bourgeois parties, with M. Kerensky as Premier and Commander-in-Chief.

This attempt at a definite Administration was shortly afterwards upset, and the reins of Government seized by W. Oulianof Lenin on 8 Nov., 1917. The infamous peace treaty (Brest-Litovsk) with the Central Powers was ratified on 24 March, 1918, and under Bolshevist rule the country has been given over to anarchy and promiscuous assassination. Innocent people, men and women, have been and are packed into stifling and filthy prisons. Murder by bullet, bayonet, knife, and drowning has raged without respect of sex, age, or religion. Robbery and pillage, espionage, and terrorism have blighted the land. Under the present *regime* the worst excesses of the French Reign of Terror have been far exceeded, and the condition of Russia at the present time causes much anxiety.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant), Chesham House, Chesham Pl., S.W. 1.
Chargé d'Affaires in London (ad int.), M. Constantin Nabokoff, 44 Curzon Street, W. 1.
Councillor, M. E. Sabline (absent).
2nd Secretary, M. G. Wolkoff.
Attachés, M. Léonide Zarine; J. Gruenman; D. Sokoloff.
Military Attaché, Gen. Yermoloff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. Wolkoff, C.B., A.D.C.
Financial Attaché, M. Serge Ermolaeff.
Commercial Attaché, M. Ostrogradsky.

A country comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominions under British rule.

European Russia:	English Sq. Miles.	Population 1/14 Jan., 1912.
Russia Proper	1,862,524	122,550,700
Poland	49,018	12,776,100
Finland	144,178	3,140,100

	English Sq. Miles.	Population 1/14 Jan., 1912.
Asiatic Russia:		
Caucasia	180,703	12,288,100
Central Asia	1,325,530	10,727,000
Siberia	4,786,730	9,577,900
Dependencies:		
Khiva	26,028	800,000
Bokhara	78,524	1,500,000
Inland Lakes	317,468	...
	8,770,793	173,359,900

The largest towns in European Russia are Petrograd (2,018,596), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (909,000), Riga (500,000), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kiev (600,000), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazañ (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,889), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara, and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand, and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world. As a result of the Revolution of 1917, what was once the Imperial Russian Empire has been broken up into a number of separate States. Finland and the Baltic Provinces each claim independence, the Ukraine (Little Russia) and Siberia also proclaiming themselves independent Republics. The whole country is in a state of chaos and awaits definite settlement.

Nationalities (1905).—The various nationalities were represented about as follows:—Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65·5%; Poles, 6·2%; Lithuanians, 2·4%; Germans, 1·6%; Armenians, 0·9%; Jews, 3·9%; Caucasians, 0·9%; Finns, 4·5%; Turco-Tartars, 10·6%; Mongols, 0·4%; various, 2·0%.

The Census for 1915 showed a total population of 182,182,600, an increase of 2·1 per cent. on that of 1914.

Religions (1905).—The established religion of the country is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were:—Orthodox, 69·9%; Mussulman, 10·83%; Roman Catholics, 8·91%; Protestants, 4·85%; Jews, 4·05%; other Christian beliefs, 0·96%; other non-Christian beliefs, 0·50%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi, and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

Agriculture.—A great portion of Russia is unfit for cultivation; in the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The total area under cereals, potatoes, &c., in 1912 was 361,045,636 acres, of which 78,137,333 acres were under wheat, 72,245,482 under rye, 46,903,878 under oats, and 29,899,754 acres under barley. The harvest of cereals for 1912 is officially stated to be as follows:—wheat (spring and winter sown), 21,478,312 tons; rye (spring and winter) 25,842,956 tons; barley, 10,321,593 tons; oats, 15,569,348 tons; millet, 2,354,006 tons; maize, 2,861,106 tons. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (37,399,474 tons in 1912) and tobacco (7,716,926 poods of 62 lb. in 1911).

The *Live Stock* in 1914 included 52,052,000 cattle, 72,273,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 14,995,000 pigs, and 34,973,000 horses.

Minerals.—The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 530,000,000 poods in 1914, and to 592,000,000 poods (of 36 lb.) in 1915. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1913 was 2,066,180,000 poods (of 36 lb.), and in 1914 2,060,340,000 poods. Other mineral products in 1910 were gold-ore (schlich), producing 2,926 poods of pure gold; platinum, 337 poods; pig iron (256,264,000 poods in 1912); steel and rails (1912, 274,946,000 poods), copper, 2,046,780 poods in 1912 (in 1913, 2,095,289), quicksilver (3,900 poods in 1908), salt (122,940,000 poods in 1911), and lead (75,585 poods in 1911).

Ports.—The principal ports are Petrograd, the naval depôt and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Windau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea

of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

Education.—With the exception of Finland, education is very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 10 per cent. of the population have received instruction of any kind. The control and maintenance of primary schools is divided between the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod. Conditions are, however, improving. Secondary institutions comprise gymnasia and good schools, but numbers and attendances are small. Special schools are increasing in number, especially in the European cities. There are universities at Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, Petrograd, Saratov, Tomsk, Yuriev, and Warsaw.

Communications.—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on January 1, 1913, was 46,839 miles, inclusive of 2,347 miles in Finland, and 1,079 miles of the Eastern China Railway. New lines under construction in 1913 extended to 4,991 miles, of which 2,823 were Government lines; projected lines authorized (1–14 Jan., 1914) totalled 4,205 miles. In 1914 the gross revenue amounted to £112,213,200. The number of passengers carried was 235,179,382, and goods traffic amounted to 229,283,479 tons.

There were (1913), excluding Finland, 15,261 post-offices, carrying 2,663,900,000 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1911) 8,423 offices, with 476,177 miles of wire, and 15 wireless stations.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1914 of 1,044 steamers, with a total tonnage of 513,003, and 2,597 sailing vessels of 256,726 net tons. In 1911 the total estimated value of the steam fleet was £15,300,000 and of the sailing vessels £1,700,000. The steam fleet was manned by 17,157 persons and the sailing ships by 12,333 persons; the ocean shipping of Russia is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

Budget Revenue:—

	1913. *Roubles.	1914. *Roubles.
Ordinary	3,240,599,006	3,521,697,282
Extraordinary	10,000,000	13,400,000
Budget Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	3,012,264,284	3,302,675,714
Extraordinary	288,294,722	255,585,785

The Budget for 1916 showed Revenue £319,114,000 and Expenditure £364,656,000.

National Debt.—The National Debt amounted on 1 (14) January, 1916, to Rs. 16,795,000,000. The total of gold in the State Bank at 1 (14) November, 1914, was 1,832,742,908 *roubles*.

Trade and Commerce.—The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables; the principal exports are wheat and other cereals, raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

	1915.	1916.
Total Imports	£111,400,000	£115,300,000
Total Exports	39,700,000	40,200,000

Exports to U.K., 1917, £17,936,926:—

Corn & Grain ..	£79,513	Hemp & Tow....	£788,638
Eggs	20,422	Paper & Materials	82,633
Flax	11,257,027	Timber & manu-	
Seeds.....	381,144	factures	3,721,357

* *Roubles* 9·458 = £1.

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1917, £48,736,952:—

Chemicals	£952,807	Machinery.....	£2,877,626
Coals and Coke	1,676,044	Do.(agricultural)	307,432
Cotton yarn and manufactures	507,871	Ships & Boats ..	293,780
Herrings.....	210,163	Wool, raw	691,590
Metals & manufs.	3,923,857	Do. yarn & manufactures	7,418,312

CAPITAL, Petrograd.* Population (1913), 2,018,596.

BOKHARA.

Emir of Bokhara, H.H. Said Mir Alim Khan, *b.* 1880, *succeeded* 1911.

Bokhara is a vassal State of Russia in Central Asia, and has an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of 1,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar.

KHIVA.

Khan, H.H. Said Asfendiar, *b.* 1871, *succeeded* 1910.

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants.

Petrograd, *viâ* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 7 days, *viâ* Scandinavia.

SALVADOR, Republic of.

President (acting until 1 March, 1919), Señor Carlos Melendez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor F. Martinez Suarez.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,271,336. It is divided into 14 departments, and has three ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Union. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre; and another line is in course of construction from the port of La Union to the capital. This has been completed to San Vicente (112 miles), whence a motor service to San Salvador has been organised. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The British railway was cut by the flow of lava, and Acajutla isolated from Salvador. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917. There are 120 post-offices and 215 telegraph offices, with 3,000 miles of wire.

* The name St. Petersburg was changed by Imperial Order, 1 Sept., 1914.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Revenue	£1,022,328	£1,040,428
Expenditure	997,447	1,056,100
Internal debt	{761,369}	1,085,400
Treasury Bonds	{293,784}	
External debt	1,200,210	1,300,000
Imports	1,239,100	1,374,000
Exports	2,320,952	2,230,000
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£342,965	£430,287
Exports to U.K.	178,371	48,475

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 65,500.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Guatemala) .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul, Arthur Hastings-Medhurst .....£700 to £800

Vice-Consul, W. Gibson .....

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 21 days *viâ* Puento Barrios (Guatemala).

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 12,000. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, M. Carmichael (Leghorn).

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SERBIA.

King Peter I. (Kara Georgevitch), *b.* 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro.

Prince Regent & Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, *b.* 1888.

COALITION MINISTRY, Dec. 1, 1918.

Premier, M. Nikolas Pashitch.
Foreign, M. Gavrilovitch.
Interior, M. Trifkovitch.
War, Dr. Jankovitch.
Agriculture, M. Djouritittch.
Public Works, Dr. M. Nintchitch.
Public Instruction, M. Trifnovitch.
Commerce, M. Marinkovitch.
Finance, M. Nazarevitch.

Minister in London, M. Yovan M. Yovanovitch G.C.V.O.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostovitch, C.V.O.
Secretary, M. Pavlé Karovitch.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save, and bounded on the east by Bulgaria, on the west by Albania and Montenegro and on the south by Greece. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and in 1912 it had an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1910 of 2,911,701. In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey. In August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the Treaty of Bucharest. Serbia also became involved with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on a question of the Albanian frontier, where desultory fighting had taken place for some months, but eventually the smaller Power withdrew from the disputed area. The outcome of the military operations was the inclusion of the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the vilayets of Macedonia) within the Serbian boundaries, which thus embrace an area (1914) of close on 34,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 5,000,000. The cost of the wars to Serbia exceeded £18,000,000. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive in June, 1914, brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary, and started the pan-European war. The whole country has been overrun, and, until the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria in 1918, was still occupied by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On 28 Aug., 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11·6 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1911) 580 miles of railway, and (1908) 2,200 miles of telegraph, with 1,460 post-offices and 1,100 miles of telephone wires.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The Navy.—In 1916 Serbia acquired a destroyer, and each of the Allies presented her with two units to form the nucleus of a Serbian navy.

Education.—Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£4,805,458	£4,803,262
Expenditure	5,230,588	5,230,588
Public debt	...	26,544,680
	1910.	1911.
Total imports	£3,387,840	£4,617,000
Total exports	3,935,520	4,677,000
	1915.	1916.
Imports from U.K.	£856,105	£1,075
Exports to U.K.	5,785	5,170

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1910, 90,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Transferred temporarily to Corfu.)

British Minister, Sir C. L. Des Graz, K.C.M.G. £2,100
Mil. Attaché, Col. G. F. Phillips.....

Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney .....
Monastir—Vice-Consul, £350 to £450
Uskub—Vice-Consul, W. D. Peckham 350 to 450

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., *born* 1 January, 1880; *succeeded* 23 October, 1910.
Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.
Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya Sudham Maitri, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1914, 8,150,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 394 public schools and 4,137 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which has held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1915–16 rice constituted 83 per cent. and teak 5 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a European general adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), Nakawn Lampang (400 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (440 miles E.); while the northern line is being extended to Chiengmai, and the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916. In July, 1918, the southern line was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is no through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1s. 6d. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

War against Germany and Austria was declared on 22 July, 1917.

	1916–17.
Total Revenue	£6,337,780
Ordinary Expenditure	5,458,417
Public debt (1918–19)	6,702,220
Total imports (1917–18)	7,467,511
Total exports (1917–18)	9,522,696

	1916–17.	1917–18.
Imports from U.K.	£1,412,760	£1,421,385
Exports to U.K.	415,834	367,309

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1909), 628,675.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir H.G. Dering, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., T. H. Lyle, C.M.G. £1,000
Vice-Consul, R. S. Le May 450
Chaplain (Honorary), Rev. H. J. Hillyard, B.A., LL.D.
Chiengmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood 700
Nakawn-Lampang—Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice 450
Senggora—Consul, F. G. Gorton 600
Puket—Vice-Consul, John F. Johns 450

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886; *married* 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* 24 Oct., 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* 10 May, 1907.

CABINET, 5 Dec., 1918.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Romanones.
Interior, Señor Jimeno.
Finance, Señor Calbeton.
War, Gen. Berenguer.
Marine, Admiral Chacon.
Public Works, Marques de Cortina.
Public Instruction, Señor Salvatella.
Justice, Señor Rosello.
Supply, Señor Argente.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Councillor, Conde de San Esteban di Cañongó.
2nd Secretary, Marqués de Los Arcos.
Attachés, J. A. de Sangronez; E. Beelrra; Marques de Mos; B. J. de Zulueta; E. M. Peña; Marques de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Fernando Rich.
Consul-Gen., Excmo. Señor Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.
Vice-Cons., Roger Fuentes Bustillo.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′

W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1914, of 20,356,000 —102·5 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 597,573), Barcelona (587,219), Valencia (233,348), Seville (155,366), Malaga (136,192), Murcia (125,380), Saragossa (111,701), Carthagena (96,983), Bilbao (93,536), and San Sebastian (92,514); and there are also twelve towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

In 1914 there were 9,377 miles of railway open, and 59,895 miles of telegraph line. The seagoing mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1915, consisted of 640 steamers and 217 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 904,727. Many of these vessels have since been sunk by German submarines. In 1915, 16,045 vessels of 14,868,874 tons entered and 15,147 vessels of 13,542,070 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1915, 13,500 officers and 122,000 men. War strength: Field Army, first line, 280,000. Second line, 120,000.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 8 torpedo-boat destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats, 4 submarines, and 10 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1915. *Pesetas.**	1916. *Pesetas.**
Revenue (Budget)	1,916,528,000	1,280,536,000
Expenditure (Budget)	1,948,958,000	1,465,044,000
National Debt	9,404,043,346	9,365,078,676

The ordinary Budget provided for a revenue in 1917 of £51,242,000 and expenditure of £59,786,000.

	1915.	1916.
Total imports	£48,372,738	£51,259,170
Total exports	50,547,201	55,330,840

Exports to U.K., 1917, £22,165,501:—

Copper Manuf.	£1,042,917	Pyrites (iron and copper)	£2,077,340
Cork and Manu.	197,704	Quicksilver	101,760
Grapes, Raw	432,959	Esparto, &c.	306,079
Nuts (inc. Almonds)	216,711	Olive Oil	276,436
Oranges	2,492,997	Onions	1,359,694
Raisins	36,038	Potatoes	70,628
Other Fruit	109,414	Silver Ore	76,225
Iron Ore	8,320,411	Wine	426,937
Lead and Manufactures	1,103,451	Wood and Timber	3,630

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1917, £4,779,911:—

Carriages & parts	£5,346	Manure	£88,067
Chemicals	145,967	Metals, all sorts	597,394
Coal and Coke	1,434,599	Wool, &c.	235,457
Cotton	566,350	Yarn, Jute & Linen	124,598
Fish, all sorts	129,590	Arms and Ammun.	8,187
Machinery	441,823		

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1910), 597,573.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £5,500
Counsellor of Embassy, J. C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. 700
Naval Attaché, Capt. John Harvey, R.N. 1,160
Assistants, Lt.-Commr. H. E. Taylor, R.N.V.R.; Lt. O. Baring, R.N.V.R. ...
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. R. Badger 800
Commercial Attaché, Lord Herbt. Hervey 1,000
1st Secretary, Sir Percy Loraine, Bart. £300 to 500
2nd Secretaries, Edward Hope-Vere; H. S. Birch ..... £300 to 500
3rd Secretaries, C. F. I. Ramsden; G. W. Rendel 150
Temporary Secretaries, W. C. Randolph Rose; A. B. Lawford; Capt. J. Wells Jennings; Gerald W. Wollaston, M.V.O.
Chaplain, Rev. A. C. Manston, M.A. 200
Archivist & Consul, N. C. Haag (*actg.*) £250 to 350
Temporary Vice-Consuls, Lieut. C. E. Friend; Claude M. C. Gurney; F. E. K. Davis .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., C. S. Smith £1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Smither .....
,, *Temporary Vice-Cons.*, St. G. D'Arcy Evans; W. C. R. Rose; G. B. Williams .....
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato .....
Burriana—Consul, Edward Harker .....
Vice-Consul, A. G. Stubbs .....

* *Pesetas* 25 = £1.

Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand'
Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, F. Romaguera
Iviza—Vice-Cons., José S. Lopez .....
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas ...
Port Mahon—V.-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils .....
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, Ignacio Navarro
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester ...
Valencia—Consul, Edward Harker, O.B.E.
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G. £800
Vice-Consul, James Innes .....
,, T. W. Pears (*temp.*) .....
,, (*temp.*), C. E. Gage ; H. V. Eyre ; W. R. Mackness .....
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., A. Ybañez ...
Irun—Cons. Agent, Ecequiel Roca .....
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, A.E. Dawson, O.B.E. (*temp.*)
Santander—Vice-Consul, G. Raine.....
Corunna—Consul, A. Nightingale 800
Vice-Consul, Thomas Guyatt.....
,, G. A. Higginson (*temp.*).....
Carril and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker .....
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, ...
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, ...
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.....
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. MacKenzie
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Bárcena y Andres
Malaga—Consul, ... 800
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton .....
,, E. R. Seecombe (*temp.*)..... 400
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel
Almeria and Adra—V.-Cons., J. Murison
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller
,, ,, C. B. Byrne (*temp.*)
Garrucha—V.-Cons., A. L. Garreze (*temp.*)
Granada—V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill
Linares—Vice-Consul, J. B. Naylor .....
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...
Porman—Cons. Agent, J. Rubio de la Torre .....
Palma (Bal. Is.)—Consul, Raph. A. Fontana 800
Teneriffe—Consul, John E. Croker ... £600 to 700
Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths .....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston .....
Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton .....
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid...
Seville—Cons.-Gen., Lucien J. J. R. Jerome 800
Vice-Consul, A. Henderson .....
,, (*temp.*), Capt. C. A. W. Sandeman ; L. P. Hartley .....
Algeciras—V.-Cons., ...
Vice-Consul, Rupert Bignold (*temp.*)...
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, R. Calvert .....
Huelva—Vice-Consuls (*temp.*), David R. Ellis ; R. O. Richards .....
Jerez—Vice-Consul, ...
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley
Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman
San Lucar—Vice-Consul, Joaquin Diaz...
Vigo—Consul, see Corunna.

Madrid, 1,150 miles ; transit, about 36 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara ; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1910) of 325,703. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of about 13,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 419,809. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are :—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 50° 35′ E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantú tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

Spanish Morocco.

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population about 1,000.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

	£
Imports to Spanish Colonies from U.K. (1916)	1,503,966
Exports from Spanish Colonies to U.K. (1916)	2,453,241

SWEDEN, Kingdom of.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., *born* 16 June, 1858; *suc.* 8 December, 1907; *mar.*, 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* 11 Nov., 1882; *married*, 15 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

(16 Oct. 1917.)

Prime Minister, Professor Edén, *L.*
Foreign Affairs, Justice Hellner, *L.*
Home Office, Axel Schotte, *L.*
Minister of Justice, Eliel Löfgren, *L.*
War, Col. H. E. A. Nilson, *L.*
Marine, Baron Palmstierna, *S.*
Finance, F. V. Thorsson, *S.*
Church and Education, Värner Rydén, *S.*
Agriculture, A. Petterson, *L.*
Ministers without Portfolio, Bror Petrén; Östen Undén.
(This Cabinet will be memorable as the first in which Socialists have been represented.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel.
Legation, 73 Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation, G. de Dardel (*absent*).
2nd Secretary, E. Liljewalch.
Attaché, W. Winther.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg.
Naval Attaché, D. H. Tiselius.
Commercial Attaché, M. Boheman.
Councillor of Legation (*specially attached*), Lt.-Col. P. Lundblad.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Consul-General, E. G. Tahlin, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Vice-Consul, N. L. Jaenson.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1910, of 5,521,943, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Malaren, Vanern, and Vattern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

The *Aaland Islands* consist of a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, the largest being 25 miles from the Swedish coast. The total population is about 16,000, of whom two-thirds inhabit the largest island, Aaland, 18 miles in length. Formerly Swedish, they were acquired by Russia in 1809.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 9,228 miles in length (of which 3,044 are the property of the State) were open on 1 Jan., 1916; and 21,700 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 19,121 railroad telegraph wires), 177 stations, and 1,729 railroad and 940 other telegraph stations (1912). There were at the same date 245,750 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 80,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 110,000; second line, 85,000. The *Navy* consists of 92 fighting vessels (438 guns), 23 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—*Primary*: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

	1916.	1917.
Revenue (Budget)	£22,067,000	£24,833,060
Expenditure (Budget)	22,067,000	24,833,060
*Debt (Jan. 1916)	£45,144,914	

	1914.	1915.
Imports	£40,025,000	£62,920,500
Exports	42,530,000	72,500,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1917, £3,774,106.

Coal, &c.	£884,478	Wool	£22,846
Cottons	832,082	Woollens	461,460
Machinery	119,194	Tin, unwrought	29,829
Iron manufactures	145,943		

Exports to U.K., 1917 £14,939,476

Matches	£25,361	Timber, hewn	£827,273
Iron Ore	421,132	sawn	6,766,876
Steel manufactures	2,823,971	Wood Manuf.	51,154
Paper	1,120,638	Machinery	162,722
Paper materials for	2,074,806		

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1910), 341,986.

* Expended in the construction of railways.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Esmé W. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,800
1st Sec., R. H. Clive ..... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N. .....
3rd Sec., Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart.
Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, C.B.; Maj. J. D. Scale, D.S.O. (*Asst.*) .....
Commercial Attaché, O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E. .....
Hon. Attaché, Stanley Smith .....
Temp. Secretaries, Eason Wilkinson; Grenville Grove .....
Archivist—G. A. Urquhart ..... £200 to 250
Chaplain (*hon.*), Rev. John H. Swinstead, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, W. A. Churchill £800
Vice-Consuls, F. V. Zetterlund; F. E. Finney (*temp.*).....
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erikson
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson .....
Gäfle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick .....
Gotland—Vice-Consul, Jens Berner.....
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., J. C. Henric Arnéus .....
Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg...
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., R. Gohle .....
Ornsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhrngren
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-Con., Jakob C. Barth.....
Vastervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad
Gothenburg—Cons.-Gen., C. W. Gosling ...
,, *Consul*, John Duff, I.S.O.....
,, *V.-Con.* (*temp.*), H. Castleton
,, ,, ,, T. H. Brogden 300
,, *V.-Cons.* (*temp.*), R. Wadham and Capt. Leslie R. Grant
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schele .....
Helsingborg—Vice-Con., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....
Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson
Malmö—Consul, C. K. Blakelock 600
,, *V.-Con.*, F. J. Carter .....
,, ,, (*temp.*), R. Le May.
Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson
Ystad and Ahus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

**President* (1919), M. Gustave Ador.
Vice-President, M. Giuseppe Motta.
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
National Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Decoppet.
Interior, M. Calonder.
Justice, M. E. Müller.
Finance, M. Motta.
Posts and Railways, M. Forrer.
Pres. of National Council, A. Engster.
Pres. of Council of States, G. Python.
Federal Chancellor, H. Schatzmann.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, A. Ursprung.
Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Robert Comtesse.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Hans Weber.
Director, Political Dept., M. A. Dunant.
Director-General of Posts, Anton Staeger.
,, ,, *of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 3 Portland Place, W. 1.
1st Secretary of Legation, J. L. Isler.
Commercial Adviser, Henri Martin.
2nd Secretary, Etienne Lardy.
Chancellor, Jules G. Brosz.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,877,210 in 1913, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romaunshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1915) 203,265, Bale 137,155, Geneva 138,688, Berne 98,000 (1916), and Lausanne 66,125. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neufchâtel.

	1914.	1915.
Public revenue	*£3,952,800	*£3,095,600
Public expenditure	4,217,600	3,999,600
National debt	4,450,000	4,220,000
Total imports	58,465,000	...
Total exports	47,474,000	...
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£5,622,919	£6,912,277
Exports to U.K.	15,510,423	11,309,601

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1915), 95,776.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Lord Acton, K.C.V.O.
1st Secretary, Heron C. Goodhart £300 to 500
Military Attachés, Capt. F. O. Langley; Lieut. C. W. P. Selby; Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton (*Asst.*).
Officer in charge of Interned Prisoners, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
2nd Secretaries (acting), R. L. Craigie; O. G. Sargent.
Honorary Secretary, Sir Horace H. Pinching, K.C.M.G.
Honorary Counsellor, Viscount St. Capres.
Secretaries to H.M. Minister, E. E. Sawyer; J. Mackenzie Buchan.
Commercial Adviser, G. P. Skipworth.
Asst. Military Attachés, Maj. H. Vischer; Maj. F. O. Langley; Capt. R. J. Hamilton; Lieut. C. W. P. Selby.
Hon. Attachés, Sir E. Naylor-Leyland, Bart.; The Earl of Stamford.
Asst. to Off. in. Ch. Int. Prisoners, Maj. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt .....
" *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neüchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable
Geneva—Consul, R. E. A. de Candolle ...
" *Vice-Cons. (temp.)*, W. G. M. Edwards £400
" " R. J. MacHugh.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Goodman .....
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland .....
" *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland .....
" " *(temp.)*, B. Maw ... 400
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), A. Percy Bennett, C.M.G.
" *Consul*, G. B. Beak 600
" *Vice-Consul*, James Morgan (*acting*).
" *Vice-Consuls (temp.)*, L. R. M. Chaplin; Th. S. Hudson; H. M. Gaun; Frederick Tyler 400

* Estimated.

Bâle—V.-Cons., ... £300 to £500
Ditto, temp., F. G. Affalo.
Davos—Cons., Dr. B. Hudson.
" *Vice-Cons.*, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Consul, W. C. Stronge.
Lugano—Consul, Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau 300
" *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Eastcott.
St. Gall—Consul, H. Harris-Gastrell 600
" *Vice-Consul*, E. A. Steiger-Züst.
St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.
Schaffhausen—Vice-Consul, J. Cameron (*temp.*).
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA, *see* TURKEY.

TRIPOLI (Italian Colony).

This Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, was occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifliks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharbi, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 410,000 square miles, with a population of over 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

Imports from U.K., 1916 ..... £39,982
Exports to U.K., 1916 280

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 50,000.

Consul-Gen. (acting), J. H. Monahan £800
Pro-Consul, John Ghirlando .....
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi .....
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.....
Benghazi—Consul, Alfred Dickson ... £600 to 700

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Wahid Ed-din, *b.* Jan., 1861; *proclaimed* 4 July, 1918.
Heir Presumptive, Abdul Medjid Effendi.

British High Commissioner at Constantinople, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Assist. High Commissioner, Rear-Adm. Richard Webb, C.B.
Chief Political Officer on Staff, T. B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G.

CABINET, 10 Nov., 1918.

Prime Minister, Tewfik Pasha.
Foreign Affairs, Naby Bey.
War, Abdullah Pasha.

	Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population.
Turkey in Europe	12,000	2,755,000
Turkey in Asia :—		
Anatolia	193,800	9,175,000
Armenia and Kurdistan	72,600	2,500,000
Mesopotamia and Syria	244,460	4,650,000
Turkish Arabia	172,000	1,100,000
Total	694,860	20,180,000

In its earliest beginnings, the Ottoman Empire dates from the commencement of the thirteenth century, and in the fifteenth it reached its zenith. In 1737 Turkey lost Belgrade, and her power began to diminish. Her influence has since declined steadily until her influence as a nation has gone. Corrupt administration, accompanied by periodical massacres, has characterised her government, and her final and complete disappearance as a European power may be expected.

Until the disastrous war of 1912–3 with the States of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro) the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria). Under the Treaty of London (30 May, 1913) the north-west portion of Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, in the Ægean, to Midia, in the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated to the Bulgarians after a prolonged siege. During the second Balkan War (Bulgaria against the other members of the Balkan States) Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and reoccupied Adrianople, thus recovering a considerable portion of the vilayet of that name. In 1912–12 Turkey lost the remaining portion of her African possessions through the occupation by Italy of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which were ceded under the Treaty of Ouchy (1912). Turkey joined forces with the Austro-Germans in November, 1914, attacked Russia and invaded Egyptian territory. On 30 October, 1918, an armistice, dictated by the Allies, was granted to Turkey, and hostilities ceased.

EUROPEAN TURKEY consists of the Vilayets, or Provinces, of Adrianople and Constantinople, with the Mutessarifat of Chatalja, and is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont) —about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the only political neighbour being Bulgaria, on the north-west. The principal towns of European Turkey are Constantinople, the capital, with a population of about 1,200,000, and Adrianople (100,000).

TURKEY IN ASIA comprises geographically Asia Minor, Syria (including Palestine), the greater part of Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and the western portion of Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea :—

Anatolia, which is practically identical with Asia Minor, consists of the Vilayets of Adana, Angora, Archipelago, Broussa, Castamuni, Konia, Sivas, Smyrna, and Trebizond, with the Mutessarifats of Bigha (Dardanelles) and Ismid. Of the total population (9,175,000) about 5,000,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, over 4,000,000 are Muhammadans, and the remainder principally Jews. The Archipelago Vilayet of Anatolia formerly comprised a number of islands with a total area of close on 3,000 square miles, and other islands were under Turkish suzerainty. In 1911–12 Italy occupied Rhodes, with the neighbouring islands, while in 1912–13 almost all the remaining islands of the vilayet, and Crete and Samos, were obtained by Greece. *Cyprus* (*see* p. 582) has been administered by Great Britain since 1878, and was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914.

Armenia (*see also* p. 637) comprises the vilayets of Bitlis, Erzeroum, and Mamuret el Aziz, and *Kurdistan* those of Diarbekir and Van. Of the population (2,500,000) about 650,000 are Armenian Christians (the massacres of 1915 have, however, resulted in their practical extermination), 250,000 other Christians, and 1,600,000 Muhammadans. *Mesopotamia* (the land of the Tigris and Euphrates) includes the vilayets of Bagdad, Basra, and Mosul, and part of the vilayet of Zor. A large part of the country is now in occupation by the British, who are developing its enormous potentialities as a granary.

The Bagdad Railway starts from the Anatolia system at Konia. The Taurus section has been practically finished by the piercing of a tunnel through the mountains. South of the city of Bagdad is Kerbela, the sacred centre of the Shiite Muhammadans. H.H. the Grand Sherif of Mecca, in June, 1916, proclaimed the independence of that province of Turkish rule.

Syria includes the vilayets of Aleppo, Beyrout, and Syria, and part of the vilayet of Zor, with the Mutessarifliks of Jerusalem and Lebanon. The Biblical district of *Palestine* now forms the Mutessarifliks of Jerusalem (El Kuds), Lebanon, Acre, and Nablus. The total area of this cradle of Christianity is about 11,000 square miles, its present population being about 700,000, of whom 150,000 are Jews, and the remaining principally Muhammadans. The foundation stone of a Hebrew University at Jerusalem was laid in 1918.

The principal towns of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (260,000), Bagdad (150,000), Damascus (150,000), Aleppo (125,000), Beyrout (120,000), Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), and Broussa (80,000).

Estimated Revenue (1912–1913)	*£T28,665,992
Estimated Expenditure ,,	34,553,000
Total pre-war debt	£T155,000,000
Loans by Central Powers	200,000,000
Additional war expenditure	100,000,000
Total	£T455,000,000
Paper currency (⅓ of face value)	175,000,000

If Turkey therefore meets her obligations in respect of the new as well as the pre-war debt, the whole of the revenue of about £T30,000,000 will be required.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	†£451,206	†£931,269
Exports to U.K.	857,216	444,317

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1913), *circ.* 1,200,000.

UKRAINE.

(29 July, 1918.)

Hetman, Gen. Skoropadski.
Premier, M. Lysogub.
Interior, M. Igo Kistickowski.
Secretary-Gen., M. Sergi Sanadski.
Justice, M. Romanoff.

* £T = 18s.
† To territory now occupied by other Powers.

A district extending over part of Russia and S.E. Poland. It was ceded by Poland to the Cossacks in 1672, was acquired by Russia ten years later, and formed "Little Russia." After the revolution in 1917, the Ukraine claimed independence, and formed itself into a republic under the protection of Germany.

Chief town, Kiev. Pop. 600,000.

URUGUAY.

President (1915), Dr. Feliciano Viera.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baltasar Brum.
Interior, Dr. Pablo Varzi.
War and Marine, Dr. Arturo Gaze.
Public Works, Ing. Sautiago Rivas.
Finance, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella.
Industries, Dr. Justino Jimenez de Arechaga.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera.
Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London (vacant).
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.

Chargé d'Affaires (vacant).
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Consul-Gen., José B. Terra, 188 Arundel St., W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population on 1 Jan., 1918, of 1,407,247, of whom about 500 are British born. The Republic consists mainly of undulating grassy plains, there being no heights above 2,000 ft. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. Since the war the trade has declined enormously. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,639 miles of railway open (1918), all in British hands, and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets.

Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with Germany on 5 Oct., 1917.

	1916–17.
Revenue (Estimate)	$35,132,310
Expenditure	29,521,662
	1917.
Total Debt {Internal	$30,529,216
{External	128,345,699
Total	$158,874,915
	(£33,803,173)
Total Imports	£7,917,495
Total Exports	£21,962,943
Imports from U.K.	2,400,033
Exports to U.K.	5,455,519

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1918), 378,993.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, A. Mitchell Innes £2,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. L. D. Boyle, R.N. (resident at Rio de Janeiro).....
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A. ...

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monte Video—V.-C., H. C. Ricardo £450 to £650
(*Do.*) Maj. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.;
Capt. R. A. Norton, R.N. 600
Fray Bentos—V.-Consul, H. Eland .....
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett
Paysandu—V.-Con., Alexander M. Dick.
Salto—Vice-Consul, John White .....
Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 30 days.

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (*Provisional*) (1915–1922), V. Marquez Bustillos.
President Elect, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez.
Foreign Affairs, F. A. B. Mosquera.
Interior, Gen. Ignatio Andrade.
Finance, Roman Cardenas.
War and Marine, Zimenez Rebolledo.
Instruction, Dr. Gonzales Rineones.
Public Works, S. Velez.
Development, Dr. Gumersindo Torres.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, 35 Wetherby Mansions, Earl's Court Sq., S.W. 5.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden, 10 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
Consul, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.

Consulates at Cardiff, Glasgow, Newport, Birmingham, Manchester, and Southampton.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,796,448 at 31 July, 1914. The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (£2,597,890 in 1915–16); cacao (£942,955 in 1915–16); balata gum, goatskins, asphalte, and hides. The U.S. is the principal customer.

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Revenue	£2,626,975	£2,885,066
Expenditure	2,317,208	2,321,744
Debt	6,257,824	6,077,398
	1915–16.	1916–17.
Total Imports	£3,325,698	£5,316,722
Total Exports	4,983,686	4,794,670
	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£929,760	£954,285
Exports to U.K.	171,743	215,335

The Budget for 1918–19 was (estimated) Bs.44,714,000.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated population, 80,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. H. D. Beaumont £1,832
Chaplain (*Hon.*), Rev. S. P. Hendrick, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bolivar—Cons., R. C. Hart.
Barrancas—Cons. Agent, René Alexander.
Guiria—Vice-Consul, E. J. Permuy.
Caracas—Vice-Consul, T. Ifor Rees £300 to £500
Vice-Consul, W. H. Twigg (*temp.*).
La Guayra—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., John Robertson.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Cons., P. Ramirez Tirado.

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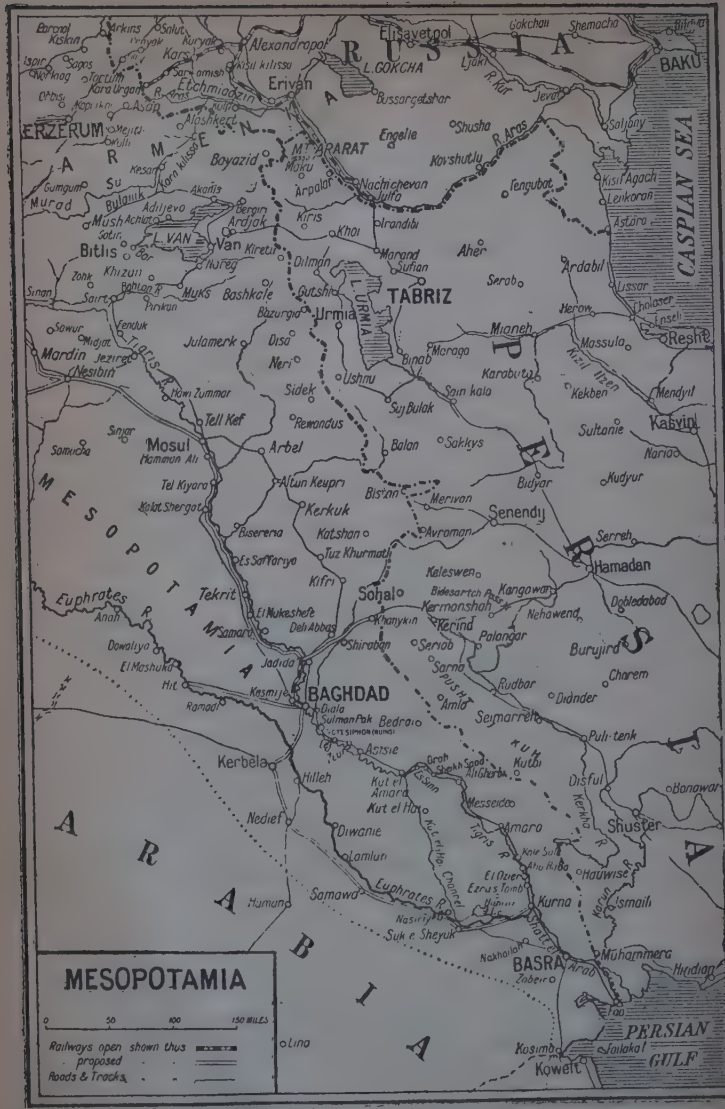
RACIAL DIVISIONS
OF EUROPE
SCALE
0 100 200 Miles
Petrograd
ONIA
VONIA
R U S S I A
R. Dnieper
Kief
UKRAINIA
IANS
R. Dniester
UMANIANS
Bucharest
BLACK SEA
LGARIA
Constantinople
T U R K E Y
ASIA MINOR
EGEAN SEA
Athens



MESOPOTAMIA

0 50 100 150 MILES

Railways open shown thus
proposed
Roads & Tracks

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Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1917–1918.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and South Kensington)– barometer above Mean Sea Level, 70 feet.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE. (Station Level.)		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Prevalent Direction.	Percentage.
	°			inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1917 July	63·6	0·3 below	11	3·93	1·55 above	29·99	0·08 above	SW	41
,, August	62·8	0·4 above	22	3·91	1·52 ,,	29·67	0·22 below	SW	36
,, September..	60·5	2·6 ,,	11	2·44	0·38 ,,	30·01	0·08 above	SW	41
,, October.....	48·5	0·7 below	17	3·11	0·38 ,,	29·71	0·14 below	SW & W	37
,, November..	47·4	3·6 above	13	1·47	0·88 below	30·05	0·18 above	SW	15
,, December..	37·3	2·4 below	13	1·14	0·84 ,,	30·14	0·26 ,,	NE	19
1918 January ...	40·8	1·6 above	14	2·88	1·06 above	29·92	0·03 below	SW	20
,, February...	...	...	13	0·93	0·66 below	30·12	0·20 above	SW	20
,, March	...	...	6	0·98	0·56 ,,	29·97	0·11 ,,	NE	31
,, April.....	...	...	18	3·22	1·57 above	29·84	average	NE	18
,, May	...	...	10	2·00	0·31 ,,	29·97	0·04 above	NE	43
,, June	58·8	1·1 below	9	1·08	1·13 below	30·01	0·08 ,,	N	46

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1917–1918.

1 NOVEMBER, 1917, TO 31 OCTOBER, 1918.

(1917) *November* was warm, but windy and sunless: wet in the far north, dry in the south. The wind was westerly on nearly every day, and as a rule was light in force. The strongest gale came on the 24th-25th, when a gust velocity of 85 miles per hour (38 metres per second) was recorded at Southport. Temperature was above the average in all districts, by as much as 3·6° F. (2° Absolute) in the Midland counties. The highest of the maxima was 62° F. recorded at Torquay on the 21st, and at Scaleby (Cumberland) on the 28th. The lowest temperature was 22° F. at Dungavel, Co. Lanark, 800 ft. above sea, on the 26th. At many stations no frost was recorded. Rainfall was above the normal in Scotland and the north of Ireland, but below it elsewhere. In the west of Scotland the excess was very large, and the Rothesay amount was the largest reported in November during the last 100 years. At Kinlochquoich, in the Western Highlands, 560 ft. above sea, the total for the month was 36 in. There was not much snow. Sunshine was deficient very generally. Ventnor reported the highest amount, an average of 2·6 hours per day. At Ilfracombe the average daily amount was only 35 minutes. Aurora was observed on the 12th and 13th, and solar haloes on four days.

December was cold but dry and sunny. There was but little south wind, and in the south-western counties there was a high proportion of east wind. The strongest gale was experienced on the 15th-16th, when at Scilly the wind exceeded gale force for 24 consecutive hours, and a gust velocity of 96 miles per hour (43 metres per second) was recorded. Temperature was below the average in all districts, by as much as 4·6° F. (2·6° Absolute) in England S.E. and S.W. The highest reading reported was 58° F. at Ruthin on the 6th, the lowest being 5° F. at Braemar on the 22nd. Rainfall was also below the normal in all districts. At Haverfordwest it was the driest December for at least 55 years. At Ilfracombe the total fall was only 0·5 inch, or one-ninth of the average amount. Sunshine was in excess, except in Scotland N. and in Ireland. The sunniest district was England S.W., and the sunniest station was Rousdon (Devon), with an average of 3¼ hours per day. Fog was reported on 10 days in the Thames Valley. Aurora was observed on five days, that on December 16th being exceptionally brilliant.

(1918) *January* was very cold and windy at first, but afterwards became quite spring-like. The winds at first were mainly from the east, north or north-west, but from about the 18th became southerly. There was a severe gale on the 16th, which did much damage in the south-eastern counties, but the highest gust velocity was on the 20th, 78 miles per hour (35 metres per second) at Plymouth. Temperature for the whole month did not differ greatly from the normal, except in Scotland N. and E., where it was nearly 3° F. below the average. The highest reading was 58° F., reported at several stations, and the lowest was −3° F. at West Linton (Peebles) on the 14th. Rainfall was less than the average, in Scotland N., England N.W., Ireland N., and the Channel Islands, but was above it in other parts. Some heavy falls were reported during the gale of the 16th, and in many places floods followed the thaw on the 18th. Sunshine was in excess, except in Scotland and Ireland. The sunniest district was the English Channel, and the sunniest station was St. Aubins, with a daily average of 3½ hours. Solar haloes were seen on six days, the Zodiacal Light on four days, and Aurora on two days. Thick fog was reported during the last week.

February was very mild, with little snow and frost, but with much rain in the north and west. Winds were generally from between south and west. The most serious disturbance of the month came about the 28th, when in the north there were heavy gales, with much snow and much damage. The highest gust velocity in this gale was 76 miles per hour (34 metres per second) at Southport. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, the excesses ranging up to 4·5° F. The highest reading was 61° F. at Halstead (Essex) on the 23rd, and the lowest 15° F. at Wokingham on the 18th. Rainfall was in excess in Scotland and Ireland and the N.W. of England, but was in defect elsewhere. Represented in percentages of the average fall, the total in Scotland N., was 163, while in the English Channel it was only 54. Very heavy falls were registered at individual stations. Sunshine was below the average very generally,

the deficiency exceeding one hour per day in England S.W. London, however, reported an excess approaching an hour a day, and several places on the south and east coasts also reported amounts above the normal. Fog was not very prevalent. Thunderstorms occurred on the 8th and 9th. Aurora was observed on five days.

March was warm and dry, with strong winds at the beginning and close of the month. A gale on the 1st and did much damage on the south-east coast, but the highest gust velocity was reported at Falmouth on the 31st, when 72 miles per hour (32 metres per second) was reached. Temperature was above the average in all districts. The highest reading observed was 72° F. at Geldeston, Bennington and Shrewsbury on the 23rd, and at Hodsock on the 24th; the lowest reading was 4° F. at Braemar on the 2nd. Rainfall was below the normal in all districts. In many places only half the usual amount was observed, and at some only one-third. At Aylesbury there was no rain measured for 22 days, 4th–26th. Sunshine was deficient in Scotland, the N.E. of England, and the Midland counties, but was in excess in other districts. Midhurst and Portsmouth were the sunniest stations, with a daily average of 5¾ hours. Aurora was observed on five days. The Zodiacal Light was seen on six days.

April was cold, with many dull days; wet in the south-east and east of England, but very dry in the northern districts. Winds were generally from between north and east. Gales were rare, and the highest gust velocity was only 54 miles per hour (24 metres per second), which was recorded at Valencia on the 3rd. Temperature was below the average in all districts, the greatest deficiency being 2·1° F. in England E. The weather became spring-like during the last week of the mouth, and the highest reading at nearly every station was reported during this period. Maxima above 70° F. were rare, the highest reading being 73° F. at Killarney on the 26th. Frost was experienced in all districts, except the English Channel, the lowest of the minima being 20° F. on the 15th. Rainfall was in excess in the Midlands and in England E. and S.E., but in defect elsewhere. At Glasgow it was the driest April since 1873. On the other hand, at many places on the east and south-east of England the rainfall was double the usual amount. The sunniest district was Scotland W., with a daily average of 6½ hours. The sunniest station was Douglas, with a daily average of 7¼ hours. Aurora was observed on seven days.

May was cold at first, then very warm. Winds were light generally, very few gales were reported, and the highest gust velocity recorded was 63 miles per hour (28 metres per second), at South Farnborough, on the 23rd. Temperature for the month was above the normal in all districts, and in several places the month was noted as the warmest May for many years. The highest readings were 88° F. at Camden Square (in a "Glaisher" screen) on the 21st, and 86° F. at Reading on the 22nd. Frost was experienced in all the northern districts, the lowest reading being 25° F., in Scotland, on the 1st. Rainfall was irregular, being greatly affected by thunderstorm falls. Thus England N.E., with 11 rainy days, had 0·4 in. above average, while England S.W., with the same number of rain-days, had 0·6 in. less than average. There were numerous falls of 1·0 in. and upwards in 24 hours, the highest daily amount being 2·9 ins. at Fulbeck, on the 17th. Sunshine also was irregular. The sunniest district was the English Channel, with a daily average of 8¾ hours. The sunniest station was Bournemouth, with 9¼ hours. Thunderstorms with heavy hail were reported, those on the 17th and 23rd being widespread. Aurora was seen on three days.

June was dry and sunny, but with cold nights, and the month proved unfavourable for agriculture. Winds were mainly between north and west. There were not many gales, but that on the 9th was severe, and caused much damage to trees and crops. Temperature on the whole was below the normal, but not to any great extent, the deficiency not exceeding 1·2° F. in any district. The highest reading reported was 84° F. at Kensington Palace and at Killarney on the 1st and 2nd, while the lowest was 27° F. in Scotland on the 13th and 25th. Rainfall was below the average except in Scotland N., where it was slightly above. In England N.E. the total collected was less than one-third of the usual amount. At Spurn Head the total, on three days, was only 0·16 inch compared with an average of 1·54 ins. Sunshine was in defect in Scotland N., but in excess elsewhere. The excess averaged as much as 1¾ hours in England S.W. At Salcombe the daily average was almost 10 hours, while in Guernsey it slightly exceeded that amount.

July was a sunny month, but with excessive rainfall; very warm during the first week and at the end, but cool during the middle weeks. Gales were rare, and the highest gust velocity recorded was only 54 miles per hour (24 metres per second) at Shoeburyness on the 11th. For the month as a whole temperature was almost normal, the greatest variation being an excess of 0·7° F. in the Midland counties. The highest of the maxima were 83° F. at Weymouth on the 1st (84° F. at Camden Square, in a "Glaisher" screen, on the same day), and 82° F. at several stations on the 31st. The lowest reading reported was 28° F. at West Linton (770 feet above sea) on the 10th, and only once during the last 60 years has so low a temperature been recorded in Scotland in July. Rainfall was much in excess, and in England S.E. it was more than double the average. At Greenwich the total collected was 7·4 inches, which is more than three times the normal fall, and is the highest July amount since 1815. Much of the rain fell in thunderstorms, and thus, in spite of its unusual wetness, the month was bright. Sunshine was in excess in all districts except England S.E., where it was slightly in defect. In Ireland S. the average daily duration was 1h. 48 mins. in excess of the normal. In Guernsey the daily average duration exceeded 9¾ hours.

August was warm and dry, with, on the whole, deficient sunshine. The winds were mainly westerly, and gales were rare. The highest gust velocity reported was 60 miles per hour (27 metres per second), at Aberdeen on the 23rd. Temperature was above the average in all districts, the excess varying from 0·5° F. to 2·1° F. The highest reading recorded was 93° F. at Canterbury on the 22nd, when also 92° F. was observed at Cambridge. These high temperatures were associated with the southerly wind in front of a depression, while the subsequent rapid fall occurred with the northerly wind in the rear of it. The lowest reading was 35° F. at Garforth, near Leeds, on the 24th. At Cambridge the

variation in temperature from the 22nd to the 25th was 48° F. Rainfall was below the average in all parts except Scotland N., where it was 35 per cent. in excess. In the extreme north the month, following a July which was the wettest on record, appears to have been the wettest August since 1889. Sunshine was above the average in England N.E. and E., but below it elsewhere. In Ireland S. the daily mean was only 3¾ hours, or 1¼ hours below the normal. At Valencia the daily amount was 3¼ hours, while at Shoeburyness, in almost the same latitude, it was nearly 7½ hours. Aurora was seen on the 15th and 31st.

September was very wet and cold, and proved disastrous to agriculturalists. The winds were mainly from south-west and west, and while there was much strong wind, there were no very violent gales. The highest gust velocity was 69 miles per hour (31 metres per second) at Quilty (Ireland) on the 23rd. Temperature was everywhere below the average, and in Scotland the month was the coldest September for the past 60 years. The highest reading reported was 75° F. at Manchester on the 7th. In Scotland N. and in Ireland N. the temperature did not rise above 65° F. The lowest reading was 23° F. at Braemar on the 15th. A notable feature of the month was the low temperature on the 29th, when, at many stations, the maximum was under 45° F. Rainfall was much above the average in all districts, and in many places the month proved to be the wettest September on record. At Meltham (Yorks) the total fall was more than four times the normal. The number of wet days was also in excess, and at many stations rain was measured on every day of the month. Sunshine varied a good deal, the daily mean ranging from +0·34 hr. in Scotland E. to −0·68 hr. in England S.W. The sunniest station was Ryde, with a daily average of 6½ hours. Thunderstorms were frequent, and were often accompanied by hail. At Salisbury, on the 4th, the hailstones were as large as marbles, and stripped foliage from trees. Aurora was observed on 8 days.

October was dull and damp, with much fog and mist. Winds were mainly from between south and west. There were severe gales during the first ten days, the most widespread of which was on the 6th–7th, when the highest gust velocities of the month were recorded—87 miles per hour (39 metres per second) at Quilty, and 76 miles per hour (34 metres per second) at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Temperature on the whole was about normal. The highest reading reported was 66° F. at Killarney on the 9th, and at several English stations on the 10th. The lowest reading was 22° F. at Logie Coldstone (Co. Aberdeen) on the 26th. Rainfall was in excess in Scotland N. and W., and in Ireland, but was in defect elsewhere. In the Midlands, England S.E. and England S.W. the total was but little more than half the usual amount. Falls exceeding 1 inch in 24 hours were registered at Beddegelert on 6 days, the maximum being 3·2 ins. on the 9th. Sunshine was less than the average in all districts, the deficiency ranging up to an hour a day in England, E. The sunniest station was Penzance, with an average daily duration of 4 hours. Thunderstorms with hail were experienced at many stations about the 7th. Aurora was observed on the 6th and 8th, that on the 8th being the more brilliant and widely observed.

THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS,

1 Nov., 1917, to 31 Oct., 1918.

(1917) *November* proved a good month for field work except in Wales and the north-west, where much of the land was too wet to be worked. At the end of the month about 70 per cent. of the land intended for wheat had been sown and, speaking generally, under favourable conditions. Where the plant was up it everywhere looked healthy and promising. The potato crop had been harvested, except in some western districts, and was for the most part in good condition. The total yield was about one-third more than in 1916, and was the largest for more than 30 years. The yield per acre, 6·57 tons, was very good. Turnips and swedes were below average, but mangolds were considerably above. Live stock had done well owing to the mild weather, and stocks of winter food promised to be sufficient.

December on the whole proved a favourable month for agriculturists, being generally dry with light frosts until towards the latter half of the month, when frost and snow caused delays, especially in the south-east. Good progress was accordingly made everywhere, and at the close of the month work was fully as forward as usual. Nearly 80 per cent. of the wheat had been got in, and the young crops looked promising except that some of that sown late had been checked by the frosts. Seeds generally were strong and healthy. Swedes were of good quality nearly everywhere, but turnips varied and in parts were poor. Flocks were doing well, and lambing prospects were satisfactory. Other live stock were healthy.

(1918) In *January* the hard frosts and snow stopped field work during the first half of the month, but did little harm to the crops. Towards the end of the month good progress was made, and at the close of the period cultivation was well forward for the time of year. Wheat everywhere was looking well, especially the early sown, but the later wheat was backward. Oats were satisfactory, and so also were beans except in some eastern districts, where the plant was backward and thin. Flocks were doing well, and the fall of lambs in Dorset and neighbouring counties was up to average and without many losses. Live stock was generally healthy.

February weather was mild and open and proved very favourable for field work, though with rather too much rain in some northern districts. Ploughing and sowing made rapid progress during the month, and much spring wheat was got in under favourable conditions. At the close of the month spring work was well forward; autumn sown wheat was everywhere looking well, winter oats were promising, and beans, though thin in places, were satisfactory in most districts. Seeds were a good plant and growing well in all parts except the north-eastern side of the country. Flocks were doing well and lambing prospects were everywhere satisfactory. Other live stock were generally healthy and in fair condition, except that fattening cattle were making slow progress owing to the shortage of artificial feeding stuffs.

March was everywhere most favourable for farming operations, and cultivation of the land for the spring crops proceeded without interruption, the land working well. By the end of the month much of the spring corn had been sown under favourable conditions, and the

wheat, generally speaking, was very satisfactory. In the potato districts of the Fens and Lancashire the planting of this crop was in full swing. Elsewhere some early potatoes had been got in, but only a beginning had been made with the main crop. Seeds gave promise of a good crop except in the east and north-east. Lambing was general all over the country, and the fall of lambs was satisfactory and with little mortality either among ewes or lambs. Work generally was very well forward for the time of year.

April was a cold month and growth was slow. Bad weather in the middle of the month interrupted work in many parts, yet on the whole much work was done, and by the end of the month the spring sowing of corn was practically complete, the autumn wheat was looking well, and winter oats and beans were satisfactory. Potato planting had been nearly completed in the Fen districts, but elsewhere a large area remained to be sown. In the south-western counties some damage was done to the early potatoes by frost. Pastures were bare owing to the cold weather, and all the crops were wanting warm weather. In some districts rain was also required. Except in the latest districts lambing was practically over, with results up to or above average. Live stock generally was healthy but in poor condition.

May weather was generally very favourable for agriculture, the rains and increased warmth bringing the crops on well. In some few areas the month was too dry, and at the end of the month rain was wanted in most parts for the corn. As a rule the corn crops were looking well, but on newly-ploughed grass land a good deal of damage had been done by wireworm. Beans and peas were good, potatoes promised well, mangold sowing had been completed and the crop was coming up well, though a good deal of trouble had been caused by insect pests. Hops had developed well, but aphis was prevalent. Orchard fruit was very poor, particularly plums, but bush fruit was better, and strawberries about the average. The hay prospects were good, although the area under hay was about 10 per cent. less than in 1917. With the warmer weather and consequent growth of grass live stock had made good progress.

June was cold and dry very generally, and the lack of moisture checked growth, particularly on light soils. At the end of the month potatoes, though somewhat backward, were strong and healthy. Roots had suffered from the dry weather and attacks of "fly." Much hay had been secured in good condition. Stock was doing well, but pastures were now getting bare. Orchard fruit had done badly, and the yield of small fruits was below average. Expressing an average crop by 100, the prospects at the end of June were, wheat 103; barley 98; oats 95; beans 101; peas 99; potatoes 100; mangolds 93; seeds hay 99; meadow hay 97, and hops 70.

July was a favourable month, and the prospect for most of the crops improved. The rains that came about the middle of the month proved most beneficial, and though in cases the heavier crops were laid by the violent storms, the damage done was slight compared with the general improvement observed. At the end of the month potatoes were uniformly vigorous and promising; turnips and swedes had suffered a good deal and had to be re-sown in many cases. Mangolds on the whole had improved. The later cut hay had suffered from the rain, especially in the north. Stock was healthy, and pastures had become fairly full of grass again. Compared with the prospects at the end of June, wheat had improved by 1 per cent., oats, potatoes and mangolds by 2 per cent., while beans and peas had gone back by 1 per cent., and meadow hay by 2 per cent.

August weather was very favourable for harvest operations, and much corn was got in under excellent conditions. The rains which occurred, mostly towards the end of the month, caused little delay or damage. Wheat proved to be the best crop of the year throughout the country, with a yield estimated at 6 per cent. above the average. At the end of the month potatoes were very satisfactory and, upon the whole, unusually free from disease. Turnips and swedes had improved somewhat, but had not recovered from the dry weather of the early summer, and promised only a poor yield. Hops showed some improvement owing to persistent washings. Orchard fruit was extremely scarce. The rains had benefited the pastures, and at the end of the month there was a sufficiency of grass. Live stock was generally in satisfactory condition.

September was very wet, and work in the fields was greatly hindered. Corn which had been cut in the first week was, in many cases, still in the fields as the month closed, and had sprouted a good deal, most damage being done in the north and west. Corn harvested during September was generally, not in good condition. At the end of the month potatoes still promised to be about 3 per cent. above the average, but only a small proportion of the main crop had been lifted. Roots had benefited by the rain and the prospects for turnips and swedes had somewhat improved; the roots, however, were still of small size, and fields were often patchy. Autumn cultivation was upon the whole backward for the time of year. Seeds were fairly satisfactory. Pastures were full, but the grass was of poor feeding quality owing to the excessive wet. Live stock had done only moderately well during the past month.

October was wet at first, and work was hindered a good deal, but during the latter part of the month good progress was made, and at the end of the month most of the corn had been secured throughout the country. The late corn, especially barley and oats, had suffered a good deal from rain, and much of it had sprouted. Most of the wheat had been got in earlier in satisfactory condition. Towards the end of the month good progress was made with potato lifting, and while more disease was met with in the south than had been anticipated, the quality of this crop generally was satisfactory. Mangold pulling had started in some areas, but in others it was only just commencing; the quality of the roots was good generally. The sowing of wheat and other winter crops was well in hand by the end of the month, and in some counties the plant was showing above ground. Seeds were variable but on the whole were satisfactory; in the west and north damage had been done by the stock standing too long in the field. Live stock had done only fairly well, and the grass in the pastures, though generally plentiful, was of poor quality.

(1917) *November.*—1. Floods still serious in Victoria and New South Wales. 10. Destructive floods in Siam. 21. Heavy rains and floods in Natal, much damage done to sugar crop. 25. Storm at Hamburg, water rose over 14 feet, much damage to shipping.

December.—4. Storm in North Sea, dyke broken at Elburg (Gelderland), railway flooded. 9. Severe weather in Greece, ground in Athens covered with snow for the first time for many years. 16. Very heavy rains in Central and Southern Queenslaud. 17. Blizzard on southern and south-western coasts of England, Newquay life-boat wrecked and crew saved by being hauled up the cliffs by ropes.

(1918) *January.*—3. Violent storm in Norway, 20 vessels destroyed at Bodo. Devastating grass fires in New South Wales, fires visible for 70 miles. 5. Heavy floods in Bangkok, water up to the roofs of houses, great damage to crops. 14. Many grass fires in Victoria and New South Wales caused by lightning. 20. Cyclone, followed by a tidal wave, in Mackay district, North Queensland, causing great damage. 24. Floods in Northern Queensland, country under water for miles. 28. Floods in the United States, causing much damage, half the tonnage of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers lost.

February.—16. Terrific rains in South Africa, 14 inches collected in 12 hours in Johannesburg; great floods in Zululand and Natal; at Umfolosi "the water came down like a wall 75 feet high," carrying away railway bridge and causing many deaths. Half the town of Ladysmith was under water from 2 feet to 5 feet deep. 27. Flood in River Don, East Toronto, train passengers forced to take refuge on the roofs of the coaches.

March.—10. Cyclone in Northern Queensland, towns of Badinda and Innesfail destroyed with loss of life, damage to sugar crop estimated at £400,000. 13. Cyclone with very heavy rain in Victoria, 16 inches of rain fell in 24 hours at Cardwell.

May.—14. Drought in Australia. 16. Violent hailstorms in Brandenburg, causing great damage to crops, large areas of land under water.

June.—10. Northern Tasmania swept by a most violent storm. 22. Snow in Buenos Aires for the first time on record. 25. While a great part of New South Wales was suffering from a dry winter, a considerable extent of Victoria was practically under water. 27. Frost and snow all over Germany, causing havoc among the fruit trees, the cold wave being regarded as an "economic catastrophe." 30. Many fresh fires in Alberta and British Columbia owing to the dry weather.

July.—6. Typhoon at Guam Island, Mariana Archipelago, half the inhabitants rendered destitute. Serious floods in Austria and South Germany, the Danube at Vienna reached the highest level recorded for 30 years, great damage to crops and houses. 25. Weather in Melbourne colder than had been recorded since 1903, water freezing in the taps. 27. Drought in New South Wales, 2,000,000 sheep and lambs estimated to have been lost owing to the dry weather.

August.—1. Storm in Styria, doing great damage to crops and buildings. 20. Floods in China, 5,000 persons rendered homeless on Canton River, 250,000 persons without proper food. 21. Tornado at Tyler, Minneapolis, causing many deaths, railway train blown off the rails.

September.—5. Great devastation caused in Livonia by waterspout, which completely laid waste a district six miles in length and some 300 yards in width.

The Weather.

THE question is often put by friends who may suppose us to be more weather-wise than themselves: "Is it going to rain?" &c.—a question which cannot always be answered positively, yes or no, yet which any fairly observant person may answer for himself by paying attention to certain premonitory signs which may be observed.

For instance, beasts and birds, being generally more sensitive to climatic changes than are human beings, afford rough indications of coming bad weather. Sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild-fowl leave the marshy ground for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees, and in hill countries come down to the plains at the approach of bad weather.

The indications of the barometer, taken in conjunction with those of the thermometer, help us much in prognosticating changes in the weather. The former is not, as some folks imagine, simply a weather indicator, though it serves this purpose inferentially. From the indications of these instruments we learn generally that:—

A *rising barometer* usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A *rapid rise* generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A *rapid and considerable fall* signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

The state of the atmosphere also affords pretty accurate indications of the kind of weather that may be expected in the near future.

(1 Nov. 1917 to 31 Oct. 1918.)

THE administrative changes which were in progress when last year's ALMANACK went to press were practically concluded by the announcement on Dec. 26, 1917, that Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss had been appointed to succeed Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord and Chief of the Staff. Sir Rosslyn Wemyss had been appointed nominally Second Sea Lord in August, though his actual position in the Admiralty was that of Deputy First Sea Lord. He had done excellent work during the naval operations connected with the Gallipoli campaign, but was otherwise unknown to the public—as, indeed, most naval and military officers are until they are called upon to fill positions of high importance. In recognition of his distinguished services, Sir John Jellicoe was raised to the peerage, under the title of Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa. Shortly after—Jan. 14, 1918—there was issued a detailed official memorandum describing the organisation of the Naval Staff and the functions of its various members. The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Staff took responsibility for "naval policy and general direction of operations"; the Deputy Chief of Staff (Rear-Admiral S. R. Fremantle) for war operations in Home waters; the Assistant Chief of the Staff (Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff) for trade protection and anti-submarine operations; and the Deputy First Sea Lord (Rear-Admiral G. P. W. Hope) for general policy questions and operations outside Home waters. These four officers, together with the First Lord, comprised the Operations Committee of the Board of Admiralty. Each of them had a section of the Staff placed under his immediate supervision, the arrangement being shown below, and the names of the divisional Directors being given in each case:—

Under the Chief of the Staff: Intelligence Division (Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Hall); Training Division (Rear-Admiral J. C. Ley, succeeded by Capt. H. W. Richmond).

Under the Deputy Chief of the Staff: Operations (Home waters) Division (Capt. A. D. P. R. Pound); Plans Division (Capt. C. T. M. Fuller); Air Division (Wing-Capt. F. R. Scarlett); Signal Division (Act. Capt. R. L. Nicholson).

Under the Assistant Chief of the Staff: Anti-Submarine Division (Capt. W. W. Fisher); Minesweeping Division (Capt. L. G. Preston); Mercantile Movements Division (Capt. F. A. Whitehead); Trade Division (Capt. A. G. Hotham).

Under the Deputy First Sea Lord: Operations (Foreign) Division (Capt. C. P. R. Coode).

The above may be described as a summary of the first fully organised Naval Staff ever possessed by this country. It will be observed that all save two of the Directors of Divisions were below flag rank, and that one of the two rear-admirals has since been replaced by a captain. No other changes of importance have occurred except in the departments responsible for shipbuilding, and these will be more appropriately dealt with in the section relating to the submarine war. On Dec. 15, 1917, however, it was announced that, as a result of a conference held in Paris, it had been decided to form an Allied Naval Council "in order to ensure the closest touch and complete co-operation between the Allied Fleets." Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan were represented, and the following explanatory note was issued:

"The task of the Council will be to watch over the general conduct of the naval war, and to ensure the co-ordination of effort at sea as well as the development of all scientific operations connected with the conduct of the war. The Council will make all the necessary recommendations to enable the Government [*sic*] to make decisions. It will keep itself informed as to the execution of plans decided upon. The members of the Council will report to their respective Governments as may be necessary. The individual responsibility of the Chiefs of Staffs and of the Commander-in-Chief [*sic*] at sea towards their Governments as regards operations in hand, as well as the strategical and tactical disposition of the forces placed under their command, remains unchanged." No explanation was forthcoming as to which Government was to be entrusted with the making of decisions, and although several meetings of the Council were reported during 1918, nothing transpired as to what occurred at them, with the exception of one in Rome, early in the year, which led to the unification of the anti-submarine command in the Mediterranean.

On the other side of the North Sea a series of important changes in administrative and executive appointments occurred in the summer of 1918, making a curious parallel with those which took place in the British Navy at the end of 1916. Then, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet (Jellicoe) went to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, and later, Chief of Staff, replacing Sir H. B. Jackson, whilst Beatty moved up from the Battle Cruiser Force to the command of the entire fleet. On Aug. 3, 1918, it was announced that Adm. von Holtzendorff had resigned the post of Chief of Staff owing to ill-health; and in due course Adm. von Scheer, Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet, was appointed to succeed him, while Vice-Adm. von Hipper was raised from the command of the battle-cruisers to the principal appointment afloat. While these changes were in progress it was announced that Adm. von Capelle, who had succeeded von Tirpitz in March, 1916, as Secretary of the Navy, had been succeeded by Vice-Adm. Behncke. Later reports gave the name of the new holder of this office as Edler von Mann, Vice-Adm., formerly head of the Submarine Section of the Navy Office. It was further announced that by an order of the Kaiser greater rights than formerly were to be granted to the General Staff of the Navy, "with a view to naval warfare," and that a special department for naval warfare was to be established at Main Headquarters. The functions of this department have not been further explained, but they would appear to be analagous to those of the British Plans and/or Operations Divisions. The general impression was that these changes were the outcome of an intense dissatisfaction with the work of the fleet, but this view is hardly borne out by what actually took place. Allowing that von Holtzendorff may have resigned owing to ill-health, it will be found that von Scheer was promoted to a post of greater all-round importance (whose importance, too, was enhanced on his taking it over) that von Hipper was given a very distinct "rise" afloat; and that von Mann's elevation to the post of Secretary could not, at any rate, be regarded as a punishment for what he had achieve

as head of the Submarine Department. Finally, the officer selected to take charge of the new naval warfare department at headquarters was Captain von Lewetzow, "hitherto the chief of Germany's light naval forces." With high preferment thus accorded to the executive chiefs of the battle fleet, the battle-cruisers and the light cruisers, and to the administrative chief of the Submarine Department, it cannot really be said that the evidence gives any support to the theory of intense dissatisfaction with the previous work of the fleet. Down to the time of going to press the changes had produced no apparent alteration in policy.

During the period now under review the influence of sea-power has been displayed in a manner probably more dramatic and decisive than in any other period of the world's history. It is a mere truism to say that the command of the sea has from the beginning been the keystone of the alliance against Germany, and that without it the war could never have been waged, to say nothing of its being carried to success. It is in the last twelve months, however, that the peculiar endowments of sea-power have been most strikingly brought home to the world. The magnificent work of the American armies in France, without which complete victory might have been indefinitely postponed, was rendered possible only by the inflexible grip of the Allied Fleets—principally, of course, the British—upon the four thousand miles of the Atlantic crossing. The Salonika expedition, which was suddenly galvanised into life in the middle of September, and within a fortnight had driven Bulgaria out of the war, was essentially a product of sea-power, more especially in relation to the Serbian section of the victorious army; for the shattered remnants of that heroic force, driven down to their own coasts, had been rescued in their entirety by French, Italian and British ships at the end of 1916, and within a few months had been thoroughly rested and re-established as an organised army, and transported to the base of operations in Macedonia. Every man and every ton of material employed in this expedition had to be transported through the Mediterranean at a time when those waters were much more dangerous than any others from the point of view of submarine attack, yet the whole movement was prepared with the very minimum of loss at sea. The place of sea-power in these operations is particularly significant in view of an important article which had appeared in the "Berliner Tageblatt," almost exactly three years before the surrender of Bulgaria. It was there claimed, with support from the military position as it then existed, that "Moltkeism," or land-power, had at last obtained the permanent upper hand over "Mahanism," or sea-power. The greatest monument to Moltkeism was to have been the long dreamed of Germanic highway from the Baltic to Bagdad—a dream which sea-power shattered at a single blow by means of the Salonika expedition, which cut a vast and irreplaceable link out of the Berlin-Bagdad chain. Following directly upon the Bulgarian debacle came the appeal by Austria for a separate peace, while the position of Turkey, driven completely out of Syria, grows daily more impossible. Such has been the decisive effect of sea-power in the Near East.

Although the influence of naval power during the past year has been so strongly marked, there has been no sea fighting on a big scale, though the work of small craft and the raiding of harbours has been very effective, especially in the Mediterranean and, of course, at Ostend and Zeebrugge. The most essential part of the active naval work of the year has been concerned with one phase or another of the submarine campaign, which must therefore necessarily occupy the bulk of our attentions. It is not possible to treat the subject in narrative form, because the number of actual occurrences relating to it which have been published is very small, and are of the same general type, the usual policy of the Admiralty being to make the details public only when these have been of such a character as to throw additional light upon the brutal and depraved methods under which the U-boat campaign has been carried on.

It will be recalled that in Feb., 1917, there had nominally come into operation an "unrestricted" campaign directed by the enemy against all shipping, belligerent or neutral, found within a vast range of seas round the British Isles and the approaches to the Allied ports. The actual date mentioned by the German Government in this connexion was entirely fictitious, for the increased violence and indiscrimination of the U-boats' attacks had become apparent some time before. In the third quarter of 1915 the total losses of the world's merchant tonnage amounted to 529,481 tons gross, and in the corresponding quarter of the following year they rose to no more than 592,039 tons. In the last quarter of 1916, however, they went up with a leap to 1,159,343 tons, and in the first quarter of 1917 to 1,619,373 tons. That is to say, they had already doubled in six months; but in the first quarter which followed the nominal opening of the new campaign—that is, the three months April June, 1917—the enormous total detruction of 2,236,934 tons was recorded. It should, perhaps, be observed at this point that although these figures relate to 1916-17 they have not previously appeared in the ALMANACK, as it was not until the spring of 1918 that the Government consented to state losses in the form of tonnage, instead of, as formerly, by the bare number of ships destroyed. It should further be stated that these and all other figures that may be given will, unless otherwise stated, include losses by "marine risk." The precise scope of this term is necessarily vague in war time, when a large proportion of coast lights and other aids to navigation are removed, and when merchantmen are compelled to sail in convoys, generally without lights, and with other conditions not making for navigational safety.

It was in April, 1917, that the United States declared war upon Germany, and in the very next quarter the record of tonnage destruction showed a remarkable decline, the world's loss for July September, 1917, being only 1,454,473 tons as compared with 2,236,934 in the previous three months—a drop of 742,461 tons, or slightly over one-third. The temptation was irresistible, especially on the western side of the Atlantic, to ascribe this striking fall to the early participation of the United States naval forces; but although the first contingent of these—destroyers—had arrived in European waters in May (and, doubtless, had immediately begun to make their presence felt), their number was altogether too small to make any appreciable difference to the

progress of the campaign. Indeed, although the American forces in Europe were steadily and rapidly increased, official figures published in the United States in September, 1918—after America had been at war for seventeen months—showed the following remarkable results:—In British waters and the Eastern Atlantic generally, 14 per cent. of the Allied destroyers were American, and 3 per cent. of the auxiliary patrol craft. The corresponding British figures were respectively 80 and 86 per cent. In the Mediterranean 2 per cent. of the destroyers and 8 per cent. of the patrol craft were American, while 27 and 23 per cent. respectively were British.

It is fairly evident from these figures that no profound influence could have been exerted on the activities of the U-boats by the American forces that came across in the spring and early summer of 1917. Nor was the explanation to be found in the rapid destruction of the hostile submarines, though this was a factor which began to tell towards the end of the year. The immediate cause of the decline was the adoption in June, 1917, of a purely defensive measure, namely, the convoy system. Under this system, and as far as the available material would permit, arrangements were made to provide armed escorts for all important cargo and passenger ships passing through the danger zone; and although there was inevitably some loss in carrying power owing to the time occupied in collecting convoys (a ship completing for sea having to wait until the convoy to which she was assigned was ready), and also because of the fact that when ships are steaming together the speed of the whole must be the speed of the slowest, the net result was enormously advantageous to the general safety of shipping. Taking for the purposes of comparison only British steamships of over 500 tons gross, sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main oversea trades, the period from April to June, 1917, before the convoy system was established, saw 5·41 per cent. of them sunk by enemy action. For August of the same year, when the system was getting into its stride, the losses were nearly 4 per cent.; but from September to November, when 91·2 per cent. of the ships were convoyed, the sinkings had already dropped to 2·11 per cent. of the total sailings. Since then the position has still further improved, though absolutely up-to-date figures are not available. For the period March–June, 1918, the losses on the main overseas routes fell to 1·23 per cent., 93·8 of the ships being convoyed. An official statement issued in August, 1918, showed that in *all* trades convoys had been furnished for 61,691 sailings, and that only 373 of the vessels had been lost, showing a proportion of losses to sailings in convoy of ·61 per cent.

Under the beneficent influence of this system, the world losses of shipping declined in the last quarter of 1917 to 1,272,843 tons. It will be appropriate here to give a summary of the cumulative effect of the war upon the world's shipping (excluding enemy countries) down to the beginning of 1918. The losses sustained, from all causes, by the British mercantile marine subsequent to the outbreak of war were as follows, the figures in all cases showing gross tons: 1914, 468,728; 1915, 1,103,379; 1916, 1,497,848; 1917, 4,009,537. The corresponding figures for new construction were: 1914 (August onwards), 675,610 tons; 1915, 650,919; 1916, 541,552; 1917, 1,163,474. In the aggregate, therefore, 7,079,492 tons had been lost, and only 3,032,555 tons built, not only in replacement, but to meet the tremendously enhanced demands upon ocean transport. Our net loss in a little over three years of war thus amounted to 4,047,937 tons; but as a total of 780,000 tons of enemy shipping had been seized or captured, the deficit was reduced to 3,267,937. As will be seen later, this deficit has been considerably increased during 1918.

In the case of foreign (*i.e.*, Allied and neutral) tonnage, the loss in successive periods has been as follows:—1914 (August onwards), 212,635 tons; 1915, 621,341; 1916, 1,300,019; 1917, 2,614,086. (It may be observed that the loss of both British and foreign shipping was practically quadrupled as between 1915 and 1917.) Foreign construction, however, took a course very different from British. For the war months of 1914 the Allied and neutral output was 337,310 tons; 1915, 551,081; 1916, 1,146,448; 1917, 1,539,881. Down to the end of 1917, therefore, Allied and neutral countries had lost in the war a total of 4,478,080 tons, while they had gained 3,574,720 by new construction; and as no less than 1,809,000 tons of enemy shipping had been captured or seized, mainly by the United States, the position at the beginning of 1918 was, therefore, that the merchant navies of these other Powers were actually 635,640 tons stronger than when the war began. They have further improved their position by a greater total than this during 1918.

The periodical destruction of shipping is still the only means available for tracing the progress of the submarine campaign. For various reasons it is not entirely satisfactory, but the objections are in the main ruled out if the temptation is resisted to compare very short periods—*e.g.*, one month with another. Luck, the weather, or other uncontrollable circumstance, may easily affect very appreciably the figures for a single month, or even the sinking of a single large ship may do so, while it is possible that the enemy may occasionally send his submarines to sea in flotillas far more numerous than those which are normally at work at the same time. Having drawn attention to these considerations (some of many), the following table is given to show the losses recorded month by month during the past year:—

1917.	British.	Allied and Neutral.	Total.
October	289,973	197,364	487,337
November	196,360	136,883	333,443
December	296,356	155,707	452,063
1918.			
January	218,621	138,887	357,508
February	254,303	133,646	387,949
March	224,666	176,797	401,463
April	233,169	85,412	318,581
May	231,787	133,203	364,990
June	165,550	114,249	279,799
July	182,524	142,250	324,774
August	176,434	151,738	328,172
September	151,593	88,007	239,600

Generally speaking, the movement, although slow, has been in the right direction. Between the first and the last quarters represented in the above table, the loss of British shipping fell from 782,889 to 510,551 tons, or 34·8 per cent., while the aggregate losses for the world similarly fell from 1,272,843 to 892,546 tons, or 29·9 per

cent. It is a notable fact that, whereas in 1915 the proportion of British shipping sunk was 640 tons out of every thousand, the ratio fell in 1916 to 535 tons; but in 1917, when the enemy's submarines are popularly supposed to have made a special set against neutral shipping, the British proportion rose again to 605 tons out of every thousand, while for the first nine months of 1918 its share was 612 per thousand. These facts are of particular interest in view of the persistent propaganda efforts on the part of Germany to induce the world to believe that Great Britain, while affording every possible protection to her own shipping, is indifferent to the loss of that belonging to other Powers, if, indeed, she does not encourage it. The figures have a further significance when taken in conjunction with the details for new construction. In the three years, 1911–13, the mercantile output of British yards amounted to 61·6 per cent. of the total for the world. In 1914, *excluding enemy countries*, the British proportion was 69·1 per cent. of the total; in 1915, 54·1 per cent.; in 1916, 32·1 per cent.; and in 1917, 43 per cent. Detailed figures for the first nine months of 1918 are not available; but the British output is exceeded by that of *one* other country, viz., the United States, and the probabilities are that the British ratio for the year will be well below the low-water mark of 1916.

The work of British shipyards has, of course, been one of the biggest factors in deciding the issue of the submarine campaign. This work has fallen into three distinct compartments, each of which is not always given its full weight when the war contribution of British shipyards is under consideration. To begin with, although tonnage has been in this war, as it must be in any other of consequence, at least as vitally important as any other munition, merchant shipbuilding was from the start regarded in the light of a luxury trade. Not only was a large proportion of the industry turned over to the building of warships, which may have been highly necessary as a temporary measure, but large numbers of skilled and semi-skilled men were permitted to enlist in the Army or conscripted by the War Office. There is no doubt that this short-sighted policy contributed a great deal towards that shortage of shipping which became so acute from the middle of 1917 onwards; and yet, and in spite of the further fact that the War Office was induced early in 1918 to promise to send 20,000 skilled men back to the shipyards, men were still being taken out of them in the early autumn of the year. How extraordinary this policy was is the better appreciated when it is contrasted even in the vaguest way with the output of other important munitions of war, such as guns, shells, and motor lorries for land transport.

Of the three material demands upon the yards, the principal is represented by the maintenance and repair of the existing fleets, both naval and mercantile. Even in normal times this represents a big item, but its dimensions have been vastly expanded by the war. Not only has the Navy grown enormously, but the ships are subject to more wear and tear than in peace, while it is particularly necessary to dock frequently the vessels of the more important classes in order that they may at any time be able to reach the highest possible speed, and also that they may be fitted with any improved devices that may have been adopted since they were last in dock. It has been officially stated that in a single quarter more than 3,000 naval vessels, from battleships to trawlers, have been docked, repaired and refitted, and there is no reason to believe that this figure is in any way exceptional. The general practice in regard to merchantmen is different, and the making good of wear and tear is postponed as long as possible. On the other hand, however, the effect of the U-boat campaign was, at times, to throw an almost unbelievable amount of mercantile war-repair work upon the shipyards. The volume of this work varied with the localities favoured (voluntarily or otherwise) by the submarines. If they worked far out at sea the chances of saving a ship damaged by torpedo or gunfire were obviously much less than if the enemy craft were operating close inshore; and as the counter-measures adopted by the British Navy forced the submarines first in one direction and then in the other, the amount of repair work varied accordingly. Over lengthy periods, however, the number of damaged merchantmen repaired and returned to service has averaged more than 150 a week, while in one particular week the tonnage in hand for repairs has reached the almost incredible figure of 2,120,301 tons, representing more than one-ninth of the total tonnage of the British mercantile marine at the outbreak of war, and being equivalent to 600 ships of 3,500 tons apiece. An increasing proportion of the merchant ships coming into British yards for repair are under Allied or neutral flags. This proportion will doubtless increase with the rapid growth of the United States merchant marine.

Second in importance among the demands on the shipyards is the construction of new ships for the Navy. This is a point upon which there is of necessity no information available, for although several statements have been made similar to that of Mr. Lloyd George on Aug. 7—when he declared that during the war the tonnage of the Navy had increased from 2½ millions to 8 millions, a large proportion of the addition is represented by vessels taken over from the mercantile marine and the fishing fleets. In the autumn of 1918, however, there were approximately 150,000 men employed on warship construction, and 120,000 on mercantile construction. The building of merchant ships came last in order of importance among the calls on the shipyards. This was not unreasonable. The first essential for victory was the maintenance of an unquestionably supreme fleet, while as regards the submarine campaign, the provision of means for destroying the U-boats very properly took precedence over the building of new merchantmen to replace those sunk, important though it was and is to maintain an adequate level of tonnage for transport purposes. The priority given to repairs over new construction is equally reasonable, since carrying capacity can be provided much more quickly and cheaply by repairing a damaged vessel than by building a new one.

Attention may now be given to the recent output of British shipyards. The figures for the years 1915–6–7 have already been quoted. The table below, like the one of losses already given, covers the twelve months from October, 1917, to September, 1918, and shows (1) the mer-

cantile output of the United Kingdom, and (2) the extent to which this fell short of the tonnage lost during the same month.

1917.	Output.	Deficit compared with Loss.
October	148,309	141,664
November	158,826	37,734
December	112,486	183,870
1918.		
January	58,563	160,053
February	100,038	154,265
March	161,674	62,992
April	111,533	121,636
May	197,274	34,513
June	134,159	31,391
July	141,948	40,576
August	124,675	51,759
September	144,772	6,821

For the twelve months, therefore, there was an output of only 1,594,262 tons to set against the loss (see previous table) of 2,621,536 tons, the net deficit on the year's working being 1,027,274 tons. It may be observed, too, that with the exception of the second quarter, the last (July–Sept.) was the least productive of merchant tonnage, although the necessity for increased transport facilities was insisted upon by members of the Government on every possible occasion. It was mentioned in last year's ALMANACK that Mr. Lloyd George had spoken with confidence of an output of 4 million tons of merchant shipping from British yards in 1918, but a far more modest note was struck in a memorandum, prepared by the Admiralty (probably in the autumn of 1917), presented to the War Cabinet, and published in March, 1918. Here it was stated: "To produce in the United Kingdom 1,800,000 tons in 1918, and to reach an ultimate production at the rate of 3,000,000 tons per annum, is well within the present and prospective capacity of our shipyards and marine engineering shops." Thus, although we had lost over 7 million tons of shipping—more than 4,000,000 tons in 1917 alone—and although the demands for cargo and transport space were continually increasing, the authorities complacently looked forward to the construction in 1918 of a smaller tonnage than we had built in 1913, when the output was 1,920,000 tons. The actual output for the first nine months of the year was 1,174,641 tons, representing a monthly average of 130,516 in place of the 150,000 demanded by the official estimate. To reach the total of 1,800,000 tons it would be necessary for the rate of output to advance 60 per cent. in the closing three months of the year.

Fortunately for the Allied cause, the year 1918 saw a considerable increase in the output of Allied and neutral shipyards, the net result being that the world's shipping increased appreciably—that is to say, the construction was greater than the loss from all causes. How significant this fact is will be better appreciated if it is borne in mind that in the previous year the world had lost 6,623,623 tons against an output of 2,703,355. Full details regarding the construction of foreign Powers are not available, but the American output alone for September was 301,433 gross tons (more than double the British figure), and for the first nine months of the year 1,722,730 gross tons, or 46·7 per cent. above the British total. The rapid increase of foreign merchant marines, coupled with the decline of our own and the abandonment of so many trades in order to permit of greater concentration upon war needs, is naturally leading to a certain amount of anxiety as to the future of the shipping and shipbuilding industries.

During the period under review a series of important new measures have been put into operation against the submarine. The system of patrol by surface craft, submarines, seaplanes and airships has been largely extended, and stories are frequently issued by the Admiralty describing encounters between these craft and U-boats, generally with results disastrous to the latter. Much more striking, however, has been the development of the system of barrages designed to impede the passage of hostile submarines in their progress in and out of the North Sea. The first reference to a barrage was made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in a statement following the loss of eight drifters and trawlers in a hostile destroyer raid on the Dover Straits in the early morning of February 15, 1918. It should be observed that at the beginning of the year Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes (since made a K.C.B.) took over the post of Vice-Admiral Commanding the Dover Patrol, in succession to Sir Reginald Bacon, who had held the appointment nearly three years. Sir Eric Geddes said (March 5, 1918): "I am told that it is commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Dover Straits has been prevented by nets or other obstructions from the early days of the war. That is not the case, and undoubtedly a considerable number passed through the Straits towards the end of last year. A more vigorous policy was adopted quite recently. A surface barrage has been maintained across the Channel in order to obstruct the passage of enemy submarines. By day and night this barrage is maintained, and at night the patrolling craft burn flares, so that any submarine attempting the passage on the surface has a reasonable chance of being engaged." The patrol vessels on the surface would need to be supported by obstructions beneath, and it was allowed to become known later that these obstructions took the form of mines, none of which was anchored so near the surface as to interfere with ordinary navigation. The position created, therefore, was that U-boats desiring to enter the Channel *vid* the Straits had to choose between the risk of the mines below and of the patrol craft above.

The next development in this policy was indicated by an official notice to mariners prohibiting from May 15, as "dangerous to all shipping," the navigation of a great belt of water in the upper part of the North Sea. This prohibited area is about 80 miles in width from north to south, and is shaped like a chevron with unequal arms. The western arm begins about 80 miles east of the Orkneys and stretches for nearly 200 miles in a north-easterly direction, when an angle is formed and the mined area slopes to the south-east until it meets the territorial waters of Norway. The total area covered is about 22,000 square miles. The precise measures taken to render this area dangerous have not been divulged, but they are known to include the employment of a vast number of mines. There is a wide gateway between the Orkneys and the western edge of the area, this being left for the necessary freedom of shipping and the Grand Fleet; but steps have been taken to render it a dangerous pathway for submarines. At the eastern end of the area another free

passage was perforce left, represented by the territorial waters of Norway. It had long been notorious that the U-boats had "turned the flank" of our North Sea patrols by stealing up through these neutral waters until a safe opportunity presented itself for a dash to the west, and the efforts of the Norwegian Government to protect its neutrality had not hitherto been conspicuously successful. In October, however, the Norwegian Admiralty announced that a minefield had been laid in territorial waters for a distance of about 25 miles north of the Stavanger Fiord. For about a half of its length this minefield is contiguous with our own, thereby completely sealing the barrier so far as the eastern side of the North Sea is concerned. It is true that the Norwegian notice prohibits the area concerned only to "ordinary shipping," and makes no special mention of submarines. The navigation of territorial waters by the latter is, however, forbidden by a decree of Jan., 1917, and the Norwegian Press has made no secret of the fact that the minefield is aimed against the passage of U-boats. British minelayers are constantly at work in and around the Bight of Heligoland, while obstructions of the same character have been laid in the Kattegat. The first intimation of the latter came in the winter and spring of 1917–18, when groups of German sweepers in this neighbourhood were attacked by our patrol craft and sunk. Having failed to get rid of the mines in this way, the Germans complained to the Swedish and Danish Governments that they were a menace to neutral shipping; but the British Government replied to the effect that all the mines were at a minimum depth of 35 feet below the surface. This left the passage perfectly safe for the heaviest of ordinary traffic; but a U-boat travelling on the surface would be in danger from our patrols, while the mines would be waiting for her below if she dived. These barrages are by no means perfect. In all probability nothing could ever make them so; but they are constantly being strengthened and improved, and, short of steaming in and destroying the enemy's harbours, they probably represent the most effective method of combating the submarine that has yet been devised. It is mainly in the improvement of these barrages that the British Navy is laying some 10,000 mines a month.

The splendidly conceived and executed attacks on Zeebrugge and Ostend in April and May were designed to prevent the use of those places as sally-ports for hostile torpedo craft and submarines. The U-boats based upon them (or upon Bruges, with which the coast towns are connected by canal) were mainly of the smaller types, used for minelaying and other short-distance work in the North Sea. The destroyers never presented any material danger, but their existence necessitated the constant employment of ample covering forces by the Allies between Dunkirk and the S.E. coast. There is no need to give a lengthy account of the operations. On April 23 the old cruisers *Intrepid* and *Iphigenia*, heavily laden with cement, were successfully run into the canal exit at Zeebrugge and sunk across the fairway, while a storming party of seamen and marines from the *Vindictive* and other vessels fought themselves into temporary occupation of the mole which encircles half of the artificial harbour. A third blockship—the *Thetis*, actually the leader—went aground before reaching the spot on which she was intended to be sunk, but she was able to signal valuable directions to the others. The attempt on Ostend the same night failed completely, the blockships *Brilliant* and *Sirius* grounding some hundreds of yards distant from the harbour entrance. On the night of May 9–10 this failure was splendidly redeemed, the *Vindictive* being taken fairly into the harbour mouth and sunk between the piers, leaving an altogether inadequate channel for the passage even of small craft. No attempt is made to describe these operations in detail, as space would not permit, but in view of the difficulties and defences that had to be overcome they have been described, and not improperly, as constituting the most daring adventure in naval history. After a few half-hearted attempts to shift or destroy the obstructions, the Germans gave up the task. It is estimated that somewhere about 50 submarines and torpedo craft were immobilised by these attacks, while a number of U-boats, ignorant of what had happened, were probably trapped on their way back from their cruises. The strain on the Allied forces in the southern area of the North Sea was reduced considerably, but, owing to the type of U-boat using the Belgian coast ports, there was no appreciable effect on the campaign against shipping. It is worth remarking that in the middle of October the Germans, being then about to evacuate the coastal region, were themselves sinking additional ships to reinforce the British obstructions.

With regard to the actual destruction of U-boats, the first and only figure was given by Mr. Lloyd George on Aug. 7, 1918, when he said, after surveying the general work of the Fleet: "Elsewhere our British ships are convoying, patrolling, minelaying, minesweeping, escorting, chasing submarines over vast and trackless areas. They have destroyed at least 150 of these ocean pests—more than a half in the course of last year." In reply to German statements that the number was exaggerated, the Admiralty published shortly afterwards the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines who had been killed or taken prisoner in the destruction or capture of their vessels, or interned in neutral countries. The only German attempt at an answer to this was a complaint that in some cases the rank of the officer was not given correctly! It is fairly obvious that in a large number of cases the Admiralty must have been unable to ascertain the name of the officer commanding a destroyed U-boat, while many of these must have been lost without our knowing it. The total of 150 might therefore be expanded by 33 or even 50 per cent. without any great danger of exaggerating the enemy's losses, but the official total was one in which each individual case could be verified. The general impression had been that the number was very much higher than this, but such ideas were based on a very inaccurate view as to the opportunities presented to the patrol craft. As Vice-Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., stated in October, the average number of enemy submarines working at any one time, outside the Mediterranean, was eight or nine, while sometimes it ran up to twelve or thirteen. When it is remembered that these boats were working from the White Sea to the Azores and far out into the Atlantic—an area of some 2,000,000 square miles—it will be seen that the chances of catching one were apt to be remote, even with 5,000 chasers and patrol craft constantly at work. It is generally admitted

that the German rate of U-boat output is from eight to twelve boats a month, so that we must sink well over a half of 150 a year to keep pace with it. During certain periods in 1917-8 boats were being sunk faster than they could be built, but the withdrawal of vessels for the Atlantic convoy affected the results adversely. The German writer was probably correct who stated at the end of September that about five a month were being destroyed.

From the fact that destruction has equalled output only for very brief periods, it would seem to follow that Germany must have a fair number of submarines in hand with which to attempt mischief on a large scale. At the moment of writing there is a feeling that such a campaign will be opened before long. The visit to America of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, chief of the anti-submarine sections of the Naval Staff, strengthens the general impression. Indeed, in the course of a statement made in New York, Sir E. Geddes declared that "a great renewed effort is impending," and that the submarine menace "is to-day greater than ever it was." According to report, a number of very large, fast, and powerful submarines had been prepared for this effort, but there is at the moment no actual evidence either as to the boats or as to the campaign. The original "super-submarines," or "cruiser submarines," which are understood to be armed with two 5·9-inch guns and to have a cruising capacity of three months, made their appearance early in the year. One of them was torpedoed and sunk in May by a British submarine. Of the later U-boats nothing is known. They are probably faster and have a longer cruising radius than their predecessors, but it is unlikely that they carry a heavier gun than the 5·9-inch, which, by the way, should be compared with the 4-inch, the heaviest gun mounted in our destroyers before the war, and the 4·1-inch, the standard weapon of German light cruisers. Thanks to the statement of the First Lord, to Germany's undoubted strength in U-boats, and to the desperate straits to which the enemy has been reduced, the period under review closes with a feeling of rather anxious expectation, strongly tempered by the belief that peace may intervene at any moment.

In Home waters there has been only one action of importance that was not concerned directly or indirectly with the submarine campaign. The enemy had made one successful attack on a North Sea convoy in October, 1917, and the operation was repeated two months later, unfortunately with equal success. A convoy, consisting of one British and five neutral ships (8,000 tons in all), was proceeding from Scotland to Norway under the escort of the destroyers *Partridge* and *Pellew* and four armed trawlers, when an attack was delivered by four enemy destroyers about noon on Dec. 12. The destroyers engaged, but in a short time the *Partridge* was sunk and the *Pellew* disabled (she subsequently reached port safely), while the enemy proceeded to the destruction of the trawlers and the merchantmen. The convoy should have been effectively screened from attacks of this sort by patrol forces to the south, and a committee of admirals was appointed to inquire as to the reasons why the enemy was not rounded up on either his outward or his homeward journey. It was stated that, as a result of the inquiry, new arrangements had been made, and there has been no repetition of such attacks. In the early morning of the same day enemy destroyers had appeared off the Tyne, and destroyed two neutral merchantmen and a trawler.

In the Mediterranean there have been several outbursts of activity, the result mainly of the enterprising character of the Italian fleet. A special type of fast motor torpedo-boat has been revised for work in the Adriatic, and very effective work has been done with it. On Dec. 9, 1917, Commander Rizzo, in one of these craft, made his way into the harbour of Pola and torpedoed and sank the battleship *Wien* (5,500 tons, launched 1895), while it is believed that on the same occasion the *Budapest*, a sister ship, was irreparably damaged. On May 14 the enterprise was repeated with even greater success. A motor-boat, commanded by Capt. Pellegrini with a crew of three volunteers, again made its way past the formidable defences of the port, which was obstructed by minefields, cables, nets and a vigilant patrol system, and succeeded in firing two torpedoes at close range into the Dreadnought battleship *Viribus Unitis* (20,010 tons, launched 1911). The Italians then destroyed their boat and were made prisoners. Nor is this the latest of these daring adventures. In the early morning of June 9, two motor-boats, commanded by Commander Rizzo (destroyer of the *Wien*) and Midshipman Aonzo, were on patrol in the Adriatic when they sighted two Austrian battleships steaming south, escorted by ten destroyers. The Italians seem to owe a good deal to the inefficiency of the Austrian personnel; but, at any rate, Rizzo cut through the destroyer line, fired two torpedoes into the leading battleship, and escaped in safety, while his consort slipped in at the end of the convoy and planted one of her two torpedoes in the stern of the other ship. Neither of the Italian boats was hit, but Rizzo's victim, the Dreadnought battleship *Szent Istvan* (20,010 tons, launched 1914) went to the bottom. The other battleship reached port in a damaged condition. This splendid work on the part of such insignificant units of the Italian fleet must have tended very greatly to reduce the moral of the Austrian seamen, and several outbreaks of mutiny have in fact been reported through neutral capitals.

Outside the Adriatic, where British and Italian naval forces have lent their gunfire wherever possible in support of the land operations, the only event of importance in the Mediterranean occurred on Jan. 20, 1918, when the *Goeben* and *Breslau* (Turkish *Sultan Selim* and *Midilli*) made a dash out of the Dardanelles—the first enterprise of the sort since they took refuge in Turkish waters in the first week of the war. Proceeding to the north of Imbros, the *Goeben* destroyed by gunfire the monitors *Raglan* and M28, after which the enemy vessels set out to return. On the way, however, both of them struck mines. The *Breslau* sank, but the *Goeben* steamed into the Dardanelles with a list of 15 degrees, finally grounding on Nagara Point. Here for several days she was submitted to the unremitting attacks of Allied aircraft. On Jan. 27 submarine E14 went into the Straits with the object of torpedoing the vessel, but was herself sunk, while aerial observation carried out the same night "established the fact that the *Goeben* was no longer ashore on Nagara Point." This remarkable vessel had once again survived apparently irretrievable disaster. Later in the

year the Germans seized practically the entire Russian Fleet in the Black Sea, but in the vicissitudes of revolution and counter-revolution the material strength and value of this force had been reduced considerably. The losses inflicted upon Austria more than compensated for Germany's gain in this direction. Nothing has happened in the Baltic, where German supremacy is undisturbed, but in April seven British submarines (four "E" class and three "C" class) were blown up off Helsingfors to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The example was not followed by the Russian naval authorities. In the extreme north, on the Murman Peninsula, the Germans, by political intrigues with Russia and Finland, practically obtained possession of the ice-free port of Kola, which it was intended to use as a U-boat base outside the North Sea barrages. Allied sea-power completely frustrated this move, and the disputed points, including Archangel, are now in the joint naval and military occupation of the Allies.

Principal Warship Losses.

In continuation of the list given on page 696 of the ALMANACK for 1918.

Batt. = Battleship; Ar. Cr. = Armoured Cruiser; Cr. = Cruiser; Mon. = Monitor; Ar. Li. = Armed Liner; Aux. = Auxiliary; T.B.D. = Destroyer; O.T.S. = On Transport Service. Sloops and large minesweepers are included among auxiliaries.

Date.	Type.	Name.	How lost.
British.			
—.11.17	Mon.	Not stated	T. by sub. in Med., 26 lost.
—.11.17	T.B.D.	,,	T. by sub. in Med., 7 lost.
12.12.17	T.B.D.	,,	Collision, 2 lost.
—.12.17	Aux.	Stephen Furness	T. by sub., 101 lost.
12.12.17	T.B.D.	Partridge	Convoy raid, N. Sea.
16.12.17	Aux.	Arbutus	T. by sub., 9 lost.
—.12.17	Aux.	Grive	T. by sub., no cas.
22.12.17	T.B.D.	Not stated	T. by sub. or mined in N. Sea on convoy duties.
22.12.17	T.B.D.	,,	
22.12.17	T.B.D.	,,	
30.12.17	T.B.D.	,,	T. by sub. in Med.
31.12.17	Aux.	Osmanieh	Mined in Med., 199 lost.
9. 1.18	T.B.D.	Racoon	Stranded N. Ireland, all lost.
12. 1.18	T.B.D.	Not stated	Stranded N. Scotland, 1 man saved.
12. 1.18	T.B.D.	,,	
20. 1.18	Mon.	Raglan	By Goeben in Med.
20. 1.18	Mon.	M. 28	,, ,,
20. 1.18	Aux.	Mechanician	T. by sub. in Channel, 13 lost.
21. 1.18	Aux.	Louvain	T. by sub. in Med., 224 lost.
8. 2.18	T.B.D.	Boxer	Collision, 1 lost.
1. 3.18	Ar. Li.	Calgarian	T. by sub. N. Ireland, 48 lost.
22. 3.18	Aux.	Not stated	Mined, 66 lost.
23. 3.18	T.B.D.	,,	Collision, 2 lost.
27. 3.18	T.B.D.	,,	Mined, 41 lost.
28. 3.18	Aux.	Tithonus	T. by sub., 4 lost.
1. 4.18	T.B.D.	Not stated	Collision, no cas.
23. 4.18	T.B.D.	North Star	In attack on Zeebrugge.
25. 4.18	Aux.	Cowslip	T. by sub., 6 lost.
1. 5.18	Aux.	Not stated	Mined, 26 lost.
6. 5.18	Aux.	,,	T. by sub., 15 lost.
14. 5.18	T.B.D.	,,	T. by sub., 2 lost.
23. 5.18	Ar. Li.	Moldavia	T. by sub., O.T.S., 56 lost.
31. 5.18	T.B.D.	Not stated	Collision, no cas.
5. 6.18	Aux.	,,	T. by sub., 7 lost.
13. 6.18	Ar. Li.	Patia	T. by sub., 26 lost.
16. 7.18	Aux.	Not stated	T. by sub., 12 saved.
23. 7.18	Ar. Li.	Marmora	T. by sub., 10 lost.
24. 7.18	T.B.D.	Not stated	Stranded and sank, 13 lost.
2. 8.18	T.B.D.	,,	Mined, 97 lost.
2. 8.18	T.B.D.	,,	,,
6. 8.18	T.B.D.	,,	T. by sub. after collision, 7 lost.
15. 8.18	T.B.D.	,,	Mined, 28 lost.
15. 8.18	T.B.D.	,,	,,
8. 9.18	T.B.D.	,,	Collision, no cas.
12. 9.18	Aux.	,,	T. by sub., 58 lost.
16. 9.18	Mon.	,,	Internal explosion, 77 lost.
6.10.18	Ar. Li.	Otranto	Collision, O.T.S., 431 lost.
French.			
14.12.17	Ar. Cr.	Chateaurenault	T. by sub., O.T.S., 10 lost.
13.12.17	Ar. Li.	Paris II.	In Gulf of Avalia.
—. 1.18	Aux.	Drome	Mined.
7. 8.18	Ar. Cr.	Dupetit Thouars	T. by sub. in Atlantic, 13 lost.
United States.			
5.11.17	Aux.	Alcedo	T. by sub., 21 lost.
19.11.17	T.B.D.	Chauncey	Collision, 21 lost.
6.12.18	T.B.D.	Jacob Jones	T. by sub. in Channel, 43 saved.
19. 7.18	Ar. Cr.	San Diego	Mined off New York.
—. 7.18	Aux.	Westover	T. by sub.
—.—.18	Aux.	Cyclops	Given up as lost.
Italian.			
—. 7.18	Cr.	Partenope	T. by sub., O.T.S.
Japanese.			
12. 7.18	Batt.	Kawachi	Internal explosion.
Russian.			
27.11.18	T.B.D.	Bditelnyi	Mined in Baltic.
—. 3.18	Ar. Cr.	Aml. Makharoff	Mined.
—.—.18	Batt.	Svobodnaya Rossia	(Formerly Ekaterina II.) Sunk in civil strife.

Any attempt to detail the enemy's losses would be hopeless. Such of the important ones as are known are mentioned in the foregoing account of the naval operations; but it may be added that well over a hundred of the enemy's small craft have come to grief in the British minefields surrounding the Bight of Heligoland. The First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in America, on October 12, 1918, stated that the British Navy had lost 230 warships of all classes—more than twice as many as the rest of the Allies—and, in addition, 455 auxiliary vessels of the minesweeping and trawler types.

The Submarine War, 1914–1918.

THE following summary is taken from a Report issued by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

From the outbreak of war to the end of 1917, British shipyards produced 3,031,555 tons, while enemy vessels captured added 780,000 tons. A total of 3,811,555 tons has therefore to be deducted from the 7,079,492 tons lost, leaving a net wastage for this country of 3,267,937 tons.

In the memorandum the world position at the end of 1917 is thus summarised :

	British. Tons.	Foreign. Tons.	World. Tons.
Losses	7,079,492	4,748,080	12,827,572
Gains :			
New construction	3,031,555	3,574,720	6,606,275
Enemy tonnage captured	780,000	1,809,000	2,589,000
Total gains	3,811,555	5,383,720	9,195,275
Net loss (World)	—	—	2,632,297

LOSSES AND GAINS.

Detailed figures of losses and output are given in the following tables :

UNITED KINGDOM AND WORLD'S MERCHANT TONNAGE LOST THROUGH ENEMY ACTION AND MARINE RISKS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR :

1914.	United Kingdom. Gross tons.	Foreign. Gross tons.	Total for World. Gross tons.
Aug. and Sept.	314,000	85,947	399,947*
4th Quarter	154,728	126,688	281,416
1915.			
1st Quarter	215,905	104,542	320,447
2nd ,,	223,676	156,743	380,419
3rd ,,	356,659	172,822	529,481
4th ,,	307,139	187,234	494,373
1916.			
1st Quarter	325,237	198,958	524,195
2nd ,,	270,690	251,599	522,289
3rd ,,	284,358	307,681	592,039
4th ,,	617,563	541,780	1,159,343
1917.			
1st Quarter	911,840	707,533	1,619,373
2nd ,,	1,361,870	875,064	2,236,934
3rd ,,	952,938	541,535	1,494,473
4th ,,	782,889	489,954	1,272,843
Totals	7,079,492	4,748,080	11,827,572

LOSSES IN 1918 (JAN. TO SEPT.).

	United Kingdom. Gross tons.	Foreign* Gross tons.	Total for World. Gross tons.
1st Quarter	697,590	449,330	1,146,920
2nd ,,	630,506	332,864	963,370
3rd ,,	510,551	381,995	892,546
In October	83,952	93,582	177,534

* This figure includes 182,829 gross tonnage interned in enemy ports.

OUTPUT OF MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE WORLD (EXCLUDING ENEMY COUNTRIES) SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

	United Kingdom. Gross tons.	Foreign. Gross tons.	Total for World. Gross tons.
1914.			
Aug. and Sept.	253,290	337,310	1,012,920
4th Quarter	422,320		
1915.			
1st Quarter	266,267	551,081	1,202,000
2nd ,,	146,870		
3rd ,,	145,070		
4th ,,	92,712		
1916.			
1st Quarter	95,566	1,146,448	1,668,000
2nd ,,	107,693		
3rd ,,	124,961		
4th ,,	213,332		
1917.			
1st Quarter	246,239	282,200	528,439
2nd ,,	249,331	377,109	626,440
3rd ,,	248,283	368,170	616,453
4th ,,	429,621	512,402	932,023
Totals	3,031,555	3,574,720	6,606,275

The tonnage completed in the U.K. yards during the ten months, Jan. to Oct. 1918, was 1,310,741.

ENEMY TONNAGE CAPTURED AND BROUGHT INTO SERVICE BY UNITED KINGDOM AND BY ALLIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

1914.	United Kingdom Gross tons.	Allies. Gross tons.	Total. Gross tons.
Aug. and Sept.	725,500	453,000	1,178,500
4th Quarter	28,000	5,000	33,000
1915.			
1st Quarter	5,000	1,000	6,000
2nd ,,	500	500	1,000
3rd ,,	3,500	6,000	9,500
4th ,,	2,500	—	2,500
1916.			
1st Quarter	—	241,000	241,000
2nd ,,	3,500	8,000	11,500
3rd ,,	—	47,500	47,500
4th ,,	—	—	—
1917.			
1st Quarter	—	—	—
2nd ,,	7,000	702,500	709,500
3rd ,,	4,500	266,500	271,000
4th ,,	—	78,000	78,000
Totals	780,000	1,809,000	2,589,000

The aggregate world losses of shipping through enemy action and marine risks from the outbreak of war to the end of 1917 amounted to no less than 11,827,572 tons, of which 7,079,492 tons were British. From this total has, however, to be deducted (*a*) new construction and (*b*) enemy tonnage captured, amounting to 9,195,275. Hence the net world loss at the end of 1917 was 2,632,297 tons. Up to 30 Sept., 1918, the gross tonnage of the U.K. ships lost was 8,946,000. This has been made good to the extent of 5,443,000 gross tons, leaving a net deficit of 3,503,000 gross tons. The last date on which a British ship, or ship of other nationality, was sunk by enemy submarine action was in the Mediterranean on the 2nd November, 1918.

THE development of aeronautics during 1918 was, as in the past three years, on purely military lines. All the resources of the country, both scientific and industrial, were employed in war work. Immense advances were made in the construction both of planes and engines, but this side must still remain a closed book till the end of hostilities. Speaking broadly, we can note that the stability of the aeroplane has now reached a high state, if not of perfection, at least of comparative safety. Engines, too, of much higher power and less proportionate weight have been developed, until we are now approaching the ideal of 1 lb. weight per horse-power. Speed, climb, and lifting power have been improved, but in these there is still room for progress, which is certain to be made. It is a fact that the war has developed the aeroplane; and though at present it is merely an engine of destruction, the time, we may hope, is not far distant when the air will be the chief medium of transit and transport, and the aeroplane, the child of the Titanic struggle, will become as great a boon to the human race as the railway or the steamship.

Looking back on the past year, we have to note the increase in the size of planes and engines for weight-carrying purposes. Double and even quadruple engines have been found practicable, and machines like the Caproni (Italian) and Handley-Page (British), now used for military raids, will easily form the basis of a commercial type in times of peace. That distance is no deterrent has been proved by the journey of a Handley-Page from England to Constantinople, and by the trip of two ordinary military machines to Egypt. The Alps form no barrier, for they have been conquered several times without mishap. Experts have little doubt that even the Atlantic can be crossed, and business men are now preparing for the commercial developments which are bound to come once peace has been proclaimed.

These developments, past and future, have been made possible by the co-ordination of the British Air Service. The Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, acting in close co-operation with the Royal Aircraft Establishment, the National Physical Laboratory, and the technical departments of the Royal Air Force and the Admiralty, have been incessantly dealing with experimental work and with investigations carried out on full-scale machines at the experimental stations. The experiments, also, at the National Physical Laboratory have ranged over the whole field of practical aeronautics, whilst the Royal Aircraft Factory and the manufacturers constructing machines for the Government have all added their quota to the progress which has undoubtedly been accomplished. Calculations carried out from various enemy machines have proved that neither in performance nor strength are the German equal to the British. The best German biplane is acknowledged to be the Halberstadt. A complete two-seater of this type, captured at Villers-Bocage on June 9 last, examined by the Technical Department (Aircraft Production) of the Ministry of Munitions, proved to be well and strongly built and its general behaviour in the air good. It could not, however, be considered stable, and its climb and speed were poor, judged by British standards. It took 9 min. 25 sec. to climb to 5,000 ft., 24 min. 30 sec. to 10,000 ft., 51 min. 55 sec. to 14,000 ft., and 64 min. 40 sec. to 14,800 ft., its greatest height. At 10,000 ft. its speed was 97 miles an hour with the 180-h.p. Mercédès engine making 1,385 revolutions a minute. These performances are far inferior to several British types, details of which cannot be given.

As a military arm the aeroplane has proved invaluable. Its value to our forces was rendered more comprehensive by the reorganisation of the Air Service through the co-ordination of the two separate wings, naval and military, in one Air Force, and under centralised direction both in the matter of construction and command. It was found expedient also to create the Independent Air Force for the purpose of bombing raids chiefly into the enemy country. This is a separate command, with an individual policy and requirements, though it is of course subservient to the strategy of the supreme command.

The work of the Independent Air Force in carrying the war into the enemy country, and incidentally in taking reprisal for the bombing raids on England by the Germans, has had a most remarkable effect. Not merely has it had its repercussion on the fighting front, but it has been the means of putting an end to organised raids on London and the south-east counties. The Independent Air Force came into being on June 6, and between June 6 and June 11 raids were carried out on Metz-Sablon, Karthaus, and other military positions. After that the attacks developed daily, till in July of the 100 raids undertaken only four were not carried into German territory, on which 81 tons of bombs were dropped. With the aid of naval airmen on the North Sea littoral, enemy aerodromes were attacked and damaged to such an extent that the Germans had at last to construct underground hangars for their machines or to remove their aerodromes farther afield.

Some idea of the activities of the Independent Air Force may be gained from the official report for September, during which month over 178 tons of bombs were dropped on military objectives in Germany. The increasing severity of these raids is shown by the monthly weight of bombs, viz., June 66 tons, July 81 tons, August 100 tons, September 178¾ tons. The September raids were on Metz-Sablon, reaching 24, Mannheim chemical factories 6, Karlsruhe 4, Ehrang 4, Kaiserlautern 3, Saarbrücken 2, Thionville 2, Frankfurt 2, Burbach 2, Hagendange, Mainz, Rombach, Stuttgart and Treves once each. German aerodromes bombed were at Bühl, Boulay, Frescaty, Moorhange, &c.

The result of this incessant policy of offence proved the best defence of our shores against raiders. The Germans had to employ so many airmen to defend their own towns that they could spare neither the men nor machines for raiding London. Whether this theory is correct or not, the fact remains that since the Independent Air Force first went into action not a single raid has been made by German airmen on London. No doubt the improved defences of the metropolis—for at the last attempt (May 19) seven of the raiders were brought down—may be responsible for some of this immunity of London, which was so severely attacked in 1917.

In the battles of the autumn, when the Hindenburg line was breached and the Belgians began the drive east of the Yser, the aeroplane showed its value as a fighting force. Airmen flew low and engaged the enemy with machine-gun fire, attacked moving columns and transport, and blocked railways and roads by bombing. They even carried rations and ammunition to our own men beyond the reach of the ordinary

transport. The aeroplane, first used as the eyes of the Army, showed itself capable of offence in a way that a year ago would have been deemed incredible. Indeed, it was claimed by experts that it was due to our supremacy in the air that the Allies were victorious in the autumn campaign. On more than one occasion squadrons numbering from 100 to 250 bombed and machine-gunned the German troops and transport.

As might be expected, aeroplane losses on the fighting fronts were increasingly heavy during the past year. Owing to the falsity of the German official reports, it is quite impossible to give perfectly accurate figures; but taking the Allied reports, we get the following totals:—March, 1,059; April, 583; May, 1,248; June, 1,235; July, 1,179; August, 1,309; Sept., 1,142—total for seven months, 7,775, or, roughly, 1,100 a month. This total includes German, British, Italian, and French, as also a few American.

Analysing the record month of August (which also includes the raids of the Independent Air Force into Germany, and naval raids and patrols), we find that the Allies claimed 1,061 and the enemy 248. The German claim, which includes French machines, is probably below the mark, as on several days in the month there was no air report, and the British authorities acknowledged the non-return of 218 machines—187 on the Western battle front, 14 from raids into Germany, and 17 naval machines. Against the loss of 218 machines, British front airmen destroyed 509 German machines, drove down out of control 170, and brought down 2 behind our lines; the Independent Air Force destroyed 11 and drove down 3 out of control; and naval airmen destroyed 35 and drove down 20—a total of 750. On the Italian front, 66 enemy aeroplanes were destroyed (35 by British airmen), with a loss of 3 machines. French airmen and gunners destroyed or put out of action 224 German machines, the Americans 6, the Belgians 1, and the Allies on the Macedonian front 14.

The record day of air fighting was Friday, Oct. 30, when on the Western Front our airmen destroyed 64 German machines, drove down 15 more out of control, and shot down one balloon in flames. In addition two machines were destroyed on the ground. This was accomplished with the loss of 18 of our machines. This total of 64 German aeroplanes destroyed by our airmen in combats is higher by 19 than the previous record of 45 made on Sept. 16 and March 24, when the air fighting was described as "the most severe so far experienced." On the first-named date 16 of our machines were reported missing, and on the latter date 10. The new record of Oct. 30 elicted a telegram of congratulation from the King to the Air Force as their General-in-Chief.

Reverting to the question of raids, which figured so largely in last year's ALMANACK, it is pleasant to note a decrease. The following list is compiled from the official reports published in the newspapers:—

Date.	Raiders.	Killed.	Injured.	Machines brought down.
1917. Dec. 6...	25	3	11	2
,, ,, 18...16 to	20	10	70	2
1918. Jan. 28...	15	58	173	1
,, ,, 29...	15	10	10	—
,, Feb. 16...	6	11	4	—
,, ,, 17...	6	19	34	—
,, Mar. 7...	7 or 8	20	45	—
,, May 19...20 to	30	44	179	7

No attacks were made by Zeppelins upon London and the southern counties, owing, no doubt, to the risk of encountering a strong defence by aeroplanes, as well as an intensive barrage. Several attempts, however, were made on the east and north-east counties, and in one instance the enemy aircraft, according to the official report, travelled across England almost to the north-west coast. The first raid was on Hartlepool on March 13, when one airship got across the coast, killing 9 persons and injuring 22. Six houses were demolished and about 30 damaged. On the night of April 12 four Zeppelins reached the Midlands, the death roll being 5 and the injured list 15. The damage was confined to the demolition of four houses in one place. The last attempt, on Aug. 6, was made by five Zeppelins, which failed to cross the coast. One, the L70, was pursued and engaged 40 miles out at sea, and brought down in flames whilst flying at a height of 17,000 feet. The L70 was a super-Zeppelin of enormous size. Since that misadventure the Zeppelins, at the time of writing, have made no further attempt.

There remain to put on record one or two notable feats accomplished during the year. Two Italian pilots flew to Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, and succeeded in taking photographs of the German aerial stronghold. To accomplish this feat they flew 500 miles and crossed the Alps. Another notable exploit was that of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-airman, who led a squadron over Vienna and dropped pamphlets appealing to the Austrian people to put an end to the war. In America, Capt. Ruddy W. Schroeder on Sept. 18 secured the altitude record by flying to a height of 28,900 feet above sea level. He used a Bristol fighting plane with a 300-h.p. Hispano-Suiza engine. This record, verified by the Aero Club of America, is recognised by the U.S. Government.

Early in the year England lost her champion airman, Captain McCudden, V.C., after a journey across the Channel. Col. Bishop, V.C., the champion Canadian pilot, retired from active service on the front to organise the Canadian Air Force as a separate unit. His many victories were achieved while a member of the British Royal Air Force. Garros, the famous French pilot, was reported missing in the autumn.

The practicability of an aerial post after the war is universally acknowledged, and it is understood that active measures are being taken by the Government for its establishment as soon as machines and men can be released from war work. Such a service will entail the establishment of aerodromes in the vicinity of towns and cities for the despatch and landing of mails which could then be sent to the postal centre by motor cars. In this connexion there have also arisen the problems of aerial postal service to the Continent, and even across the Atlantic. Crossing the Channel to France has become a commonplace occurrence, though it is few years since Blériot showed the way. During the year thousands of cross-Channel flights have been made without mishap. The King and Queen of the Belgians were brought across in this way to a function in London, whilst Cabinet Ministers including Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill have flown from one country to the other on State business. As to the trans-Atlantic flight aviators are merely waiting the end of the war to win the £10,000 prize offered for the first man to perform the feat.

THAT wars would be too expensive to permit of indulgence in them is a theory the experience of four and a quarter years of war has destroyed totally. Belligerents issue paper currency and pile up national debts without the slightest of qualms. It is so easy to issue promissory notes of which the redemption dates years ahead. And with the rise in the cost of living (the British Labour Department estimates the war increase at 116 per cent.) the figures of war finance have different ratios according as the statistician regards them in the light of pre-war or the present or the future value of £1. The figures that follow are mostly in terms of millions, hundreds and even thousands of millions—figures that the human mind cannot imagine in extent. Most of the money represented in the cyphers has been wasted economically, and the additional labour that will be necessary to help replace it can hardly be estimated.

UNITED KINGDOM.

For the year ended April, 1919, Mr. Bonar Law estimated the cost of war to this country would be £2,972,197,000. He proposed to raise £842,050,000 by taxation, and the balance (in Votes of Credit of £2,550,000,000) by Loans. The method of borrowing has remained almost constant throughout the year.

National War Bonds (bearer or registered) at 5 per cent. issued at par in multiples of £5, repayable in five, seven and ten years at 102, 103 and 105 per cent., and a 4 per cent. issue free from tax deduction, have provided most of the funds required. The amounts taken up weekly have varied from £9,562,390 of 3 May, 1918, upwards. The sales in the first six months (Oct.–Apr.) amounted to £635,000,000. Various means have been adopted to popularise the investments. Newspaper advertisements, public meetings, posters, postmarks and display weeks, tank tours, big gun weeks—all have been tried with success. The first £1,000,000,000 in the bond issue was reached by 17 Aug., 1918, and the idea is to keep up an average of not less than £25,000,000 weekly. The total issue on 12 Oct., 1918, was £1,181,000,000. When first issued the *Frankfurter Zeitung* referred to the bonds as "a mere provisional measure to check a disastrous increase in the floating debt." On 30 Sept., 1918, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the issue of the bonds would continue as the means for financing the war until the end.

War Savings Certificates (15s. 6d. deposited entitles a cash payment of £1 at end of five years, free from any taxation) have been continued. The W.S.C. have lately been purchased by the affixing of special 6d. stamps to cards. The number of certificates issued has grown from 123,227,977 on 13 Oct., 1917, to over £250,000,000 in Oct., 1918.

Treasury Bills at 3½ per cent. for three and six months have proved popular with the big institutions. The rate was reduced from 4¼ per cent. to 4 per cent. on 27 Dec., 1917, and to 3½ per cent. on 14 Feb., 1918. The Bills are referred to generally as the Floating Debt, and have been turned over in large sums. The total current on 12 Oct., 1918, was £1,118,387,000, and the difference between the amounts falling due and newly issued for the week ended that date was an addition of £4,185,000. A large turnover has taken place weekly. For that of 1 June, 1918, £79,136,000 were repaid and £92,233,000 taken up, the balance of Bills outstanding then being £1,005,587,000. To meet unprovided for demands, *i.e.*, when both revenue and public lending have not sufficed, the Bank of England has been called upon to aid.

Currency Notes.—The £1 and 10s. notes are to all intents and purposes loans to the Government without interest. The amount in circulation has grown from £189,944,338½ on 7 Oct., 1917, to £282,275,297½ on 9 Oct., 1918. The gold reserve kept for them has remained at the low figure of £28,500,000. Mr. Bonar Law's cheque duty increase of 1d. that came into force 1 Sept., 1918, was expected by some to be followed by a considerable increase in paper currency. The Bank of England has remained the chief reservoir of the gold bullion in the country, and there has been a gradual increase in its holding throughout the year. On 31 Oct., 1917, the gold held totalled £56,025,691, and the notes in circulation reached £42,400,340. On 9 Oct., 1918, the gold figure was £73,109,006, and the notes in circulation £62,796,035. The gold and note issues were thus £101,609,006 and £345,071,332—exclusive of small issues by private and Scotch and Irish bankers.

Exchange Rates.—We have had to buy heavily abroad, but we have maintained our position in the neutral markets. The value of the paper £ has depreciated, but nothing to the extent of that of the German mark. The percentage decreases between the rates of July, 1914, and 30 Sept., 1918, compare thus :—

	Mark.		£
Denmark	43·46	.....	9·48
Holland	45·91	.....	16·24
Norway	43·46	.....	12·45
Sweden	49·37	.....	19·61
Switzerland	45·11	.....	13·17

Thanks to the assistance of the U.S.A. Government, the value of the British £ in America has been at only a slight discount for a very considerable period at 4·76, as compared with a pre-war 4·84.

National Debt.—It is not an easy matter to get an exact statement of the National Debt. By making due allowances for the working of the Depreciation Fund on the 5 per cent. loan (amounts bought back by the Government in the open market to maintain price) and cancellations on account of bonds returned in payment of Duties and Levies, the figures for 21 Sept., 1918, were :—

National War Bonds	£1,103,490,218
War Savings Certificates	236,362,569
Treasury Bills	1,093,404,000
Other temporary borrowing	328,832,604
Total	£2,762,089,391
Debts incurred but not yet funded	1,248,105,174
Funded Debt	2,959,436,455
Total	£6,969,631,020

Reckoning 4 per cent. as the average paid on what is practically seven thousand million pounds, the cost in interest is £280,000,000 annually.

Premium Bonds.—Following a press agitation, a Committee was appointed to consider the suggestion of a form of lottery bond to encourage war investment by the masses. No other Government has instituted that kind of borrowing

during the present war. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 15 Nov., 1917. The report against the issue of any form of lottery bond was issued on 19 Jan., 1918.

Dominions.—All the British Dominions are financing their own Expeditionary Forces.

ABROAD.

U.S.A.

Since April, 1917, when the U.S.A. entered the war, the financial help rendered can hardly be praised highly enough. The burden of financing the war had fallen heavily upon the United Kingdom, and the relief afforded by the U.S.A. was very acceptable. How fully the U.S.A. have entered into the struggle is shown from the following internal loans :—

Issued.	Dollars Accepted.	Rate per cent.
May, 1917	2,000,000,000	3½
October, 1917	3,808,766,150	4
	(4,617,532,300 offered.)	
April, 1918	4,176,516,850	4¼
October, 1918	6,000,000,000	4¼

Also, War Savings Stamps have been on sale. In eight months (Dec., 1917–July, 1918) $486,752,592 were contributed in small sums out of $2,000,000,000 authorised. Up to the end of August, 1918, the U.S.A. Government had loaned (in addition to the loans raised from the investing public in America) £745,000,000 to the British, and £1,418,400,000 to the other Allied Governments. (The U.K. had up to this time lent £1,610,500,000 to the other Allied Governments, including Russia; whilst Japan had advanced £118,600,000 to France, Great Britain and Russia.)

FRANCE.

Four loans have been raised during the war :—

Issued.	Amount in Francs.	Rate per cent.	Issue Price.
November, 1915	15,130,000,000	5	88·0
October, 1916	11,307,000,000	5	88·75
November, 1917	10,276,000,000	4	69·20
October, 1918	In issue	4	70·80

National Defence Bonds have been issued side by side with the big loans as a means for raising money at other times. The Bank of France has financed the State to a considerable extent. The note issue has been extraordinary :—

	1 Jan., 1918.	10 Oct., 1918.
	£	£
Gold in hand	132,736,630	136,086,480
Gold abroad	81,484,320	Unchanged.
Notes	911,564,920	1,221,589,760
Advances to State	500,000,000	736,000,000

The Exchange Rates with London have improved, in favour of France, from, per £—

28 Dec., 1917 ..... 27·19 francs
to 16 Oct., 1918 ..... 26·08 ,,

The Finance Minister's declared intention is : "to ask all the contributive forces of the country to furnish their maximum effort."

GERMANY.

Eighth and ninth War Loans were issued on 18 Mar.–18 April, and 23 Sept.–23 Oct., 1918. The same rate (5 per cent.) has been maintained throughout war borrowing. There has not been any increase in the permanent direct taxation since August, 1914. The result of the new 1918 indirect taxes is estimated at £200,000,000 annually. Pre-war taxation produced £150,000,000. Total proceeds are thus £350,000,000—hardly 50 per cent. of the taxation requirements. The Imperial Bank has gradually increased its gold holding. Comparative figures are—

	7 Dec., 1917.	7 Oct., 1918.
Gold	£120,234,000	£127,368,950
Own Notes	£534,552,000	£789,902,450

Exchange rates have been at a big discount—

	Pre-war.	11 Oct., 1918.
Berne	123·45	72·00
Stockholm	89·00	47·75
Copenhagen	88·88	53·25
Christiania	88·88	51·50

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria.—8th War Loan ("The Last") issued May–June, 1918, had £230,520,000 subscriptions. Last published figures of the State Bank (Dec., 1917) showed note circulation of Kronen 18,440,000,000, with a gold basis of 1·6 per cent.

Russia.—State Debts were annulled by decree on 8 Feb., 1918. British Government, following lead of France, declined to honour any more Russian State bond coupons after 27 Mar., 1918. It is known that the finances of Russia are sadly disorganised.

WARTIME WEALTH.—From assessments made on April 30 last by the Inland Revenue Commissioners there are more people enjoying incomes over £5,000 in wartime than in 1914. A comparison is appended :—

	1914-15. Persons.
£3,000 to £5,000	15,524
£5,000 to £10,000	9,404
£10,000 to £15,000	2,561
£15,000 to £20,000	1,034
£20,000 to £25,000	537
£25,000 to £35,000	495
£35,000 to £45,000	229
£45,000 to £50,000	85
£50,000 to £55,000	61
£55,000 to £65,000	75
£65,000 to £75,000	47
£75,000 to £100,000	69
£100,000	90
	30,211

with an aggregate income of £244,169,134.

	1916-17. Persons.
£3,000 to £5,000	14,463
£5,000 to £10,000	9,847
£10,000 to £15,000	2,579
£15,000 to £20,000	1,084
£20,000 to £25,000	606
£25,000 to £30,000	326
£30,000 to £40,000	330
£40,000 to £50,000	163
£50,000 to £75,000	161
£75,000 to £100,000	69
£100,000	95
	29,723

with an aggregate income of £347,257,124.

The Cost of the War to the United Kingdom.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the following figures show how the cost of the war has grown and is likely to grow until demobilisation after Peace is completed. The ultimate allocation of the cost of the war between the whole of the belligerents will depend upon the nature of the victory gained by the Allies. One suggestion has been made that the whole of the world's war and rebuilding costs be turned into an international currency. The following figures refer *only* to the United Kingdom. Every other country in the world, neutral as well as belligerent, has been called upon to meet additional charges consequent upon the war.

YEAR 1914-5.

Votes of Credit :—

1914.	£
Aug. 6	100,000,000
Nov. 25	225,000,000
1915.	
Mar. 1	37,000,000
Total	£362,000,000
Average cost per day	£1,500,000

YEAR 1915-6.

Votes of Credit :—

1915.	£
Mar. 1	250,000,000
June 15	250,000,000
July 20	150,000,000
Sept. 15	250,000,000
Nov. 11	400,000,000
1916.	
Feb. 21	120,000,000
Total	£1,420,000,000
Average cost per day	£3,890,000

YEAR 1916-7.

Votes of Credit :—

1916.	£
Feb. 21	300,000,000
May 23	300,000,000
July 24	450,000,000
Oct. 11	300,000,000
Dec. 14	400,000,000
1917.	
Feb. 12	200,000,000
Mar. 15	60,000,000
Total	£2,010,000,000
Average cost per day	£5,510,000

Official figures (given June 25, 1917) for nine weeks, Oct. 8-Dec. 9, 1916, as cost per day £5,714,000

YEAR 1917-8.

Votes of Credit :—

1917.	£
Feb. 12	350,000,000
May 9	500,000,000
July 24	650,000,000
Oct. 30	400,000,000
Dec. 12	550,000,000
Total	£2,450,000,000

Official for year, average cost per day £6,557,000

Six months to Sept. 30, 1917, average per day £6,648,000

63 days' average to Dec. 1, 1917 £6,794,000

245 " " " £6,686,000

71 " " to Feb. 9, 1918 £6,107,000

Amount due by Allies £1,332,000,000

Total of Votes of Credit to March, 1918 £6,242,000,000

YEAR 1918-9.

Votes of Credit :—

1918.	£
March 2	600,000,000
June 18	500,000,000
Aug. 1	700,000,000
Estimated additions	750,000,000
Budget figure—Total	£2,550,000,000
Average cost per day	£6,986,000

Official daily expenditure for 69 days to June 8, 1918 £6,848,000

Total of Votes of Credit to March, 1919 £8,792,000,000

Average cost in Votes of Credit (exclusive of amounts raised by taxation) £5,175,000

For every six months the war continues the actual increase in National Debt will be £1,250,000,000. At 5 per cent. per annum the cost to the country in interest alone will be an additional £62,500,000 every half-year. By end of March, 1919, on a 5 per cent. basis the United Kingdom will be paying £439,600,000 interest on its war borrowings, and the principal owing will not be reduced thereby. A reasonable Sinking Fund would mean an additional £200,000,000 yearly. Whether the United Kingdom will have to shoulder the whole of this debt has yet to be seen—at present it appears a fearful burden for the next few decades to bear. Other countries are piling up similar debts, and Germany will have enough to pay her own interest on internal loans without a war indemnity. If the cost of reparation and loss due to the war is to be levied on Germany, centuries will pass before the debt is paid in full. When the war is finished pensions will have to be paid, and large sums will be necessary in the transition period, whilst transfers are made from war to peace work.

THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: For Conspicuous Bravery; Instituted 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin . . . , 10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George . . . . . 10 *April*, 1869
Liugard, William . . . 10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert . . . . . 7 *February*, 1870
Maling, Christopher 10 *March*, 1869
Northcroft, Wm. Henry 1910
Preece, George . . . . . 10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard . . 13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry . . . . . 29 *June*, 1869

Labour under War Conditions.

WHILST it has been fashionable to criticise the number of labour disputes during the past year, the praise that is due to the great majority of men and women war workers for their sacrificing and strenuous attention to duties on what has become known as the Home Front must not be forgotten. Food distribution, increased cost of living, unfair incidence in wages, the worries of loved ones in the danger zone—each sufficient to try the proverbial temper of a saint—have helped to create a general feeling of dissatisfaction; but in spite of every drawback the fighting-line — air, land, sea—has been kept bountifully supplied with material of every description. Truly, "Labour has delivered the goods." Points of outstanding interest have been as follows :—

Unrest.—Most of the disputes have been on the subject of wages. The Ministry of Munitions gave certain workers a 12½ per cent. war bonus during 1917. Agitation carried the demand into practically every trade that could be considered as on munitions. And the extension is still in progress. The outstanding disputes were the embargo, railway, textile, and shop stewards.

A misunderstanding led to engineers in the Midlands during July becoming afraid that they had been enlisted under a system of industrial conscription, and an embargo was placed upon any transfer from one employer to another. Over 35,000 men were idle for some time, and the trade union executives were ignored by the strikers. A special Committee was set up by the Government to enquire into the grievances.

A big railway dispute was narrowly averted in September. The trade union leaders had secured a further 5*s.* weekly (making total war increase £1 10*s.*) from the companies, but certain men wanted the original demand of 10*s.* conceded. At least 25,000 men were idle, and railway services were disorganised. The General Secretary (Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.) of the National Union of Railwaymen struggled hard to get work resumed, and in disgust resigned his post. Happily, he was prevailed upon to resume his duties.

The textile workers were dissatisfied with the arrangements of their own Central Cotton Control Board, and for a week 100,000 employees were idle. A Government Committee was appointed to settle the causes of the dispute.

Shop stewards have again been responsible directly and indirectly for many strikes. The S.S. movement might be productive for good. Certainly, a representative elected from the workpeople in a business is better informed of the actual conditions of employment than the delegates at a far-away chief office of a trade union.

The disputes have occurred mainly in the shipbuilding, mining, engineering and building industries. The Clyde is unfortunately associated with much of the labour trouble, like South Wales has in the past. Comparative figures of disputes are :—

Year.	Disputes.	Days lost.
1916	581	2,599,800
1917	688	5,599,800
1918 (Jan.-Sept.) ...	960	4,329,100

Wages.—Official figures show an increase of 11*6* per cent. in the cost of living during the war. Naturally, workpeople have expected to receive, even if they did not earn, more wages. In the meantime the soldier and the sailor faced the terrors of war at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day under strict discipline. Employers have been inclined to give war bonuses, but workpeople want increased wages—it will be easier after the war to drop a war bonus than reduce an increased wage. The tendency (voiced by Lord Leverhulme) is towards more leisure for the workman. The summary of wages increase is as follows :—

Year.	Workpeople.	Weekly increase.
1916	3,593,000	£637,000
1917	4,690,000	2,183,000
1918 (Jan.-Sept.)	5,393,000	1,847,400

This is an average of 7*s.* weekly per head; there were other increases that are not recorded as within the definition of labour—*i.e.* clerks, etc.

Conferences.—The year has been a full one on war matters. The power of labour as an organised body of opinion is growing, and is tardily being recognised. Something like five million workers are organised in the trade unions, and when their leaders speak in the name of Labour the numerical strength must be realised. Generally, Labour has been solid on the crushing of the Prussian Military Autocracy. Its ideal for the future is a League of Nations. Labour is putting forward about 400 candidates in the coming General Election, and its leaders have hopes eventually of a Labour Government. Political and trade union agitation for better conditions of employment are confused. Many trade unionists belong to the old parties.

Whitley Committee.—Five reports have now been issued. The theory is that disputes will be prevented if the masters and men in each industry (as a whole and in individual workshops) meet in conference and thrash out difficulties face to face and in private. Up to September eleven industrial councils had been established to deal with domestic arrangements within their respective industries on the lines suggested by the Whitley Committee, and working in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour.

In October, 1918, the Whitley Committee made its final report with: "Our recommendations have the effect of conferring upon the Joint Industrial Councils, and through them upon the several industries, a large measure of self-government." Unfortunately for the Councils, the younger men in the advanced schools of labour want the full measure of self-government without the presence of the employer, and with these Bolshevist (lately Syndicalist) theories in view the Councils will not be happily established in all trades.

Women.—The agitation for equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, is coming to a head. On piece work there has been little difference. On day work the women have usually been paid less than the men. London omnibus women led the way in getting equal pay—11,000 women were on strike with this object in August.

Future.—Unemployment has been at almost zero during the war. With demobilisation, fresh labour difficulties will arise. How far reconstruction will be carried to solve questions of employment has yet to be seen. If the trade of Great Britain is to maintain its old place in the trade of the world there must be a contented body of Labour.

DURING the past twelve months women have continued to take a very active share in war work. The corps already in existence have increased their numbers, and new organisations have been formed. The V.A.D. of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has extended its work enormously, and new hospitals have been opened in various parts of the country. The urgent demand for workers has resulted in a large increase in the number of part-time ones now accepted. Not only have the members been engaged in nursing the men on active service, but they have also done much for those who are discharged as helpless. The Red Cross uniform is to be found in the Star and Garter Home for disabled soldiers and sailors, in St. Dunstan's Hostel for those who have been blinded in the war, and in the hospitals for shell shock cases. The historic "Bishop's Palace" at Fulham, the residence of the Bishop of London, is now a hospital staffed by the Red Cross. The work abroad has grown in proportion to that at home. The *Women's Royal Naval Service*, started just at the end of 1917, has become one of the most useful of the various organisations. Its members have released a number of men of various naval ranks and ratings for more strenuous work, the women undertaking the lighter branches. The "service" consists of "mobile" and "immobile" women. The former are liable to be sent anywhere in the United Kingdom, but the latter continue to live at home, and are employed locally. The uniform is dark blue, and of quite a naval appearance. The work undertaken by the members covers a wide area. A large number do clerical and accountant work, others are in the household branch; there is a garage section, a postal branch, a signal branch, and a very large technical branch. The service is a strict one, and is kept up to a high standard of efficiency. There are officers, chief section leaders, section leaders, and ratings. The popular *W.A.A.C.* have during the year changed their name, and are now known as Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, Her Majesty having become their head. Their work has extended very much. Large numbers are engaged on work in France, and they have enabled many thousands of men to be released from the Base and to take their place in the firing line. Their work comprises practically every form of employment ever undertaken by a soldier that is of a non-combatant nature. There has during the year been a great demand for cooks to enrol in the corps, and there was a good response. There is a very large clerical branch as well as a domestic one; there are many engaged as tailors and shoemakers. There is a telephone and postal service, also a motor transport service. Some women are working as unskilled hands, but the large majority are skilled workers. The care of the graves of the men who have been killed in France is in the hands of this corps. There is a section of girl gardeners whose work it is. The khaki uniform of the Q.M.A.A.C. is now a familiar object in all parts of England and in many parts of France. Some have lost their lives on "Active Service."

The Navy and Army Canteen Board has done much useful work during the year. In the spring their work was increasing so rapidly an urgent appeal was made for more women to join up. This met with a ready response, and various canteens all over the country are staffed and entirely managed by the workers of the Board. While some are engaged in towns, others are right in the heart of the big camps in the country. A neat khaki uniform is worn by the workers. The *Women's Royal Flying Corps*, one of the latest organisations, is doing useful work, and has interested many girls who, while anxious to do "war work," wished for an active life. The members do not fly, as some suppose from the title; their object is, as with several other branches of women's work, to release men for the more strenuous parts. A large and important section of the corps is that of the motor bicycles (with side cars). The girl drivers are already well known in London streets for their nerve and skill in driving. The *Women's Legion*, one of the corps to be started in the early days of the war, has continued to do useful work. Motor driving has been the chief feature of this corp. The *Women's Land Army* has gone on steadily increasing its numbers. It is to a large extent to the work of this corps that we are indebted for so much of our home-grown food. The women have been engaged winter and summer alike on the land and in the farm-yard. Even the British farmer, who at first did not look kindly on the "Land Lassie," has had to confess that their work in rearing the young animals has been wonderfully successful. The care of the stocks has proved itself a women's special sphere. The driving of motor tractors has been quite the most up-to-date work that has fallen to women. They have received special instruction before starting on their ploughing. A school has been inaugurated for teaching them, and both tractor and driver have been very successful. While thinking of the open-air war worker we must not forget those who are doing their "bit" at the Remount Stables, and a very important "bit" it has been. Other women are engaged in work where horses play an important part—*e.g.*, the drivers of the Royal Mails. Many of those who are now driving the familiar red cart have been accustomed to their own horses in pre-war days, and have chosen this form of war work. The *Women Police* have increased in numbers. They have received numerous applications for their services from munition factories in all parts of the country, and wherever they work they have been welcomed by the employers. The women workers in the munition and aeroplane factories have increased in number, and by their labour the output of material has been enormous. In every branch of work at home, as the men have been called up, women have replaced them. One of the latest instances of this is the employment of women dust-"men" by borough councils. They have been found very satisfactory, although a larger number are required to do the work than when men were engaged. Women have recently entered (or started to train) for professions that hitherto have been left to men. The architectural profession has now opened its doors to admit women. Several of the large general hospitals now admit them as students, and numbers have already taken advantage of the co-education offered to them. There are quite a number now training to become qualified dentists. Dental mechanics has already become a woman's work, and many are engaged studying for the opticians' examination. In the majority of cases where women have been engaged on war work, they have given satisfaction, and the nation can look back with pride upon the work its women have done.

ALTHOUGH overshadowed to some extent by the proceedings of the Imperial War Cabinet, the Imperial War Conference, which met in June and July last year, arrived at many important decisions, and made considerable progress in preparing to face the great problems of peace, the immediate task set before the members. The oversea delegates to the Conference were Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. A. Meighen, the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Major-Gen. S. C. Newburn, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell (representing Canada), Mr. W. M. Hughes, and Mr. J. Cook (representing Australia), Mr. W. F. Massey, and Sir Joseph Ward (representing New Zealand), Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts and the Hon. H. Burton (representing South Africa), Mr. W. F. Lloyd (representing Newfoundland), and Mr. L. S. Montagu, M.P., the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha (representing India). Mr. Walter Long, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided over the meetings, which were held at the Colonial Office, and other members attended when their departments were concerned in the discussions, among them being Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Albert Stanley, Dr. Addison, Mr. Hewins, Mr. Clynes, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Joseph Maclay, Mr. Illingworth, Lord Finlay and Sir George Cave. The Prime Minister addressed the delegates before the Conference opened.

A great part of the proceedings was of a highly confidential character, which could not be made public until after the war. A report of such of the discussions and resolutions as would not reveal information of service to the enemy was published after the conclusion of the Conference, and thus it is possible to outline many of the decisions reached. One of the most important subjects reviewed was that of the control of raw materials, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that it is necessary to secure, for the British Empire and the belligerent Allies, the command of certain essential raw materials in order to enable them to repair the effects of the war as soon as possible, and to safeguard their industrial requirements. The opinion was expressed that the Governments of the British Empire should make such arrangements among themselves as would ensure that essential raw materials, produced within the Empire, should be available for these purposes, and should arrange with the Allied countries to utilise for the same ends essential raw materials produced in those countries. It was also resolved that the various Governments of the different parts of the Empire should take such action as was expedient to enable these objects to be fully carried out. To assist the Governments in determining their action in this respect a Committee was appointed which reported to the Conference before its conclusion, though its recommendations were not made public, but were communicated to the various Governments in order to ascertain their views on the appropriate action to be taken in the matter. It was further agreed that the needs and the resources of the Allies in respect of the raw materials dealt with by the Committee should be ascertained.

Another important subject considered was that of shipping. The Conference accepted, in principle, the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board composed of representatives of the shipping and trading interests of the different parts of the Empire, to deal with freight rates, and the development of steamship services and harbours. A Committee was set up to frame a detailed scheme for such a Board, and to consider the best machinery for promoting Imperial communications to the fullest advantage. The time at the disposal of the Committee was not long enough to deal adequately with the matter, but they made recommendations, which were adopted by the Conference, to the effect that, in order to maintain satisfactorily the connexions, and to encourage commercial and industrial relations between the different countries of the British Empire, shipping on the principal routes should be brought under review by an inter-Imperial Board, and that the Imperial Investigation Board should be appointed with power to enquire into and report on all matters connected with ocean freights and facilities, and on all matters connected with the development and improvement of the sea communications between the different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and type of ships, and the capacities of harbours. It was added that the Board, in addition to representatives of the Governments concerned, should include persons with expert knowledge of the problems involved, including representatives of the shipping and trading interests.

The Conference agreed to the immediate establishment of a "Military Demobilisation Committee of the British Empire" to consist of representatives of the military authorities of the Dominions and Colonies and of the War Office, India Office, and Ministry of Shipping, to consider all military questions of demobilisation affecting the various Governments concerned. They urged that the question of replacing the present dual system of appeal by the constitution of one Imperial Court of Appeal, demanded the prompt consideration of the Imperial Government, and suggested that the Lord Chancellor should prepare and circulate to the various Governments, as soon as possible, a memorandum of such proposals, as in the opinion of the Imperial Government were practicable for that purpose, with a view to decision at the next Imperial Conference. The opinion was expressed, in another resolution, that the development which has taken place in the relations between the United Kingdom and the Dominions necessitated a change in administrative arrangements, and in the channels of communication between the Governments such as would bring them more directly in touch with each other, the Imperial War Cabinet being invited to give immediate consideration to the creation of suitable machinery for this purpose.

Against the view of South Africa, and without the support of Canada, the Conference considered that legislation should be passed throughout the Empire, restricting, for a period after the war, as far as was possible, the naturalisation of citizens of present enemy countries, as well as the acquisition by them of any form of political rights, or any land or mining privileges. With a view to securing uniformity of policy and action throughout the Empire with regard to naturalisation, the Conference recommended that a special Conference, representative of all parts of the Empire, should be held at the earliest practicable date to examine and report upon any question connected with nationality or naturalisation that might be raised, and upon any suggested amendments of the existing law.

FOR some time the nation has displayed almost as much energy in preparing for peace as it has done in carrying on war. The preparations were commenced at least three years ago, though it was not until the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Administration that the work was centralised and a special department set up to deal with the multitude of problems that must necessarily arise upon the conclusion of hostilities. In the Premiership of Mr. Asquith reconstruction was referred to a Committee of Ministers of the Crown, with a small secretariat attached. After the present Government took office there was a period of about three months during which the sub-committees of the original Cabinet Committee continued their work, but in the spring of 1917 a new authority was created, of which the Prime Minister became chairman and Mr. E. S. Montagu vice-chairman and executive head, the special inquiries already in operation being pursued and additional bodies instituted. A few months later, in July, 1917, the Government decided that the task was of sufficient importance to warrant the creation of a Ministry of Reconstruction, which should remain in existence for the duration of the war and for a further short period.

The functions of the new department, of which Dr. Addison was appointed chief, and which commenced its existence a month later, were to consider and advise upon the problems arising out of the war and requiring to be dealt with upon its termination, and to institute and conduct such inquiries, prepare such schemes, and make such recommendations as were deemed desirable; in other words, it was to be mainly advisory and not executive. The department was divided into a number of branches dealing with particular questions, and an influential committee, representative of all the leading interests concerned in reconstruction, was appointed to advise the Minister. At the beginning of last year close upon a hundred commissions and committees were hard at work examining such matters as trade development, scientific and industrial research, the varied aspects of demobilisation, education, housing, agriculture, and the conditions of employment. Investigations were even made into the exact definition of the term "the duration of the war," upon the precise meaning of which innumerable contracts of all descriptions depended. With the many new inquiries instituted week by week a vast amount of information has already been secured to assist in the administration of the country when the time comes for resuming its normal life.

Of the several bodies invited to look into the development of trade after the war the most important was that which was set up to consider the nation's commercial and industrial policy. This committee, over which Lord Balfour of Burleigh presided, presented its final report during 1918, and recommended Government action to promote and safeguard industries on which other and larger branches of important national production depended, and Government assistance to industries which are important for maintaining the kingdom's industrial position, but which are unable to develop themselves by reason of undue foreign competition or other causes. They proposed that efforts should be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions, the Colonies and India for the development of their economical relations with the Mother Country, and, subject to agreement with the Allies, urged the refusal for a time of trading facilities to enemy countries on the same unrestricted terms as before the war or on terms equal to those accorded to Allies or neutrals.

While the majority of the Committee did not regard as expedient a general tariff covering the whole range of imports into the United Kingdom, they considered that producers were entitled to protection against "dumping" and the introduction of "sweated" goods, and recommended Government action on the lines adopted by Canada. "Key" industries, the Committee contended, should be maintained at all hazards, while in other industries protection, by means of customs duties or Government help in other forms, should be provided only for reasons of national safety, or on the general ground that no industry of real importance should be allowed to be weakened by foreign competition or brought to any extent under alien control. They recommended that preferential treatment should be accorded to the Oversea Dominions and Possessions in any customs duties imposed in the the Mother Country, consideration being given to other forms of Imperial preference. To obviate any danger from this policy the establishment of an independent Board to examine all applications for State assistance and advise the Government as to the nature of the help to be given was suggested.

Another important proposal made by the Committee was that the present prohibition of the importation of goods of enemy origin should be continued, subject to licence in exceptional cases, for at least twelve months after peace. They also recommend that the British Empire and the Allies should adopt a policy of joint control of the export of certain important materials which will be required for the restoration of their industries. It was suggested that it will be necessary to continue for a period after the war some part of the control of home and foreign trade imposed during hostilities in order to secure adequate supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials and their fair distribution, but they considered that these restrictive measures should be kept within the narrowest possible limits and removed as soon as possible.

In an interim report, the Committee expressed the view that any general prohibition of exports to enemy countries and any continuance of the system of rationing neutral countries were impracticable and inexpedient. The Paris resolutions could be carried into effect if a policy of joint control of certain important commodities were agreed upon by the Allies for the transitional period. Priority to the British Empire and the Allies should be secured, but only materials mainly derived from those countries should be affected. Export except under licence of articles deemed expedient should be prohibited, specified articles being controlled, as well as others of which there may be danger of shortage. The Committee added that negotiations with the Allies should be entered into in order to adopt joint measures regarding selected commodities.

Coming to specified articles, the Committee declared that a policy of restriction, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, should be applied to cotton yarn, wool tops, worsted, mohair, and alpaca yarns. It was believed that immediately after the war the output of yarns

could be absorbed in the United Kingdom and Allied countries, regard being had especially to the requirements of France. Prohibition of coal exports was not recommended, but as regards wool the Committee considered that joint measures should be devised with the Dominions to secure control of their whole output. Control of Indian jute and cotton and Egyptian cotton was also suggested.

In the exercise of right of priority, it was held, regard must be had to the imperative necessity of encouraging the general export trade of the country, and in regard to certain raw materials the supply of which is likely to be insufficient for world requirements the Committee saw serious objections to the joint purchase on behalf of the respective Governments of supplies available. The Committee were strongly of opinion that this course should be adopted only in the last resort, and were convinced that there should be as little interference as possible with the normal agencies of private trading.

A number of departmental committees were also nominated to consider the after-war position of the textile, engineering, iron and steel, and electrical trades. The recommendations of these bodies included the removal of the Government control of industries as soon as possible, the formation of a new Board of Trade Department for commerce and industry, a system of preference within the Empire, legislation against "dumping," the marking of all goods of foreign origin "Not British," the admission to this country of raw materials duty free, the harmonisation of the patent laws throughout the Empire, and the prohibition of Conference arrangements between British shipowners and enemies for a period of three years after the war. The Committees also proposed that the Allies should be invited to consider the imposition of an additional duty or surtax over and above their normal duties to be levied solely against the products of enemy countries and to be subject to progressive diminution, Great Britain imposing a duty equal to this surtax.

The problems of demobilisation were divided among a number of committees, one of which, appointed to advise as to the arrangements to be made for disbanding civil war workers, issued an interim report recently. The Committee dealt mainly with munition workers, the number of whom they estimated at nearly eight million. The employment of the majority of these would cease with the end of the war, and the Government were recommended to take steps to assist those discharged to return to their former or other employment. It was proposed that as soon as there was a reasonable prospect of peace the Local Advisory Committees and the Employment Exchanges should ascertain where workers were likely to be required immediately on the termination of the war, and what the demands of individual factories were likely to be. The details of this scheme should be worked out by the Ministry of Labour, care being taken that the assistance of trade unions should be secured.

The Committee also suggested that arrangements should be made in connexion with the termination of Government contracts whereby munition workers should receive a fortnight's notice or a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice, and that steps should be taken by the Departments concerned to encourage Government Departments, public or semi-public bodies, and private employers to place post-war contracts in advance, the contracts being arranged, if necessary, at provisional prices to be adjusted later according to revised estimates of the cost of labour, materials, and other things, or, as an alternative, on a profit basis. Similar measures should be taken by the Department of Overseas Trade through their Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attachés abroad. The Government should have in readiness before the end of the war further schemes to meet the possibility of any local or general unemployment which may prove to be more than of a temporary nature.

With regard to questions of employment, the most notable inquiry concerned the relations between employers and employed, the result of which was a proposal to form Councils in each trade in order to secure the review by both sides affected of those relations with a view to their improvement. The Government adopted the plan, and considerable progress has already been made in establishing these bodies of representatives of both sides, some of them having already been called upon to settle threatened disputes in particular industries.

Various suggestions to increase our home-grown food supplies in the interest of national security were made by the Agricultural Policy Committee after an investigation extending over nearly two years. They came to the conclusion that in any future crisis like the war the nation must be wholly independent of overseas supplies of corn, potatoes or dairy produce, and less dependent on overseas supplies of meat than hitherto. Urging that the principles of the Corn Production Act should be embodied in a permanent statute, the Committee declared that unless this were done there could be no hope of the people of the United Kingdom becoming emancipated from dependence on overseas supplies of foodstuffs or of the increase of our rural population. Greater facilities for purchase by smallholders were recommended, and the utilisation of deer forests suitable for agriculture and forestry. The procedure in respect of loans, it was urged, should be cheapened and simplified, and short-term credit provided through co-operative trading societies and farmers' central trading boards, and the Committee proposed that deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank should be made available for use by central trading boards.

Of the many other problems dealt with at the request of the new Ministry, that of education was the most important. A strong plea was made by a representative committee for a reconstruction of many of the conditions of daily life in order that the workers might have fuller opportunities to satisfy the craving for knowledge and a finer life. They recommended, therefore, that the maximum legal working day should not be more than eight hours, that overtime should be reduced to a minimum, and that regular night work should be prohibited except when essential. In order to do away with the effects of monotonous work, the Committee proposed that alternative forms of employment should be encouraged. They also urged an extension to the wage earners of the custom among salaried workers of payment during holidays, emphasised the vital necessity of a comprehensive scheme of housing reform, and as an aid towards reconstruction in the conditions of village life recommended the provision of a hall under public control in every village.

THE TURF.

SPORT was restricted to horse-racing during the past year, that is so far as concerned organised competition. With the youth of the nation engaged in more serious effort, such games as football, and cricket were not of the serious character of pre-war times. Athletics were confined to school and military circles, while rowing was at an entire standstill. Indoor games, such as boxing and billiards, were principally displays by professionals. It is recognised, however, that racing in England must, for the sake of the breed, be kept going, and so it was to a limited extent. In Ireland there was very little restriction, and not a few English owners sent their studs across the Channel.

The outstanding feature of the abbreviated racing season of 1918 was the remarkable success of the Manton stable, presided over by Alec Taylor. All the classic races, except the One Thousand Guineas, were secured by that establishment, as well as the Cesarewitch and several other valuable stakes. In the early part of the season a little racing took place at Birmingham, Dunstall Park, Gatwick, Haydock Park, Lewes, Lingfield, Manchester, Stockton, Windsor and Worcester, but after the end of May the Government represented to the Stewards of the Jockey Club that war transport entailed such demands on the railway service that racing at places other than Newmarket would be out of the question. From that time it was generally conceded that racing was conducted, not so much as a sport, but as a vital adjunct of the national industry of horse breeding, and the facilities for the public to be present were cut down most severely.

Nothing of great importance has to be chronicled concerning the outstanding meetings, but the doings at Newmarket were both interesting and valuable. The first gathering was in the middle of April, at the Craven meeting, when Lord Durham's br. c. Callander raised hopes, which were scarcely realised afterwards, by defeating Scatwell, who had retired into winter quarters with the reputation of being the best two-year-old, and six others for the Column Produce Stakes (£758). But the most interesting event at the meeting was the Severals Stakes (£427) for three-year-olds over the Rous Course (5 fur.). This was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's b. c. Syndrian, by Sunder—Polkerris, who subsequently firmly established himself as a champion sprinter. Not in the first three was Lady James Douglas's Gainsborough, a colt that was destined during the next few months to make equine history. A hard bay, by Bayardo—Rosedrop, the horse had been generally voted as one of the handsomest and most truly formed two-year-olds, but he was backward then. In the Two Thousand Guineas (£5,100), decided on May 1, both Polyscope, a horse trained by S. Loates, and very highly tried, and Scatwell were better favourites than Gainsborough, who started at 4 to 1 in a field of thirteen. He was ridden by J. Childs (who rode him in all his races) and won by a length and a half from Major Astor's Blink, also trained at Manton, Rockavage being another six lengths away. This was the first classic race ever won by a lady owner in her own name. Two days later Lord Derby won the One Thousand Guineas (£4,100), with Ferry, a bay filly by Swynford—Gondolette, ridden by a colonial jockey, B. Carslake. The latter, who had been discharged or invalided out of the army, subsequently proved one of the finest horsemen of the day, his firmness in handling horses of an uncertain temperament being one of the features of his riding. Behind Ferry, whose victory was so little anticipated that she started at 50 to 1, was the Manton trained My Dear (belonging to Mr. Cox, who under the assumed name of Mr. Fairie, won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby the previous season with Gay Crusader), and Benevente. The last named, a brilliant performer as a two-year-old, was generally accepted as the best of her sex and age, but she went wrong during this race, and afterwards developing waywardness was never again of much account. Subsequent running proved that Ferry's success was a pronounced "fluke."

Such an impression was caused by Gainsborough in the Two Thousand Guineas that, when he formed one of a field of thirteen for the New Derby (£4,000) on June 4, 13 to 8 was the best price obtainable about him, and he won by a length and a half from Blink, Sir W. J. Tatem's (afterwards Lord Glanely) chestnut Treclare being third. Only two horses opposed Gainsborough for the Newmarket Gold Cup (£960) at Newmarket Second Extra Meeting in June, and over the two-mile course he beat Planet by half a length, although giving away 3 lbs. of the weight-for-age allowance, in order to permit of Childs riding. The colt's next appearance was in the September Stakes (the substitute St. Leger), (£3,350), over a mile and three-quarters. There were five runners, and 11 to 4 was laid on Gainsborough, who won easily by three lengths from My Dear, with Prince Chimay another four lengths away, Zinovia being fourth and Ferry a long way last. It was an extraordinary circumstance that the first three were all trained at Manton (such a thing had never happened in connexion with the St. Leger) whilst it was the second year in succession that Taylor had turned out the winners of the three colts' classics, and Lady Douglas became the first lady owner to secure the three events. Gainsborough's three-year-old career was destined to end badly, however, for in the Jockey Club Stakes (£4,343) on Oct. 3, with 11 to 2 laid on his chance, he was unaccountably beaten a length by Prince Chimay, who was receiving 3 lbs. Subsequent running of Prince Chimay with My Dear proved that that form must have been all wrong, and a few days after the Jockey Club Stakes it was found that Gainsborough was suffering with a high temperature. The probability is that at his best he was well ahead of all the three-year-olds in a very fine season.

There is no getting away from the fact that My Dear was the best of the three-year-old fillies, and she improved so much as the season advanced, that hopes were entertained that at four years she may hold her own with the colts. A bay, by Beppo—Silesia, she started the season by running second to Ferry for the One Thousand Guineas. She was the heroine of a most sensational race for the Oaks (£3,400), for which she started favourite at 3 to 1, but was beaten a length by Mrs. Arthur James's Stony Ford, Ferry and Silver Bullet running a dead heat behind the pair. Donoghue, who was on My Dear, lodged an objection against J. H. Martin, the rider of Stony Ford, for bumping and boring, and this being upheld, My Dear got the race. There is no doubt, however, that on that afternoon Stony Ford was a very good filly, though probably the mile and a half was quite as far as she cared to gallop. My Dear next

carried off the Midsummer Stakes (£470) in July, Freesia (received 14 lbs.) and Violinist (received 11 lbs., favourite), being second and third, beaten six lengths and four lengths. After running second to Gainsborough for the September Stakes Mr. Cox's filly beat Roideur (received 14 lbs.), Ferry (received 1 lb.), Scatwell (received 14 lbs.), and Jessin (received 26 lbs.) in a Triennial in October. The Champion Stakes (£950) was her next outing, and with odds of 11 to 10 laid on, she finished the mile and a half three lengths and half a length ahead of the four-year-olds Dansellon and Diadem (who were eased), Prince Chimay, the other runner, being beaten off. This victory was followed by an easy one two days later in the Lowther Stakes (£490). My Dear, like Gainsborough, was trained by Taylor, and was ridden in all her races by Donoghue.

With the season so drastically curtailed the older horses had not many opportunities, but some smart performances were accomplished by Diadem, Phalaris, and Hainault. In the Bretby Handicap (£342), at the First Spring Meeting, over 6 furlongs, the first-named gave lumps of weight to horses of all ages, and in Whit-week, at Manchester, she repeated the performance in the Salford Borough Handicap (£925), Irish Elegance, a very smart three-year-old sprinter, who finished third, being in receipt of 38 lbs. Perhaps that was the best performance of Lord d'Abernon's mare. Lord Derby's Hainault scored his first success of the year at Stockton in April, carrying off the Spring Handicap of a mile and a half (£216) from nine opponents, with the welter of 9 st. 3 lb., giving weight all round, and although he ran several times without actually hitting the mark he invariably put up a very fine performance. The five-year-old Phalaris stamped himself as the greatest sprinter of the season. In the Abingdon Plate (£177), in May, he conceded Syndrian 18 lbs. for the two years between them, and won by half a length. That was over a mile, as was the June Stakes (£580) at the First Extra Meeting, in which he beat Planet (received 2 lbs.), Bapaume (received 24 lbs.) and Brown Prince (received 2 lbs.). In the Lanwades Plate (£177), over 7 furlongs, at the Second July, he, with 10 st. 1 lb. up, won from eight opponents. Phalaris won all his races smoothly.

The two year-olds, at first thought to be of high class, turned out to be only an average lot. The best were probably Bruff Bridge, by Bridge of Earn, dam by Lesterlin, Buchan by Sunstar—Hamoaze, Polygnotus by Polymelus—Ornamental, Monte Faro by Fariman—Craggy, Paper Money by Greenback—Epping Rose, Dominion by Polymelus—Osyrua, and Stefan the Great by The Tetrarch—Perfect Peach. Up to the end of October Bruff Bridge won four races out of six. In the May Plate (£290) at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, he beat twelve opponents very easily, of whom Propagation and Dame Eve were the best. In the Somerville Stakes (£412) at the Second Spring Meeting, he defeated thirteen opponents, and won by half a length from Propagation (received 5 lb.), Coryphee (received 8 lb.) being third. In winning the New Coventry Stakes (£1,550) in June he beat three good ones in Monte Faro, Dominion and Galloper Light amongst others, but only got home by a neck, and a fortnight later was beaten in the Exeter Stakes by the colt by Cicero—Signorinetta, who was in receipt of 8 lb. Dominion was third. Bruff Bridge made amends by winning the Rous Memorial Stakes (£887) in October, but he had little to beat. In the Middle Park Plate he could only finish behind Stefan the Great (who in his only previous outing had won a Triennial in which he beat nothing of high class), Knight of Blyth, Dominion and Lord Basil. There may have been something amiss with Bruff Bridge, for he was not backed as though fancied.

Buchan won the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes (£537) at Newmarket Second Spring Meeting from a dozen opponents, of whom the best were, perhaps, Viceroy and Beckhampton, and opposed only by Starshot and Splendid Spur carried off the July Stakes (£1,200) by a short head. Buchan also won the Chesterfield Stakes (£1,067), beating Dominion by a head after a bumping finish, which led to an objection that was over-ruled; but in the Clearwell Stakes at the end of October he was only third to Glacier filly (received 12 lb.) and Silonyx (received 9 lb.). By the end of October Polygnotus had won four races out of six. He ran nowhere behind Monte Faro in the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, but at Newmarket during Whitsun week secured the Northern Two-Year-Old Stakes from seven opponents very easily. At Newmarket in September he was fourth to Alliance (received 10 lb.). Roseway (received 2 lb.), and Queen of the Ballet (received 15 lb.), for the Barton Mills Nursery. A very easy win over Silonyx, Manilardo and two others in the Boscawen (Post) Stakes (£500) followed, supplemented by a success in a big field which included Valley, Fainne Geal colt, Pourboire and Pretty Missie (many of them good winners) in the Suffolk Nursery (£702). The colt then won the Prendergast Stakes (£960) from several useful juveniles, to all of whom he was conceding weight. That sums up the most important two-year-old form, and from it one might draw the deduction that Stefan the Great was as good, perhaps better, than any of them.

For the fifth year in succession the list of the winning jockeys was headed by Steve Donoghue, who had 270 mounts and rode 66 winners. The Australian, B. Carslake, was second with 204 mounts and 42 winners, and F. Fox was third with 252 mounts and 30 winners. In connection with winning owners the feature was that the first four in the list all trained at Manton. They were Lady James Douglas, 2 winners of 5 races, value £14,735; Mr. S. B. Joel, 9 winners, 21 races, value £9,761; Mr. W. M. Catzalet, 5 winners, 12 races, value £9,416; Lord Derby, 7 winners, 11 races, value £7,450. Once more Alec Taylor was the leading trainer. He prepared the winners of all the classic races (except the One Thousand), the Princess of Wales Stakes, the Jockey Club Stakes, the Newmarket Gold Cup, the Jockey Club Cup, and the Cesarewitch. He sent out 14 horses that between them secured 33 races of the value of £36,629. The Hon. George Lambton came second with 14 winners, 22½ races, £11,768; and Sam Loates was third with 9 winners, 9½ races, £9,765. Lady James Douglas was the most successful breeder of blood stock, 6 from her stud winning 9 races of the value of £15,980. Her colt Gainsborough secured 4 races worth £13,410, and the next two most successful horses of the year were Prince Chimay, 3 races, £5,968, and My Dear, 5 races, £5,702. Of the sires, Bayardo (dead), 6 winners, 8 races, value £15,650; Polymelus, 14 winners, 23 races, £12,198; Sunstar, 13 winners, 16 races, £10,575, did best.

[During the war some of the prohibitions hereinafter referred to have been temporarily relaxed: particulars to be obtained from the several central or local authorities.]

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard.....	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.	11 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1 Jan. to 9 June.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9 June.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.	20 Apr. to 12 Aug.†
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muirfowl."	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11 Jan. to 19 Sept.
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

† Subject to variation in various counties; *e.g.*, Tyrone, 1 Apr. to 12 Aug.; Dublin, 1 Mar. to 20 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5*s.* and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scoot.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulterneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonebatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
‡Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
‡Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	‡Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	‡Razorbill.	Widgeon.
‡Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Hoopoe.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
Kingfisher.	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10*s.*, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in

1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 12 August.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire†‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to ,, **	,, ,,
Wye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to ,,
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
Tamar & Plym, Usk, Ribble, Weart	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	,, to ,,	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	,, to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Eden‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	24 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge	,, ,,	,, to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	,, ,,
Dwyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt. (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	§1 Nov. to ,,	,, §§

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. || Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. †† East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

Net-fishing for salmon is prohibited in England and Wales from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday. This has been varied by conservancy boards in most districts, and extended to 48 hours, with certain changes in the hour of commencement.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale, Brora, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith, Urr	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. IRELAND. The close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days, but many variations have been made, which it is impossible to specify in detail here; the following list shows the general close-time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different. The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, &c., within the respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 29 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head to	Do.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Waterville	Lamb Head to	16 July to 31 Dec.	15 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Killarney	Bray Head to	1 Aug. to 16 Jan.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	20 July to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	11 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	19 Aug. to 29 Feb.	10 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	21 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine	Downhill to	30 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush to	30 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	13 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	Do.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, commencing 6 a.m. Saturday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct. to 1 Feb.:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 29 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 29 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 29 Feb.
*Seiont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway; Norfolk ‡‡	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	2 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Camel, Fowey §§	
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron, *Severn, Towy, ‖	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent & Bela §	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 29 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

‡‡ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 20 Sept. to 25 Jan.

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny; and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:—

Estuary of Suir	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.
Tralee Bay	1 Mar. to 30 Sept.
Galway Bay and Carlingford Lough	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.
Strangford Lough	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2 April to 30 Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays	1 May to 31 May.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 86.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	R. Hay Morant, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester.
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle-on-Tyne.
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (*see* p. 721).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *c* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cuthsh	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English which are plentiful from July to December.

Metropolitan Water Board, 1918–19.

(*For list of Officials, see Government and Public Offices, p.* 209.)

Members, 66. The Fourth Board go out of office on June 1, 1919.
Area, 558 square miles.
Charges, Domestic, 5 per cent. on rateable value.
Net Water Rental (Approximate), £2,953,570.
Capital Debt of Board on April 1, 1918—£49,878,455; interest, £1,546,914.
Population supplied (Estimated), 6,783,303.
No. of Services, 1,131,200.
Storage, 1,982 acres; total capacity in million gallons, 12,907.
Supply, Annual, 94,431 million gallons; average daily, 259 million gallons.

Constitution.—The Metropolitan Water Board came into existence in 1903 under the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1902.

The fourth Board was elected in June, 1913. In view of the war, the Local Government Board postponed the triennial appointment of a new Board for another year.

There are on the fourth Board 14 original members of the Board first appointed in 1903.

Area.—The County distribution of the Board's statutory area is as follows:—

	sq. miles.	acres.
London	116	576
Essex	107	56
Hertford	22	556
Kent	159	82
Middlesex	97	431
Surrey	55	160
Total	558	1,861

Capital Debt.—The capital debt of the Board as at April 1, 1918, was:—

		Interest.
(*i*) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock	£6,060,165	£181,805
(*ii*) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock	£35,045,640	£1,051,369
(*iii*) Redeemable Debenture Stocks	£7,217,838	£216,910
(*iv*) Mortgage Loan	£312,000	£16,350
(*v*) Metropolitan Water Board Bills	£1,242,812	£80,480
	£49,878,455	£1,546,914

In addition to the annual interest, the Board are under obligations to pay Annuities and Rent Charges amounting to £7,900.

Sources of Supply.—The Board's supply of water is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee, gravel beds near the Thames, the Chadwell Spring—which is the beginning of the New River—and wells sunk in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent, and certain other points south of the Thames.

The Board's supply (direct and in bulk to adjacent undertakings) during the year was 94,431 million gallons, or a daily average of 258·71 million gallons. The grand total volume is equivalent to 421·5 million tons of water. The Thames furnished 58·3 per cent., the Lee 23·6 per cent., and the wells, &c., 18·1 per cent. of this total.

Population.—The total estimated population directly supplied by the Board at the close of the year was 6,783,303, representing a decrease of 4,043 during the year, or ·06 per cent. Of this total 4,408,553, or 65 per cent., reside north of the Thames, and 2,374,750, or 35 per cent., south of the river.

Daily Supply per head.—The daily average supply per head was 37·83 gallons, compared with 36·84 gallons in 1916–17.

Storage.—The effective amount of storage and subsidence reservoir capacity for unfiltered water possessed and in use by the Board at the end of the year was as follows:—

	No.	Acres.	Million gallons.
Thames Valley	31	1,026·5	7,267·5
Lee Valley	17	955·0	5,639·5
Total	48	1,981·5	12,907·0

Comparison of Works.—The following table shows at a glance the increases which have taken place under the Board in the active equipment of the waterworks since the transfer of the undertakings:—

	Before June, 1904.	At March 31, 1918.
Storage reservoirs for unfiltered water	44	48
Acreage	843	1,981·5
Capacity in million gallons	4,115·7	12,907·0
Service reservoirs for filtered water	75	86
Capacity in million gallons	244·5	310·9
Filter beds	137	172
Acreage	139	170·7
Engines	235	280
Horse-power	32,177	43,252
Miles of water pipes	5,759	6,480

STATE CONTROL OF COAL.

THE Government has now full control of the coal mines of the United Kingdom. Following upon a threatened strike in the South Wales coalfield on a question of wages, an Order in Council was made operative as from 29 Nov., 1916, giving the Board of Trade possession of the coal mines in the affected area. From one coalfield to the control of all was only a step, and after some agitation amongst the miners a further Order in Council was made on 22 Feb., 1917, to apply to all coalfields in the country. Mr. Guy Calthrop was appointed Controller.

The terms of settlement, notwithstanding long negotiations between the Government and the Mining Association and Coal Owners, have not been arrived at satisfactorily. Conditions vary in the various coalfields so much that a flat rate is not considered fair. Parliament has taken the arrangements under consideration, and basis of the compensation to the mine-owners was put in the direction of the continuance of ordinary profits as before the war. In the case of excess, about 80 per cent. of the increased profit is paid over to the State. It should be understood that the nation is not buying the coal mines—it is simply controlling them for the purpose of the war in the same manner as the railways.

All Hallows Barking by the Tower.—In this church took place the christening of William Penn, Quaker, and founder of the State of Pennsylvania. He was born "upon Great Tower Hill, on the east side, with a court adjoining to London Wall," on Oct. 14, 1644, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, and was admitted a student at Lincoln's Inn on Feb. 7, 1664–5. A tablet to his memory was erected in the church in 1911 by the Pennsylvania Society of New York (*see also* Tower of London). In All Hallows John Quincy Adams, afterwards sixth President of the United States, was married to Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of the American Consul in London, on July 26, 1797.

Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, City Road.—Contains the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston. He fled with his father to America owing to the severity of the times. To the west of the cemetery is the Friends' Burial Ground, with the grave of George Fox, the Quaker, who went to America in 1671. On the opposite side of City Road is Wesley's Chapel, and behind that the grave of John Wesley, the famous preacher, who, with his brother Charles, in 1735 undertook a mission to Georgia for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Canonbury Tower, Islington. — Washington Irving resided here; in the room said to have been used by Oliver Goldsmith.

Charterhouse.—Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, was on June 25, 1621, elected a "pensioner" or exhibitioner at Sutton's Hospital (the Charterhouse), being the second scholar placed there by Sir Edward Coke.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. — Cheyne Walk to Americans will be interesting as containing four houses where James MacNeill Whistler lived at various times. The first was No. 101; at No. 96 he painted the portraits of his mother and of Carlyle, and issued the writ for his famous libel action against Ruskin; and at No. 74 he died on July 17, 1903.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes inwrought into the stone and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Mr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the Civil War.

Cork Street.—At No. 15 lived George Peabody, who gave £500,000 for the erection of dwelling-houses for the working classes in London. His statue, in bronze, is behind the Royal Exchange.

Craven Street, Strand.—At No. 36 lived Benjamin Franklin, diplomatist and statesman, and his son William. At the bottom of Craven Street runs the Thames, and in this connexion one may recall Franklin's account of his long swim from Chelsea to Blackfriars.

Devonshire House, Bishopsgate.—The headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many important documents relating to William Penn may be seen.

George Street, Hanover Square.—At No. 24 Nathaniel Hawthorne and his family lived in lodgings for a month in 1855. Mrs. Hawthorne is buried in Kensal Green.

Hampstead.—Belmont, Rosslyn Hill, was the residence of Sir Harry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts. Later on it was tenanted by Bishop Butler, who is said to have written parts of his "Analogy of Religion" here. A tablet of encaustic ware, affixed by the Royal Society of Arts in 1897, states: "Sir Harry Vane, Statesman, lived here. Born 1612. Beheaded 1662." Hampstead Church is also worth a visit. In the octagonal porch, formerly the vestry, may be seen a bronze bas-relief to Henry Coat (1740–1800), the English iron-founder, erected in 1906 by Mr. Charles H. Morgan, an eminent American engineer, in memory of one "to whom the world is indebted for the arts of refining iron by puddling with mineral coal and of rolling metals in grooved rolls." The church contains a bust of Keats, carved by Anne Whitney, and presented by American admirers of the poet.

Honourable Artillery Headquarters, City Road.—The H.A.C. received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston.

Little Britain, Smithfield.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade. He obtained employment at Palmer's printing house in Bartholomew Close, the works, it is believed, then extending into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, where Franklin is reputed to have set type.

Pilgrim Fathers' Church, New Kent Road.—Erected principally by American subscribers in memory of the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower*.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—In 1607, Henry Hudson, the navigator who gave his name to Hudson Bay, was appointed by the Muscovy Company to command the *Hopeful* in a voyage "to discover the pole," and sail across to "the islands of spicery." On April 19, Hudson, his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

St. George's Church, Hanover Square.—Here, on Dec. 2, 1886, Theodore Roosevelt, "twenty-eight, widower, ranchman," was married to Edith Kermit Carow.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—Contains the grave of Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate.—Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. Shakespeare is believed to have been a ratepayer in the parish.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. — The parish church of the House of Commons, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. (Milton

married his second wife in St. Margaret's.) Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812-14, and was killed while leading a landing party against the Americans. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Diuwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

St. Olave's Church, Hart Street.—Contains a memorial to John Watts, President of the Council of New York before the declaration of independence; and one (removed from All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, who exported to America the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—In the south transept of the Cathedral are memorials of three men who were actually associated with the wars between England and America—(*a*) Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis, who subdued New Jersey, occupied Philadelphia, and invaded Virginia, but was compelled to surrender to Washington at Yorktown; (*b*) General Sir Isaac Brock, who commanded in Upper Canada, and received his death-wound while repelling an American invasion on the Niagara frontier; and (*c*) General Robert Ross, who commanded the expeditionary force against the United States in 1814, won the battle of Bladensburg, and captured Washington. On the left of the porch are statues of General Pakenham and General Gibbs, who were killed at the attack on New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, after peace had been signed, unknown to them. General Dundas—monument in the north transept—was one of the commissioners who arranged the capitulation at Yorktown. In the "Painters' Corner" of the crypt is buried Benjamin West, born in the United States in 1738, who came to England in 1763, and succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as second President of the Royal Academy. For forty-five years he lived and worked in No. 14, Newman Street, Oxford Street, and died there in 1820. His "Stoning of St. Stephen" hangs in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook. The crypt also contains a bronze tablet on marble in memory of Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A., the American artist.

St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn.—On the south side of the choir is buried the gallant Captain John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death by the Red Indians but for the intercession of Pocahontas. Princess Pocahontas is buried in St. George's Church, Gravesend.

St. Stephen's Church, Coleman Street.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

Southwark Cathedral.—John Harvard, who founded the great college at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the son of Robert Harvard, who kept the "Old Queen's Head" in High Street, Southwark. He was baptised in St. Saviour's (now the Cathedral) on Nov. 29, 1607. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder; and in May, 1905, Mr. J. H. Choate, American Ambassador to England, and a graduate of Harvard, unveiled the memorial window which he had presented. The window was by La Farge, of New York. The Cathedral also contains a memorial of William Emerson, "who lived and died an honest man," and from whose stock Ralph Waldo Emerson is supposed to have sprung.

Stoke Newington.—Edgar Allan Poe spent five years of his boyhood at the Manor House School, kept by the Rev. Dr. John Brausby.

Tower of London.—Of all the prisoners of the Tower perhaps none is more famous than Sir Walter Raleigh, who was first committed there in July, 1592, on account of his intrigue with Bessie Throckmorton, one of Queen Elizabeth's maids-of-honour. Here he came again, in James's day, after being condemned to death. The fruit of his many years' imprisonment in the Bloody Tower was his "History of the World"; and here he spent the last days before his execution in Old Palace Yard. William Penn was another famous Tower prisoner. The publication of his "Sandy Foundation Shaken," without licence, led to his committal to the Tower under a warrant dated December 12, 1668. While there he wrote his famous "No Cross, no Crown," and "Innocency with her Open Face." He was released from the Tower in July, 1669. In September of the following year he was, with William Mead, tried at the Old Bailey for addressing a tumultuous assembly, and acquitted, but went to gaol in default of paying a fine for refusing to take off his hat in court. A tablet has been placed in the Old Bailey in memory of the jury, who were locked up for two nights without food and fined for refusing to bring in a verdict of "Guilty" against Penn.

Westminster Abbey.—In the south-west corner of the nave is a memorial to Viscount Howe, killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, during the first expedition of that name. The monument was erected by the people of Massachusetts a few years before the province severed itself from the mother country. In the south aisle of the nave is the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America, who was hanged as a spy by Washington. His body was brought from America and buried near this monument, and the chest in which it was preserved may be seen in the Islip Chapel. The south-west corner of the nave contains a stained-glass window, presented by Mr. G. W. Childs, in memory of the poets George Herbert and William Cowper; and in the choir is a tablet to Colonel J. L. Chester, the American genealogist, who compiled many of the extant registers of the Abbey. In the north cloister lies General John Burgoyne, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces during the early part of the war. Colonel Enoch Markham is also buried there, wrapped in the colours of his old regiment, the 11th Foot, or Royal Musketeers. He fought under Wolfe, and also through the War of Independence. In the Poets' Corner is the grave of Sir Archibald Campbell, who, on the outbreak of the War of Independence, sailed as lieutenant-colonel of the Highland regiment raised by Simon Lovat, and was taken prisoner immediately on reaching Boston. Released after a year of captivity, he took his revenge by seizing Savannah with the loss of only four men.

Alcohol from the Cactus Plant.—After research work at the instance of a group of American capitalists it is announced that a practical scheme for distilling alcohol from cactus has been devised. With the crudest sort of stills the Mexicans have been manufacturing alcoholic liquors from certain forms of cactus for generations. The supply of cactus at low cost is practically inexhaustible. On the other hand, cactus is a quick-growing form of vegetation that under cultivation would renew itself in the course of about eight months, and can be grown on land that would not support anything else. There is a great future in cactus development for alcohol manufacture, alcohol being one of the materials which must be produced for manufacturing munitions and for other industrial purposes.

Anthrax from Wool.—The Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into the danger of infection by anthrax from camel-hair, goat-hair, and wool has reported that the disease can only be stopped by preventing it among animals, or by destroying the organisms in the hair or wool. The Committee estimate that at the central station which they recommend 10,000,000 lbs. of wool could be treated annually at a cost of £10,000, computed at pre-war prices.

Bears Evolved by Isolation.—Dr. Hart Merriam, in a review of the grizzly and big brown bears of North America (contributed to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington), offers further evidence of the important part played by isolation in the evolution of species. Twelve years ago he recognised eight species of grizzly and brown bears in this group; this number has now increased to eighty-six. From his collection of skins and skulls he has been able to show that no sharp dividing line exists between the grizzly and the brown bear. Another surprising result is the discovery that Admiralty Island, off South-East Alaska, is inhabited by no fewer than five distinct species of big bears, each of which is related to and representative of a species on the adjacent mainland.

Biscuits Infested by Flour-Moths.—The British Museum have published a Report by Col. W. W. O. Beveridge and Mr. Hartley Durrant on the infestation of Army biscuits by flour-moths. Eight species of beetle and four Pyralid moths were found in the tins of biscuits examined. Evidence was adduced showing that Central America is probably the original home of the *Ephestia kühniella*, the so-called Mediterranean flour-moth, and by far the most serious pest. The examination of various intact airtight tins showed that the biscuits contained therein were infested, thus indicating that the moths had gained access to them in the factory prior to packing. The temperature in the centre of the biscuit during baking was found to rise to a minimum of just above 100° C., and as it is considered that insect-eggs could not survive this temperature, it is held that the infestation of the biscuits must take place during the cooling and prior to the tins being soldered. It is suggested that screened cooled air be passed over the biscuits as soon as they are baked, so that the moths may not oviposit on them; and further, that the packed tins be punctured, heated to a lethal temperature, and then soldered up.

British Association.—The meeting of the British Association, which it was hoped would be held in Cardiff in 1918, was cancelled. Sir Arthur Evans consented to be president for another year. The council have been urged to hold a meeting in London in 1919, if it should not be possible to meet at Bournemouth.

Channel Ferry Scheme.—It was publicly announced in August that a ferry across the Channel, conveying trucks direct for use on the railways of England and France, had been developed into a proper train-ferry for both passengers and goods traffic, and the Channel was thus practically bridged. The first journey on the ferry was made on February 22. The subject has engaged the attention of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who propose to utilise Dover for ferry-steamers of deep draught, as the terminal port on the English side; but there is a suggestion of reviving an earlier idea by preferring the development of a new harbour on the French side to the improvement of either Calais or Boulogne, where the existing facilities are inadequate for the reception of the large ferry-ships. It is estimated that provision could be made for an average daily traffic of 4,000 tons in passengers and goods by a capital outlay of £6,000,000.

Cheese Mites.—Miss N. B. Eales, of the Zoology Department, University College, Reading, has made several experiments on the life-history and habits of cheese mites, which are the cause of much damage, especially to Stilton and Wensleydale cheese. She found that the mites persisted in the cheese-room from December to April, when the room is not in use, in spite of drastic cleaning methods, and that they could be carried by flies and moths. Hot water or steaming, or treatment with sulphuretted hydrogen or formalin, was useless as a means of destruction, and in one case of experiment with carbon dioxide the mites awoke after 96 hours of suspended animation. Treatment with carbon bisulphide proved very successful.

Coal Storage under Water.—Mr. G. F. Zimmer, writing in *Engineering* on the storage of coal under water, says that the method, though expensive at first, is the most economical in the long run. When experiments began about fourteen years ago, it was believed that only sea-water would preserve coal from deterioration, but it has since been shown that fresh-water is equally good. Under-water storage prevents loss of heating value, and is not accompanied by deterioration in physical properties, such as slacking. The water retained by the coal on removal is practically only that held by adhesion or capillarity. The first large plant of this kind was installed at Chicago, where 14,000 tons of coal are stored under water; and since then the largest installation has been erected by the Duquesne Light Company at Pittsburg, consisting of a pit 800 ft. long, 150 ft. wide, and 25 ft. 6 in. deep, with the sides sloping at 45°. The capacity is 100,000 tons of coal. Coal recovered from the battleship *Maine*, after fourteen years' submergence, showed on analysis to have suffered only 1·9 per cent. deterioration.

Constitution of the Sun.—Dr. A. Riccò, of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Catania University, published in *Scientia* a summary of our knowledge of the constitution of the sun. The high temperature and pressure existing there are so much above those obtainable in a laboratory that it is impossible to ascertain what their effects on the properties of matter are likely to be. Little doubt exists that the temperature of the interior exceeds 7000° C., and is well above

the critical temperature of the substances of which the sun is composed. As a consequence, those substances should be in the gaseous state; but under the enormous pressure to which they are subjected their molecules are so close together that the properties of the gases must be similar to those of liquids, or even solids, as known from laboratory experiments.

Electric Ships and Coal Saving.—About the middle of last year the first electrically propelled merchant vessel constructed in a British yard, and the largest electric ship in the world, left a north-eastern port on her maiden voyage. It was designed on the Ljungstrom turbo-electric system already adopted on a number of small foreign merchant vessels, by which steam turbines drive the electric motors that actually operate the propeller. The mechanism is controlled from a switchboard similar to that in an electric power station. The advantages claimed for the turbo-electric system are coal economy and increased cargo space. Tests carried out in the foreign vessels show a low fuel consumption, while it is estimated that the British ship, 6,400 tons, will accommodate from 8 to 10 per cent. more cargo than an ordinary steamer of the same size.

Fish-Tail Inscriptions.—Some curious markings on the tail of the fish known as *Holocanthus semicirculatis*, a widely distributed species in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, were described by Mr. T. Regan at a meeting of the Zoological Society by means of photographs. The markings resembled old Arabic characters for "There is no God but Allah," and "A warning sent from Allah," and when they were recognised at Zanzibar, where the fish had been originally sold for a penny, there was tremendous excitement, and the price rose to 5,000 rupees. The fish has been preserved, and photographs have been sent to London.

Fruit Preservation.—Dr. S. A. Kapadra has made an improvement in the Lawton method of preserving perishable foodstuffs. The objection to the earlier method was the use of carbon monoxide, which formed an explosive mixture, for which Dr Kapadra substituted carbon dioxide and nitrogen, with only a trace of oxygen. Salted fish which was kept in the preserving chamber for six weeks appeared to be in the same condition as when introduced. Eggs preserved for twenty weeks could be afterwards boiled without the shell cracking, as if new-laid. Australian apples kept for five weeks were found to be as good as at first, and the rottenness from some of the specimens had not spread to the neighbouring sound fruit. Raspberries after a fortnight of the same treatment were as fresh as when the experiment started, and they retained this freshness for four days after leaving the preserving chamber, thus allowing time for the fruit to be marketed.

Gibraltar Straits Tunnel.—The French Society of Civil Engineers, having theoretically disposed of the difficulties attending the construction of the Channel Tunnel, have been considering a similar scheme for the Straits of Gibraltar, which shall unite the railway systems of Europe and Africa. The depth of the sea in the Straits of Gibraltar would make it necessary to cut the tunnel at a depth of about 840 metres, starting at Tarifa, west of Gibraltar, on the Spanish side, and ending on the Moroccan Coast, a distance of 16 miles. The cost of construction is estimated at £10,000,000, but another £4,000,000 would be necessary for port improvements. M. Henri Bressler, who puts forward the scheme, looks to the day when it will be possible to travel from London to Cape Town entirely by rail.

Glacier Movement Intermittent.—Professor Mercanton, in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, discusses the result of recent investigations on Alpine glaciers, systematic work on which was begun nearly forty years ago, although the main advances and retreats of the principal glaciers have been known for three centuries. Recent investigations show that the volume and length of a glacier can to a certain extent vary independently, viz., that the ice can move down a valley from the more expanded glacier snow basin at its head at an intermittent rate, so that a belt near the end may be swelling up into a wide mound, thus increasing the actual volume of ice, while the end itself is in retreat.

Ice Pressure and Compressed Air.—Compressed air has been successfully tried in countering the ice pressure against the dam across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Iowa. The thrust of the ice against the gates was estimated at 3·7 tons per linear foot, and by using a steam jet a line of clear water 3in. wide was made at the back of each gate. But the work was slow, and a simpler method had to be devised. The experiment of introducing compressed air behind the gates in order to keep the water in motion was tried, and it was found that with less than 2 cubit feet of free air per minute an area 20ft. in diameter could be kept clear. The air, introduced at a depth of 18ft. below the surface, carried the warmer water from below to the top, keeping up a continuous circulation which prevented the ice from forming.

Insect Pests in Ceylon.—A firm footing in Ceylon has now been acquired by the insect pest known as *Icerya purchasi*. It is found to be especially destructive to citrus trees, but it may be found on the grape, rose, pomegranate, castor, mulberry, apple, peach, apricot, fig, walnut, pepper, and potato. The Government of India has taken measures to prevent the pest entering that country. The United States of America, in view of the damage done to the orange groves, sent an investigator to Australia, the original home of the pest, and he brought back a number of small red and black ladybird beetles, which dealt effectively with the *Icerya* when introduced into California.

Irish Caves.—The third report of the Committee for the Exploration of Irish Caves deals with Castlepook Cave, County Cork, which was excavated by the late Mr. R. J. Ussher. The deposits on the floor consist of decomposed limestone and stalagmite, and sand and local stones brought in by running water. The cave seems to have been too damp to be inhabited by man, but the remains in the lowest layer on the floor show that it was first frequented by a large variety of the brown bear, and afterwards, as shown by the remains on the second layer, became the haunt of spotted hyenas. These animals introduced an enormous number of bones of the reindeer and some young individuals of the mammoth. Remains of the Scandinavian lemming and of a new species related to the Arctic lemming were also discovered. Later deposits showed the bones and teeth of domesticated animals, which appear to have been introduced partly by foxes and partly by accidental falls. Dr. Scharff, who describes the mammalian

remains, points to the importance of the discovery of the cave hyena in Ireland, and the interest of the proof that it was a contemporary of the reindeer.

Lighthouses on the Great Barrier Reef.—Mr. J. F. Rambotham, the Director of Lighthouses to the Australian Commonwealth, gave to the Liverpool Engineering Society an account of the lights erected between the Great Barrier Reef and the east coast of Queensland in recent years. The foundations differ for each light, which is of 1,500 candle power, and visible thirteen miles away. The Aga system of unattended lights was adopted. Acetylene dissolved in acetone at ten atmospheres pressure is used, and the supply lasts one year. A pilot flame is always burning, and the lights are turned on and off by a sun valve, so delicately constructed that it has been known to bring the light into operation during a rainstorm. The cost of each unattended light is £30 per annum, as against £578 if it were worked by man-power.

Manchester Water Supply.—The average daily consumption of water in Manchester has increased so much in recent years that it has been found necessary to investigate new sources of supply. It is proposed to tap a new drainage area in the Lake District, extending over 40 square miles and including Haweswater. The plan is to build a masonry dam across the north end of the lake, which will increase its length from 2½ to 4½ miles, with a corresponding increase in width. The aqueduct from Haweswater to Manchester will be 83 miles long, or 22 miles less than that from Thirlmere to the city. It will begin with a four-mile tunnel to the head of Long Sleddale, thence down the valley to a point near Kendal, and on to Kirkby Lonsdale. After being carried across the River Lune it will pass in a ten-mile tunnel under the Forest of Bowland, across the valley of the Hodder, and on to a point near Accrington, whence it will go through an eleven-mile tunnel to a service reservoir near Bury. The new scheme will supply Manchester with an additional 70-80,000,000 gallons a day, sufficient to meet the needs of the city for the next generation.

Meteorite in Scotland.—At the January meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a discussion took place on the "Strathmore" meteorite which fell on December 3. The meteorite attracted attention from its brilliant appearance before it burst, and from the arrival of three fragments in Perthshire and one in Forfarshire. It was considered that the Strathmore meteorite was an aerolite or stony meteorite, and from the evidence given by a number of witnesses it was concluded that it began to blaze at a height of about twenty miles in the atmosphere, perhaps vertically above Cupar. It was suggested that, more probably than in any other way, meteorites have risen from ejections from lunar volcanoes, which would solidify instantly and continue to circulate between the earth and the moon in irregular orbits, until one after another they were picked up by the earth in its passage.

Neanderthal Man in Malta.—Professor Arthur Keith announced in *Nature* that Dr. Giuseppe Despott, working for a research committee of the British Association, had brought to light the remains of Neanderthal man in the cave of Ghar Da'am, in the south-eastern corner of Malta, "thus extending the distribution of this species to another continent; for, in a zoological sense, Malta is African rather than European." The remains consisted of two teeth—a first upper molar and a milk molar. The cave is more than 700 ft. long, 26 ft. to 60 ft. wide, and the strata run down to a depth of 12 ft. Every trench so far has yielded traces of man, and Professor Keith thinks it is not too much to hope that "we have here a Pleistocene Palace of Knossos, a site which is likely to throw the same light on early man in the Mediterranean as was thrown on the Bronze period of that area by the discoveries made by Sir Arthur Evans in Crete."

New Star in Aquila.—A new star of the first magnitude was discovered at 9.30 p.m., Greenwich time, on Saturday, June 8, 1918, by Miss Grace Cook, at Stowmarket. Mr. Steavenson, in South London, observed the new star at 10.30 p.m., and M. Felix de Roy, Secretary of the Astronomical Society of Antwerp, saw it at 10.45 p.m. from Thornton Heath, Croydon. The facts regarding the discovery have been fully verified at the Royal Observatory. The new star was situated in the constellation Aquila, on the northern edge of the southern branch of the Milky Way. It was estimated that if the star, which showed a stellar image with the largest telescope, were as near to us as the sun is, it would be thousands of times brighter as viewed from the earth. No new star of such brightness, easily visible to the naked eye, had been observed since 1901, when Anderson discovered Nova Persei.

Ozone—is it a Myth?—Professor Fowler, at the British Astronomical Association, described a series of experiments which he and Professor Strutt had made on the spectrum of the sun. Certain bands in a photograph of the spectrum of Sirius, a very hot body, suggested the presence of ozone. The investigators thought that if the bands showed in the spectrum of Sirius they should also show in that of the sun, and be due not to the hot atmosphere of the luminary, but to our own upper atmosphere. This conjecture proved to be true, a further test for the presence of ozone in the lower regions of the atmosphere only revealing the faintest trace in a column of air four miles long. Professor Strutt's conclusion that there is practically no ozone in the lower atmosphere will come as a surprise to some of our seaside resorts.

Painting Iron.—Dr. J. N. Friend has conducted an investigation with the object of discovering the principles underlying the successful application of paint to iron. He exposed a number of steel plates, coated with various paints, to the weather, for a period ranging from five to thirty months, and then calculated the loss from corrosion. He found that the addition of pigment to oil increased the oil's efficiency as a protective up to a certain point, but beyond that point the further addition of pigment caused deterioration. The primary cause of crinkling was that linseed oil on setting expands a little over 3 per cent. The pigment toughens the film, makes it less permeable to water, vapour, and oxygen, and reduces the expansion of the oil on setting, and thus minimises the tendency to crinkle. The most permanent paints are those containing black or red pigments, which absorb the shorter rays of light and prevent them from quickening the destructive oxidation by the air. "Finer pigments afford greater protection than coarse ones, since they are more thoroughly in contact with the oil. A

thick coat of paint protects the metal under it more effectively than a thin coat, and two thin coats are better than one thick one of equal weight.

Papers from Sawdust and Grass.—Successful experiments in making paper from sawdust were carried out at the Donside Paper Mills, Aberdeen, and last May an edition of the *Aberdeen Evening Express* was partly printed on paper containing a large percentage of sawdust. The sawdust requires careful handling, and in ordinary circumstances it would not have been worth the trouble to utilise it, but with mechanical pulp at ten times its pre-war price the sawdust substitute became advisable. In the making of the newspaper, sawdust from all soft woods, such as pine, spruce, and aspen, can be employed. At a meeting of the executive council of the Imperial Institute it was stated that grasses from South Africa, Australia, the Federated Malay States, and St. Helena had been examined with a view to their utility as paper-making materials. Samples of "tambookie" and similar grasses from the Pretoria district gave a high yield of pulp of good quality, capable of conversion either into excellent brown paper or (after bleaching) into white paper. Lalang grass—which grows abundantly in the Malay States, and hitherto has been so little esteemed that on the rubber plantations it is regarded as a troublesome weed—compared favourably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto grass, though not quite so good as Spanish esparto. Bamboo grass from the Northern Territory of Australia came up to the same standard. All these grasses, it was stated, would be suitable for utilisation in their countries of origin for the manufacture of either pulp or paper. Arrangements have been made for establishing the marine grass *Spartena townsendii* on the mudbanks of the Medway between Chatham and Sheerness, in order to increase the home supply of paper-making materials.

Peat Fuel.—Mr. S. C. Davidson, of Belfast, has invented a method of treating peat for fuel purposes. It consists of breaking up the peat, and mixing it with 15 per cent. of pitch, after which it is put under hydraulic pressure of two tons to the square inch. From this process the peat emerges looking like polished hard wood, which burns steadily with a yellow flame.

Piltdown Skull.—In the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Mr. G. S. Miller gave an elaborate study of the jaw discovered at Piltdown in 1912. It is believed by some anthropologists that it belonged to the human cranium close to which it was found, while the view of others is that it is the jaw of a chimpanzee, accidentally washed into proximity with the skull. Mr. Miller accepts the chimpanzee view. While the brain-case is human in structure, he says, the jaw and teeth resemble human jaws and teeth only in those points which are common to men and apes. The generic features of the jaw and teeth have not been shown to differ from those of living African chimpanzees.

Pit Timber Preservation.—Professor Percy Groom, in investigating the cause of the decay of pit timber, pointed out that the destruction is due to the fungi which cover the surface of the wood with fluffy spawn, which spreads and emits spores that are carried to other timber. He suggested that every fructification should be cut out of the wood and carried to the surface of the pit and burned in the boiler fires, and that an antiseptic solution, such as creosote, zinc chloride, or copper sulphate, should be applied to the spawn and the accessible wood. The timber should also be made immune from attack by fungi by soaking it in an antiseptic solution. It may be added that the United States Forest Service has treated a number of timbers by various processes, and then placed them in the coal mines at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, with convincing results of the efficacy of zinc chloride and creosote as preservatives.

Rail Creep.—At the Institution of Civil Engineers two papers were read on "rail-creep," or the tendency of rails to creep along in a longitudinal direction with the traffic, so that their position has to be constantly rectified. Mr. F. Reeves described his own experiments on laths of pine, iron, and rubber, by causing loaded wheels to pass over them, and said he had come to the conclusion that the creep was due first of all to deformation of the rail as the wheel passed over it. If the load were heavier, or the rigidity of the rail reduced by using shorter sections or weaker materials, the creep increased. The weight of the wheel was the most powerful factor affecting the amount of creep, and it was also accentuated by braking, and was greater down-hill than up-hill. It was suggested that double anchorage or resistance would help to get rid of the difficulty.

Rivetless Steel Ship.—At one of the many shipbuilding yards which have sprung up during the war the first steel vessel built without rivets was launched. The plates, instead of being riveted and caulked, are joined together in one process by electric welding. Were the process generally adopted it is believed that production would be considerably speeded up, more particularly in the assembling of bulkheads, deck structures, and internal fittings. Indeed, the authorities are said to estimate the possibility of a saving of 20 or even 25 per cent. in both time and material. Three sorts of welding were adopted in the new steel vessel. Its shell, up to and including the bottom seam of the bilge plate, was continuously welded inside and out, and so were the iron seams. The outside was continuously welded, but the inside was "tack" welded. In tack welding you weld a short section, say, three inches, and then miss another section of about twice the length. Frames, floors, deck-brackets, and non-water-tight bulkheads were all tack-welded; the watertight bulkheads were continuously welded. On the other hand, the deck plates were "butt" welded, the plates being arranged end to end without any overlap.

Saccharine as a Sugar Substitute.—At the instance of the Ministry of Food, the Food (War) Committee appointed by the Royal Society conducted an investigation into the use of saccharine as a sugar substitute. In their report the Committee stated that saccharine, regarded as a drug, is a very inert substance. An irritant action on the gastric intestinal tract or on the kidneys during elimination had been attributed to it, and it had also been credited with an inhibitory effect on the action of the digestive ferment. "It can be safely stated," says the Committee, "that for the healthy adult saccharine has no harmful action in practicable doses. Experimental evidence is, however, unfortunately lacking as to whether it is equally harmless in the case of children and of those suffering from chronic

digestive complaints. The Committee feel that the issue of saccharine can be recommended only if it will alter the incidence of the sugar loss so as to make more sugar available for domestic purposes." They had specially in mind the welfare of the children. "The only useful diversion of sugar which could be produced by a substitution of saccharine is from tea, coffee, confectionery, and mineral waters."

Shells Photographed in Flight.—In the *Central Zeitung für Optik und Mechanik* is described a means of photographing shells in flight by means of a kinematograph camera. A specially broad film moves forward in jerks, and at each rest a photograph is taken through the thin slits of a rotating screen. The width of the slits determines the length of the exposure. As the time between one stationary position and the next is too great in comparison with the rate of motion of the shell, many slits are cut in the screen, and several exposures are made on the same section of the film so as to show the shell at various stages of its journey.

Steamer Smoke Invisible.—An article in the *Engineer* describes a system developed by Messrs. Yarrow for preventing the smoke from a steamer betraying her presence to the enemy. A tramp steamer, it is said, with the usual type of funnel emits a column of smoke to a height of 150 feet, which can be seen by an observer 17 miles away, whose eye is 15 feet above sea-level. The invention consists of two smoke-ducts leading from the funnel to each side of the steamer. The mouths of the ducts are inclined downwards towards the surface of the sea. The funnel is closed by a damper when the ducts are opened. Each duct has a water-spray inside which delivers a conical spray arranged just to touch the exit edges of the ducts. The spray cools the hot gases, causing them to fall to sea-level, and absorbs a large proportion of the solid particles of carbon in the smoke, thus reducing its blackness, and therefore its visibility. The smoke never rises above the level of the bridge, and its appearance is like that emitted by a locomotive, which is black only for a minute or two after the furnace fires have been stoked afresh.

Sugar from Grass.—M. Daniel Berthelot explained to the Academy of Sciences in Paris a number of experiments which have been made with the object of extracting sugar from sorghum—a species of grass—in order to make good the deficiency of sugar in France. Sorghum was first cultivated in 1917, and certain districts of France were sown, but the crop does not ripen till October. According to M. Berthelot, it contains, like the beetroot, about 14 per cent. of sweetening properties, but up to the present it has not been possible to crystallise sorghum sugar. It can, however, be used as a liquid sugar, as in Japan, where the ordinary process consists in simply crushing the stalks and extracting the juice by use of a press.

Water-Power from the Scottish Highlands.—Mr. Alexander Newlands, engineer-in-chief of the Highland Railway, in a paper on the water-power of the United Kingdom, read before the Royal Society of Arts, condemned the past neglect of this subject in industrial circles. One cubic foot of water per second falling through 11 feet could, he said, supply a horse-power unit to any modern turbine; yet out of a total of 10,500,000 horse-power generated in industrial engines in the United Kingdom in 1907 only 1·6 per cent. was obtained from water. Owing to the absence of large lakes and the lack of sufficient elevation in England, Ireland, and Wales, no great development of water-power was to be expected; but in Scotland the case was different. Some of the large rivers in the Highlands have a fall of 14-16 feet per mile. He calculates that in Scotland, chiefly in the Scottish Highlands, there are 11,500 square miles of country with a rainfall of over 50 inches, as compared with 3,360 square miles in England, 3,390 in Wales, and 5,910 in Ireland. By impounding the discharge, and assuming that two-thirds of an average rainfall of 42 inches would be available for power purposes, he estimates that the supply would amount to 375,000 horse-power. Mr. Archibald Page has computed that in 1916 the power requirements of Scotland were 1,190,000 horse-power units, towards the provision of which the 375,000 laid out in Mr. Newlands' scheme would go a considerable way.

Water-Power in India.—Mr. Alfred Dickinson, in a paper on water-power in India read before the Royal Society of Arts, suggested that the Indian Government should immediately undertake an investigation of the possible sources of water-power in the Peninsula. Research conducted at the expense of Messrs. Tata had shown that by building a dam across a valley in the Western Ghats water from the Kayna River could be harnessed to provide approximately 300,000 horse-power for every hour in the year. Such a supply, he said, at 0·3d. per horse-power hour, would give India the greatest industrial fillip she is ever likely to receive from a single discovery.

Wireless Fog Signalling.—An important application of wireless telegraphy to the working of unattended lightships and lighthouses, and unattended fog-signals, is described in the *Engineer*. It was in 1913 that an automatic acetylene fog gun was introduced at Dhuheartach lighthouse, which fired as often as once every fifteen seconds as against once in five minutes by the tonite apparatus. Two acetylene fog guns have since been installed at Fort Matilda Pier and Roseneath Beacon, on the Clyde. When fog appears a wireless aerial on Gourock Pier transmits energy to aerials on the Beacon and at the Fort, thereby completing the circuits of the local batteries and switching on the fog signals. The guns, which are supplied with acetylene mixed with air, work automatically, and the report can be heard three miles away in favourable weather.

X-Rays and Brain Surgery.—The archives of Radiology and Electrotherapy contain an account of the extraction of a small metallic fragment from the brain, in a case in which Captain Rayner was the surgeon and Captain Barclay the radiographer. By means of the X-rays the metal was located, at about two inches below the surface, and the skull was then opened. The points of the forceps were then introduced into the brain, and manipulated so that the shadows of the fragment and of the points of the extractor fell exactly in the middle of a small fluorescent screen attached to the instrument. After a little time the fragment was seized and withdrawn. The extractor was connected with an electric bell, which rang when the fragment was grasped. The patient made a good recovery.

THE theatrical season of 1918 was one of ups and downs, but, on the whole, managers had little cause for complaint. At one time the demand for theatres was greater than the supply, while later there was something in the nature of a slump; but the year closed with great business, as victory after victory put a stop to hostilities. Several productions outran the estimates of their backers, and had to be transferred to other houses, as their original homes were required by other managers. The outstanding successes were those of the previous year, *Chu Chin Chow*, at His Majesty's, reaching its thousandth performance, while *The Maid of the Mountains*, at Daly's, and *The Better 'Ole*, at the Oxford, ran a close race for second place, the former running throughout the twelve months, and the latter until the end of fighting destroyed its appeal. *The Boy*, a musical version of Sir Arthur Pinero's *The Magistrate*, was another 1917 production that did not need a successor, passing its 500th performance.

With regard to the new productions, comparatively few of our leading authors were represented in the list of new plays. Sir Arthur Pinero gave London *The Freaks*, but it was not up to his usual high standard. On the other hand, *The Title*, a satire by Mr. Arnold Bennett, achieved big popularity. Most of the successful plays were either of the lighter variety or war melodramas, one of the best of the latter being *By Pigeon Post*, at the Garrick. A romantic drama that drew crowded houses was *The Purple Mask*, which Mr. Matheson Lang wrote, produced and played in; while *The Naughty Wife*, a comedy with which Miss Gladys Cooper went into management, and *Nothing But the Truth*, an amusing farce, ran for months. Revues and musical comedies maintained their position, and *The Lilac Domino*, a light opera of better type, filled the Empire for most of the year. Operatic seasons achieved a larger success than had been the case for some time, and proved that London has at last been awakened to the beauties of good-class music.

Shakespeare was not entirely neglected, but the natural demand of the metropolis for relief from the suspense of war offered little invitation to managers to risk expensive productions of the great poet-dramatist. Mr. J. B. Fagan opened a season at the Court late in the year with an admirable revival of *Twelfth Night*, while the Royal Victoria Hall relied largely upon its Shakespearian repertoire, and celebrated its centenary by a special performance—attended by the Queen and Princess Mary—which included extracts from some of the more famous works as well as a kind of revue recalling many of the incidents in the history of the "Old Vic."

The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year:—

ALHAMBRA.—*Dec.* 24, 1917. *Bluebell in Fairyland*, musical dream play by Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter, revived (Messrs. Johnny Danvers, J. C. Buckstone and Dan Agar, and Miss Ellaline Terriss). *Feb.* 16, 1918. *The Bing Boys on Broadway*, a revue by Fred Thompson and Harvey M. Vernon, with music by Nat D. Ayer and lyrics by Clifford Grey (Messrs. George Robey and Peter Wiser, and Mesdames Violet Loraine and Lorna and Toots Pounds).

AMBASSADORS'.—*Dec.* 22, 1917. *The Wonder Tales*, children's plays adapted by Rose O'Neill and Ethel Welch from Nathaniel Hawthorne. *Jan* 5, 1918. *Out of Hell*, a war drama by Herbert Thomas (Mr. H. Brough Robertson and Miss Frances Ivor). *Feb.* 6. *The Little Brother*, a play by Benedict James (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Fisher White and Ben Nathan, and Miss Mary Grey). *April* 9. *Too Much Money*, a farce by Israel Zangwill (Messrs. Marsh Allen, Ernest Hendrie and M. R. Morand, and Mesdames Lettice Fairfax, Mary Brough, Lillah McCarthy and Hilda Bruce Potter). *June* 8. *Romanticism*, Geroiamo Rovetta's drama revived in English (Messrs. Norman V. Norman and Cowley Wright, and Miss Beatrice Wilson). *Aug.* 31. *Telling the Tale*, a musical farce adapted from *Une Nuit des Noces* by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare, with music by Philip Braham (Messrs. Gerald Kirby and Denier Warren, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Nancy Gibbs and Edmée Dormeuil).

APOLLO.—*Apr.* 17. *Be Careful, Baby!* a farce by Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo (Mr. Edward Combermere and Mesdames Helen Raymond, Margaret Bannerman and Peggy Doran). *June* 26. *Soldier Boy*, by Rida Johnson Young and Edgar Wallace, with music by S. Rombeau and Frederick Chapelle (Messrs. Lawrence Leonard, Fred Duprez, Dewey Gibson and Billy Leonard, and Mesdames Winifred Barnes, Sinna St. Clair and Maisie Gay).

COMEDY.—*April* 10. *The Knife*, a drama by Eugene Walter (Messrs. Aubrey Smith, Farren Soutar and Norman Page, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew and Helen Haye). *June* 1. *Tails Up*, a "musical entertainment" by Hastings Turner, with music by Philip Braham (Messrs. Arthur Playfair and Jack Buchanan, and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Marie Hemingway, Teddie Gerard and Phyllis Titmuss).

COURT.—*Dec.* 22, 1917. *The Prodigy*, a farcical comedy by Estelle Burney (Messrs. Charles Windermore and Douglas Munro, and Miss Barbara Gott). *Feb.* 18, 1918. *Realities*, described as "a new Ibsen play." *Apr.* 1. *Tactics*, a one-act farce by Thomas King Moylan, and *Fox and Geese*, a comedy by Susanne R. Day and G. D. Cummins, produced by the Irish Players (Mr. Arthur Sinclair and Miss Kathleen Drage). *April* 12. *Salome*, Oscar Wilde's tragedy, produced privately by the Independent Theatre. *Aug.* 31. *Damaged Goods*, by Brieux, revived (Messrs. Fisher White and Alfred Brydone, and Mesdames Mary Grey and Joan Vivian-Rees). *Oct.* 30. *Twelfth Night*, revived by Mr. J. B. Fagan (Messrs. Alfred Brydone, Arthur Whitby, Terence O'Brien, Miles Malleson and Herbert Waring, and Mesdames Leah Bateman, Mary Grey and Mignon O'Doherty).

CRITERION.—*Dec.* 16, 1917. A triple bill consisting of *The Inca of Jerusalem*, by an unnamed author (Messrs. Randle Ayrton and Nigel Playfair, and Miss Gertrude Kingston); *Insurrection*, by W. F. Casey; and *Kanawa*, a Japanese play by Torahiko Khori, produced by the Pioneer Players. *June* 20, 1918. *You Never Know, Y'Know*, a farce adapted from the French of Georges Feydeau by Martin Henry and Hannaford Bennett (Messrs. Rex London and Fred Eastman, and Mesdames Enid Sass, Daisy Markham and Kitty Barlow).

DRURY LANE.—*Dec.* 26, 1917. *Aladdin*, by F. Anstey, Frank Dix and Arthur Collins, with music by J. M. Glover and Melville Gideon (Messrs. Robert Hale, Will Evans, Stanley Lupino, Caleb Porter and Harry Claff, and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Daisy Bindley). *Aug.* 28, 1918. *Shanghai*, a "spectacular operette" by William Carey and Duncan Lauri

Wylie, with music by Isidor Witmark (Messrs. Bert Coote, Harry Claff, Harry Dearth, Alfred Lester and Fred Wright, and Mesdames Joan Hay, Dorothy Brunton and Blanche Tomlin).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*May* 2. *Hotch Potch*, a revue by Albert de Courville and Wal Pink, with music by Frederick Chapelle (Messrs. Fred Kitchen and Alec Fraser, and Mesdames Nora Delaney, Irene Shamrock and Phyllis Bedells).

EMPIRE.—*Feb.* 21. *The Lilac Domino*, an operetta by Harry B. Smith, with music by Charles Cuvillier (Messrs. Jamieson Dodds and Frank Lalor, and Miss Clara Butterworth).

GAIETY.—*Dec.* 22, 1917. *The Beauty Spot*, a musical comedy adapted by Arthur Anderson from the French of P. L. Flers, with music by James W. Tate, and lyrics by Clifford Harris and Valentine (Messrs. Tom Walls, Douglas McLaren, Jan Oyra and Arthur Whitby, and Mesdames Moya Mannering, Peggy Kurton, Jean Cadell and Regine Flory). *May* 22, 1918. *Going Up*, a musical comedy by James Montgomery and Otto Harbak, with music by Louis Achille Hirsch (Messrs. Joseph Coyne, Roy Byford, Arthur Chesney and Austin Melford, and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Ruby Miller, Evelyn Large and Elaine Inescourt).

GARRICK.—*March* 30. *By Pigeon Post*, a war play by Austin Page (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, A. E. George and C. V. France, and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Dorothy Lane).

GLOBE.—*Jan* 26. *Love in a Cottage*, a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, W. Gayer MacKay and E. Vivian Reynolds, and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Vane Featherston, Ellen O'Malley and Haidée Wright). *May* 23. *Press the Button!* a farce by Robert Hichens (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Stanley Cooke, Arthur Helmore, E. M. Robson and Kinsey Peile, and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Lottie Venne, Vane Featherston and Polly Emery). *June* 21. *Nurse Benson*, a comedy by R. C. Carton and Justin Huntly McCarthy (Messrs. Fred Kerr, Dawson Milward and Vivian Reynolds, and Mesdames Lottie Venne and Marie Lohr). *Nov.* 19. *L'Aiglon*, Mr. Louis Parker's version of Rostand's play, produced in aid of the King's Fund for Disabled Officers and Men (Mr. Lyn Harding and Miss Marie Lohr).

HAYMARKET. — *May* 1. *Uncle Anyhow*, a comedy by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Dawson Milward and Randle Ayrton, and Miss Athene Seyler). *June* 19. *Marmaduke*, a comedy by Ernest Denny (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Sydney Valentine and Vincent Sternroyd, and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell, Mary Jerrold and Helen Rous). *Aug.* 1. *The Freedom of the Seas*, a comedy by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Sydney Valentine, James Carew and Randle Ayrton, and Mesdames Billie Carleton and Marion Lorne).

HIPPODROME.—*March* 7. *Box o' Tricks*, a revue by Douglas Forbes, Leslie Haslam and Harry Grattan, with music by Dave Stamper and Frederick Chapelle. (Messrs. Harry Tate, Tom MacNaughton and Fred Allandale, and Mesdames Shirley Kellogg, Daphne Pollard and Cicely Debenham).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Dec.* 14, 1917. *The Man from Blankley's*, Mr. F. Anstey's comedy, revived in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses (Messrs. Weedon Grossmith, Charles Hawtrey, and H. B. Irving, and Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys, Irene Vanbrugh, Lottie Venne and Sydney Fairbrother).

KINGSWAY.—*June* 24. *Cupid in a Caravan*, a farce by Ernest Goodwin (Messrs. Bromley Challenor and H. Tripp Edgar, and Mesdames Marjorie Bellairs, Lucy Sibley and Minnie Leslie). *Sept.* 12. *A Week End*, a farce by Walter W. Ellis (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger and Dennis Neilson-Terry, and Mesdames Kate Cutler and Clare Greet).

LYCEUM.—*Oct.* 2. *The Female Hun*, a war melodrama by Walter Melville (Messrs. Sam Livesey and Leslie Carter, and Mesdames Gladys Mason and Annie Saker).

LYRIC.—*May* 13. *Violette*, a comic opera by Norman Slee, with music by John Ansell (Messrs. Herbert Cave, George Barrett, Leslie Stiles and William Cromwell, and Mesdames Violet Essex and Amy Augarde). *July* 10. *The Purple Mask*, a romantic play adapted by Charles Latour (Matheson Lang) from *Le Chevalier au Masque*, by Paul Arnout and Jean Manoussi (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Henry Vibart and C. H. Croker-King, and Mesdames Amy Brandon-Thomas and Alice Moffat). *Sept.* 18. *Rozana*, a comedy by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. Basil Sydney and Eric Harrison, and Mesdames Doris Keane and Athene Seyler).

NEW.—*Dec.* 24, 1917. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's fantasy, revived (Messrs. Holman Clark and George Shelton, and Mesdames Fay Compton and Isobel Elsom). *Feb.* 14, 1918. *Freaks*, an "idyll of suburbia," by Sir Arthur Pinero (Messrs. Ben Webster, Fred Kerr, C. V. France and Nigel Playfair, and Mesdames Isobel Elsom, Helen Ferrers, Irene Rooke and Laura Cowie). *April* 8. *Monica's Blue Boy*, a musical playlet without words by Sir Arthur Pinero and Sir Frederic Cowen (Messrs. Eric Lewis and Martin Lewis, and Miss Mary Glynne), and *Belinda*, an "April folly," by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Ben Webster, Dion Boucicault and Dennis Neilson-Terry, and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Isobel Elsom). *June* 12. *The Loving Heart*, a tale from Boccaccio by Henrietta Leslie and John Dymock, with music by Arthur Somervell (Messrs. Basil Gill, Alfred Brydone and Russell Thorndike, and Mesdames Rosina Filippi and Muriel Pratt). *July* 11. *The Chinese Puzzle*, a play by Marian Bower and Leon M. Lion (Messrs. Leon M. Lion and Eille Norwood, and Mesdames Ethel Irving, Lilian Braithwaite and Ellen O'Malley).

PALACE.—*Dec.* 10, 1917. *Pamela*, a comedy with music, by Arthur Wimperis and Frederic Norton (Messrs. G. P. Huntley and Owen Nares, and Miss Lily Elsie). *May* 18, 1918. *Very Good Eddie!* by Philip Bartholomae and Guy Bolton, with music by Jerome D. Kern (Messrs. Nelson Keys, Ralph Lynn, Walter Williams and Stanley Turnbull, and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe, Helen Temple and Madge Saunders). *Sept.* 25. *Hullo America!* a revue by J. Hastings Turner, with music by Herman Finck and others (Messrs. Owen Nares, Stanley Lupino and Will West, and Mesdames Elsie Janis, Madeline Seymour and Marjorie Essex).

PLAYHOUSE.—*April* 11. *The Naughty Wife*, a comedy by Fred Jackson, elaborated and revised by Edgar Selwyn (Messrs. Charles Hawtrey, H. R. Hignett and Stanley Logan, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Ellis Jeffreys).

PRINCE'S.—*Dec.* 17, 1917. *Carminetta*, the operette, transferred (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry and Leon Morton, and Mesdames Alice Delysia and Marie Blanche). *Feb.* 17, 1918. *The Girl and the Puppet*, by Pierre Louys and Pierre Frondare, translated by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell.

Produced by the Pioneer Players (Messrs. Herbert Norris and Allan Jeayes and Miss Joan Vivian-Rees).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*Dec.* 29, 1917. *Yes, Uncle!* a musical comedy by Austen Hurgon and George Arthurs, founded on José G. Levy's version of "Le Truc de Brésilien," with music by Nat D. Ayer and lyrics by Clifford Grey (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Henri Leoni, Robert Nainby and Davy Burnaby, and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Julia James). *Mar.* 12, 1918. *Flora*, a comedy with music, by Harry Grattan and Herman Darewski and Melville Gideon (Messrs. Walter Williams, Lennox Pawle, and Jo Nightingale, and Mesdames Gertie Millar, Blanche Tomlin, and Veronica Brady). *May* 14. *Fair and Warmer*, a farce by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. David Miller and Ronold Squire, and Mesdames Margaret Halstan and Fay Compton).

QUEEN'S.—*Dec.* 20, 1917. *A Kiss for Cinderella*, Sir James Barrie's fantastic comedy, revived (Mr. Percy Hutchison and Miss Hilda Trevelyan). *April* 20, 1918. *Lot* 79, a "farcical adventure" by Rida Johnson Young (Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Frank Denton and Percy Hutchison, and Miss Hilda Trevelyan). *Aug.* 5. *The Luck of the Navy*, a play by Clifford Mills (Messrs. Percy Hutchison, Alfred Bishop and Edward O'Neill, and Mesdames Mary Glynne and Ruth Mackay).

ROYALTY.—*Mar.* 20. *The Prime Minister*, a play by Hall Caine (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Henry Vibart and A. B. Imeson, and Mesdames Ethel Irving and A. B. Tapping). *May* 30. *The Man from Toronto*, a comedy by Douglas Murray (Messrs. Eric Lewis, Henry Daniell and George Tully, and Miss Iris Hoey). *July* 20. *The Title*, a comedy by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Aubrey Smith, Nigel Playfair and Leslie Howard, and Mesdames Eva Moore and Joyce Carey).

ST. JAMES'S.—*Dec.* 15, 1917. *Charley's Aunt*, Brandon Thomas's farcical comedy, revived (Messrs. Kenneth Kent and Marsh Allen, and Mesdames Amy Brandon Thomas and Ada Ferrar). *Jan.* 24, 1918. *Valentine*, a romantic comedy opera by Arthur Davenport and Charles Wibrow, with music by Napoleon Lambelet and lyrics by Arthur Davenport (Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin and Walter Passmore, and Miss Marjorie Gordon). *April* 24. *Peg o' My Heart*, comedy by J. Hartley Manners, revived (Miss Moya Mannering). *Sept.* 2. *Eyes of Youth*, a comedy by Max Marcin and Charles Guernon (Messrs. Ian Robertson and Ernest Dagnall, and Miss Gertrude Elliott).

ST. MARTIN'S.—*Dec.* 31, 1917. *Sleeping Partners*, a comedy adapted from the French of Sacha Guitry (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Stanley Turnbull and William Home, and Miss Madge Lessing). *Aug.* 30, 1918. *The Live Wire*, a spy play by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, C. M. Hallard and Alex. Scott-Gatty, and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and Helen Morris). *Nov.* 7. *The Officers' Mess*, a farce by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare, with music by Philip Braham (Messs. Ralph Lynn, M. R. Morand and Ernest Hendrie, and Mesdames Peggy Kurton, Odette Myrtil and Sybil Carlisle).

SAVOY.—*Dec.* 21, 1917. *Alice in Wonderland*, revived for matinées (Messrs. Hayden Coffin, Franklin Vernon and Harry Hearne, and Miss Estelle Dudley). *Dec.* 22. *The Private Secretary*, Charles Hawtrey's farcical comedy, revived for evenings (Messrs. Roy Byford and Charles Walenn). *Feb.* 5, 1918. *Nothing But the Truth*, a farce adapted by James Montgomery from a novel by Frederick Isham (Messrs. A. E. Matthews, O. B. Clarence, Paul Arthur and Charles Glenney, and Mesdames Renée Kelly and Dorothy Minto).

STRAND.—*Dec.* 24, 1917. *The Happy Family*, by Cecil Aldin and Adrian Ross, revived (Mr. Charles Groves and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Elaine Inescourt). *Feb.* 4, 1918. *Cheating Cheaters*, an American "crook" play by Max Marcin (Messrs. Sam Livesey, J. H. Barnes and Michael Sherbrooke, and Mesdames Shirley Kellogg, Helen Haye and Kyrle Bellew). *April* 9. *Betty at Bay*, a comedy by Jessie Porter (Messrs. Arthur Whitby, J. H. Barnes and Eric Cowley, and Mesdames Christine Silver and Fortescue). *July* 4. *The Hidden Hand*, a spy play by Laurence Cowen (Messrs. Kenneth Kent, William Stack and Michael Sherbrooke, and Mesdames Saba Raleigh and Peggy Primrose).

VAUDEVILLE.—*May* 15. *Tabs*, a revue by Harry Grattan and Ronald Jeans, with music by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Alfred Austin, Guy le Feuvre and Hal Bert, and Mesdames Beatrice Lillie, Margaret Campbell and Ethel Baird).

WYNDHAM'S.—*June* 28. Two short plays and a ballet for children by Sir James Barrie—*La Politesse* (Messrs. Gerald du Maurier and Will West, M. Jules Delacre and Miss Helen Morris), *A Well-Remembered Voice* (Sir J. Forbes-Robertson and Messrs. Gerald du Maurier, H. V. Esmond and Dawson Milward, and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Faith Celli), and *The Origin of Harlequin*. *Aug.* 29. *The Law Divine*, a comedy by H. V. Esmond (Messrs. Esmond, John Williams and Pat Somerset, and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Doris Lytton, Barbara Hoffe and Marie Illington).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced the following plays:—*Dec.* 17, 1917, at the Court, a triple bill consisting of *The Philosopher of Butterbiggens*, a comedy by the late Harold Chapin; Madame Donnet's *Fêtes Galantes*, a ballet; and *Vote by Ballot*, a satiric play by Granville Barker (Mr. Nigel Playfair and Miss Mary Jerrold). *Feb.* 25, 1918, at the Court, *The Dead City*, a translation by Arthur Symons of *La Città Morte*, by Gabriele D'Annunzio (Messrs. William Stack and Robert Farquharson, and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Barbara Everest). *May* 12, at the Court. *The Way of the World*, Congreve's comedy (Messrs. Gilbert Cannan, Russell Thorndike, H. J. H. Brewer and Miles Malleson, and Mesdames Edyth Goodall, Maire O'Neill, Sybil Thorndike and Hilda Bruce Potter).

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Carey, M.V.O.

Royal Foundation.		*Lower Foundation.*
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.	Hasted, Capt. E. G.	
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.	Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G.	Coley-Bromfield, Capt. J. C.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.	Money, Lt.-Col. A. C.	Morton Marshall, Major J.
Norton, Major Charles G. C.	Frend, Col. G.	Jackson, Lt.-Col. A. C.
Poole, Major A. E.	Hampton, Maj. E.	Waite, Major A. W.
Broun, Lt.-Col. M. C.	Coxhead, Lt.-Col. T. L., D.S.O.	

Reconstruction.

LET it be perfectly understood that the Ministry of Reconstruction over which the Rt. Hon. Dr. Addison, M.P., presides is simply a misnomer. The Ministry was established by Parliament in August, 1917, "to consider and advise upon the problems which may arise out of the present war, and may have to be dealt with on its determination." The Ministry cannot construct or order anything to be done. It can investigate, report and suggest—then other Departments decide whether they can do anything.

The Ministry of Reconstruction grew from a Committee of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet. It was believed in the early days of the war that on the declaration of peace men and women would slip back into the old grooves from which they were shaken after 4 Aug. 1914, and the only difficulty would be in making the transition as simple as possible and with little concomitant unemployment. Months became years, and the people who had settled down to war conditions, it was discovered, could not be switched off at a moment's notice to peaceful duties. Besides, the numbers that were involved ran into millions, and what civilian tasks could be put on one side had been left to take care of themselves.

The end of the war, whenever it comes, will call for redistribution of labour, revaluation of everything in the light of relative usefulness to the State, with a rebuilding and reconstruction—perhaps an initial destruction—almost everywhere. First of all in importance is demobilisation. Having settled the strength of the fighting forces of peace times, the surplus men and women will need to be found employment; likewise the men and women who have taken up purely civilian war tasks, and for the products of which the demand will practically cease on the declaration of peace. It is said that plans have been made for the demobilisation of the fighting forces on a basis that will regulate the supply of labour to the industries in accordance with their precedence in national importance. The Ministry of Munitions is formulating a method with the assistance of the Ministry of Reconstruction for the discharge into useful channels of the civil war-workers. It is hoped that much assistance will be gained by the co-operation of the trade unions, the associations of employers, and the labour exchanges in the redistribution of the labour power that will be set free.

Labour available, industry can be begun. To manufacture successfully depends upon the supply of raw materials and the finding of a market. We have a great shortage of raw materials, and we shall have to tap all outside sources of supply. Funds—either State provided or bank backing of bills—will be necessary to buy abroad where we shall have to compete with other countries. And having obtained labour and goods, the two need to be brought together. The question of transport, land and ocean, needs settlement. Ships will be required as transports to carry men from the fighting fields home—it must be remembered that in Germany and Austria all the combatants are within only a day's railway journey from their workshops a the most—and an equipoise must be struck be tween men and raw materials, and, immediatel afterwards, manufactured goods for sale abroad The Ministry of Reconstruction suggests a free use of our previously neglected canals and development of aerial transport, but these ar subjects for progress some time after the war.

Distinction has to be made in relative import ance. Purely luxury trades will have to giv way to those of national import. It is surprisin to note how many truly luxury trades hav managed to continue making good profit throughout the war. Agriculture is of prim importance. The United Kingdom must b more food self-supporting. To live in depend ence on the imports from countries that happe to have a surplus of food has been found almos a suicidal policy. Our land must be farmed and tilled on scientific lines, and old-fashione prejudices made to give place to established improved methods. No land capable of culti vation can be permitted to remain idle. Farming must no longer be the Cinderella of production. With this development will go rural housing and the repopulation of the countryside. Key industries will have first call upon the labour, shipping, and raw material, that the United Kingdom be not amongst the last in the markets of the world.

Domestic matters will be also of urgent importance. There is a house famine now that will become worse still when six million men are released from the forces. Town planning on garden city lines, with houses that are built for comfort of the residents, is under consideration, and the construction of the "Garden Cities of To-Morrow" will call for much to-be-released labour as well as financial assistance—which assistance has already been promised by the Government to local authorities. The main arterial roads are in need of repair, and it has been said officially that £60,000,000 will be necessary to put them in order. Education and the national health—not a mere day-school to 16 years of age or a panel-doctor scheme—are potent factors. Sound bodies and sound minds will be the only sure foundation of the race in reconstruction.

That, briefly, is the plan to be adopted at home. The Dominions are calling for settlers, but we cannot permit Great Britain to be denuded of its best without offering some inducements to stay. The countries of our Allies that have been devastated by the fighting actually taking place in them must be rebuilt, and Britain needs share in that noble task. Reconstruction cannot have its importance exaggerated. We must prepare for peace whilst the war drags out its end. And, although the ALMANACK is not usually a place for expressing opinion, the opportunity cannot be lost to state that the Ministry needs to be taken from its suggestive stage to an actual constructive footing. Practice must give way to theoretical advice to other Departments. So far as it is able the Ministry of Reconstruction is doing excellent work and tapping every available source for information and suggestion on after-war problems.

On April 24, 1918, a Bill to amend the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891, and to sanction a Decimal System of Coinage, was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Southwark. It was set down for second reading on June 4, when there was practically no opposition to decimal coinage itself, and finally, on the suggestion of the Government, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question, on the ground that one particular Bill should not be examined to the exclusion of others. Lord Emmott was appointed chairman of the Commission.

Pending the report of the Commission, it may be desirable and expedient to consider a question which has vexed the minds of thoughtful Englishmen from the days when Simon Stevin, the distinguished Flemish engineer and mathematician, advised England to divide her pound sterling into 1,000 parts—the now familiar pound-mil system. For two centuries or more Stevin's advice lay practically unheeded, but prior to the re-coinage of silver and gold immediately after the battle of Waterloo a strenuous attempt was made, both inside and outside Parliament, to persuade the Cabinet that the time was ripe for decimalising our money. The Cabinet was adamant. The struggle between the decimalists and their opponents continued during the succeeding hundred years, during which time other countries had seen the folly of the old system, and many of them had adopted decimal coinage. Canada and the great Republic of the West had previously proved its value; France had shown the way to the Continent of Europe, and countries such as Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and Sweden had followed suit; and many of the British Overseas Dominions had shown a favourable inclination towards the change. We are drawing towards the close of a greater war than that which ended at Waterloo, and another opportunity for establishing a decimal coinage is presented. It has been reported since the war began that when British sailors and soldiers arrived in France, Belgium, Salonika, or Egypt, they were paid in the decimal coinage of the foreign country, and had no difficulty in accommodating their needs to the new monetary system.

It is generally agreed, by both advocates and opponents, that the decimal system of coinage (like that of metric weights and measures) would simplify the work of mankind almost from the cradle to the grave. Think of the "multiplication" which is "vexation" to every child from the moment he enters school until he leaves it, and the waste of brain-power involved in settling long division and multiplication problems that might be made to yield to the magic influence of the decimal point. Think of these problems and worries being carried further on into life in the counting-house, when foreign money has to be translated into the cumbrous terms of £ *s. d.*, and back again into their original form: And this, again, in a country which boasts of having the greatest carrying trade of the world! Yet such are the advantages of the decimal system,—such clearness of thought does it give in financial matters, especially in discount, sinking fund, depreciation, overhead charges, and costing,—that big firms such as Harrods of London and Kynochs of Birmingham decimalise their accounts for the purpose, although they have to reconvert them to the ordinary system for trading with the outside public. If only the outside public were on familiar terms with the decimal point!

No fewer than five rival systems of decimal coinage hold the field. The "franc-centime" system, although used by 90,000,000 of our Allies, would involve a complete new coinage; and the "shilling-cent" system, which would impair the pound sterling, need not delay us for consideration. In the "florin-cent" system, the next in order of practical value, the present gold and silver coins would be retained, but a new copper coinage would be needed, there would be a four per cent. reduction in the value of equivalent copper coins, and the prestige of the pound sterling would suffer. Next in order of value is the "dollar-cent" system, as used by millions of the English-speaking peoples on the other side of the Atlantic. It has the advantage of retaining our copper coins, but new gold and silver coins would be needed, and the prestige of the pound sterling, on which the vast trade of this country has been built, would again inevitably suffer.

The crux of the decimal coinage problem is therefore this: Shall the pound or the penny go? The Overstone Royal Commission, in its final report in 1859, put the matter concisely when it said, "A decimal coinage founded on the penny necessarily ejects the pound sterling, whilst a decimal coinage founded on the pound must involve all the inconveniences attending the abandonment of the penny." This fundamental difficulty of abandoning the pound or the penny, due to the fact that the penny is not a decimal sub-multiple of the pound, has been largely responsible for the delay in the coming of British decimal coinage; but at last the Institute of Bankers, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and the Decimal Association (which has done splendid pioneer work in the matter) have agreed in joint conference that "a convenient system is available without interference with the existing pound sterling, unchanged in weight and fineness, as our monetary unit. The pound already is universally recognised in the settlement of international transactions throughout the world, and any abandonment, even in name only, of its use as our standard monetary unit would be a voluntary surrender of its acknowledged international goodwill."

The Decimal Association recommends that the existing pound sterling be retained as our monetary unit, and that it be divided into 1,000 parts, called "mils." The complete table of proposed coins would be as follows:—

Coins.		Value in £	Value in Mils	Equivalent value in Present Currency.
Gold or Notes	Sovereign	1·000	1000	Sovereign
	Half Sovereign	·500	500	Half Sovereign
Silver	Double Florin	·200	200	Two Florins
	Florin	·100	100	Florin
	Half Florin or Shilling	·050	50	Shilling
	Quarter Florin	·025	25	Sixpence
Nickel	10-Mil Piece	·010	10	2·4 pence
	5-Mil Piece	·005	5	1·2 pence
Bronze	4-Mil Piece	·004	4	·96 pence
	3-Mil Piece	·003	3	·72 pence
	2-Mil Piece	·002	2	·48 pence
	1-Mil Piece	·001	1	·24 pence

It will be seen that the total number of our coins is no more, and that all our gold and most of our silver coins are retained. The crown, the half-crown, and the threepenny bit disappear from our coinage system, but the crown, while it is going, could easily be expressed by 250 mils, and the half-crown by 125 mils. Two nickel coins, the 10-mil and the 5-mil pieces, are introduced, and to obviate their confusion with existing silver coins, they could either have a scalloped edge, they could be made square with rounded corners, like the five-cent nickel pieces of Ceylon, or they could be perforated in the middle, like the nickel coins of Belgium.

It is admitted that the greatest objection to the decimal system as outlined above would come on account of its supposed disturbing effect on small transactions and on hourly and piece-work wages rates. Hundreds of thousands of retail dealers, it has been said, are against any change, because they foresee trouble with customers suspicious of the new coins below the value of sixpence. Certain standard charges, it has been pointed out, may have to be re-adjusted, and may cause difficulty—the penny post, for instance, the penny-a-mile railway fare, the penny receipt stamp. Will newspaper proprietors, after the war, charge five mils (1·2 pence) or four mils (·96 pence) for the morning papers, and three mils (·72 pence) or two mils (·48 pence) for the evening editions? When the penny post is re-established, will the Government, benevolently inclined, as all Governments should be, carry a letter for four mils (·96 pence) or extract five mils (1·2 pence) from the pocket of the overburdened taxpayer? Certain critics of Lord Southwark's Bill seem to have had these objections in their mind when, while supporting the principle of decimal coinage, they pleaded that the decimalisation should proceed upwards from the penny instead of downwards from the pound. It has been admitted by Mr. Theodore McKenna, the chairman of the Decimal Association, that all previous attempts to decimalise the coinage have been met by the argument that it would be against the interest of the working classes, the view being held that it would tend to increase prices if the face value of the smaller coins were raised. "The answer to this argument," he says, "is that quite the opposite effect would be likely to operate. The system that is proposed provides a very much more elastic method of meeting the present increase of prices, and therefore it would be to the benefit of the working classes. At present, if an article which costs a penny goes up in price, it must be raised to three half-pence, there being—for the farthing practically does not count in such circumstances—no coin of intermediate value. But the provision of six nickel or bronze pieces gives five possible gradations of price between a figure slightly under one halfpenny and slightly over twopence, so that the newspaper, the omnibus, and the tram fare, and other things in which the article cannot be reduced in volume or its weight adjusted, can be met if necessary without an excessive rise in price. That is the advantage of the working classes and not their detriment."

Lord Belhaven and Stenton, the President of the Decimal Association, has also protested against what he calls the "quite fictitious sanctity of the penny." The war, he says, has changed many things, and the value of the penny is among them. "*It is not too much to say that the purchasing power of the penny has completely changed*, and that the inflexibility of our subsidiary coinage has been one of the causes accentuating the high prices of daily necessities, which have been found to be the root of so much industrial unrest; and the present proposed changes, instead of being against the industrial classes, will be of advantage to them. One has only to recall the many instances of the prices of halfpenny goods and services being raised to a penny and of penny goods being raised to three-halfpence for lack of an intermediate coinage to realise the truth of the statement. These advances of 100 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively have been made when perhaps 20 per cent. would have reimbursed the sellers for their increased cost, and the introduction of new subsidiary coins, having values intermediate between our present halfpenny and penny and between our penny and three-halfpence, would accordingly be a great boon to the consumers of 'pennyworths' in any form."

There is every reason to believe that the substitution of the more finely graded mil coinage for the present penny coinage will bring about a closer relationship between the actual cost of food and other necessaries of life, bought in small quantities, and the prices shopkeepers could charge. This is one, and perhaps the most urgent, reason for making the change; but a secondary reason is that the moment is opportune, when there is an abnormal shortage of silver, for withdrawing the crown, the half-crown, and the threepenny-bit from circulation. As to the machinery for giving effect to the reform, the Decimal Association suggests that as the redundant silver coins are withdrawn, the new mil pieces of value lower than sixpence could be issued through the banks and post-offices in exchange for our present bronze money, at the rate of twenty-five mils for each sixpennyworth of "coppers," in pennies, halfpennies, or farthings. All pennies, halfpennies, and farthings not so exchanged, it is suggested, would pass as four, two, and one mils respectively, until withdrawn from circulation.

One word more, and that in the form of a question—Is the term "mil" the best and most appropriate that could be devised for the proposed decimal coins? It has a foreign flavour, and therefore may be unacceptable to many thousands in this country who, in spite of themselves, are under the spell of insular prejudices. Why not "mite"? The story of the widow's mite is known to all of us; and under the new system the "mite" might acquire a newer and an added significance.

Bank Amalgamations.

ONE remarkable factor in the British financial world during 1918 was the policy of amalgamation adopted by the larger banks. There was at one time a feeling of nervousness that the amalgamations were not good for either the nation as a whole or the public and commerce individually. On 28 Feb. Mr. Bonar Law announced the appointment of a Committee to deal with the question, and on 5 Mar. the names of the Committee were announced. Lord Colwyn was Chairman, with, as members, Lord Cunliffe (then Governor of the Bank of England), Hon. R. Beckett, Hon. H. Gibbs, Sir A. Haworth, Captain H. Keswick, M.P., Mr. H. McGowan, Mr. Douglas Vickers, Mr. E. Manville, Sir James Purcell, Sir R. Vassar-Smith, and Mr. John Rae —all well-known gentlemen in commerce and finance.

The instructions to the Committee were:—"To consider and report to what extent, if at all, amalgamation between banks may affect prejudicially the interests of the industrial and mercantile community, and whether it is desirable legislation should be introduced to prohibit such amalgamation, or to provide safeguards under which they might continue to be permitted." After hearing evidence the Committee reported on 22 April that the "possible dangers resulting from further large amalgamations are material enough to outweigh the arguments against Government interference. Some measure of Government control is essential. We recommend that legislation be passed requiring that the prior approval of the Government must be obtained before any amalgamations are announced or carried into effect."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed a Committee of two (Lord Colwyn and Lord Inchcape) to consider applications from bankers for permission to amalgamate, and it is understood that no refusal has been given to any application that has been made. In the meantime the action of the Associated Chambers of Commerce is worthy of notice. A resolution was submitted at their meeting on 10 April, 1918, that "Association views with apprehension the amalgamation of the banks, and considers that they may be injurious . . ." Sir E. H. Holden, Bart., of the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, attended the gathering, and upon his suggestion the resolution was altered to "this Association recognises the need for powerful British banks with resources adequate for the demands of home and foreign trade." And the opinion expressed by Sir C. Addis, of the Bank of England and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in July is worth repeating. "We are a long way yet from the setting up of a money trust, and there will be enough competition left between the banks that remain to preserve a free market."

The chief amalgamations have been amongst the members of the London Bankers' Clearing House:—

(*a*) National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, and Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited, agreed to in March last.

(*b*) London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, with Parr's Bank, Limited, agreed to in March.

(*c*) London City and Midland Bank, Limited, with London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, agreed to last September.

(*d*) Barclay's Bank, Limited, with London Provincial and South Western Bank, Limited, agreed to in September.

(*e*) Only twelve months earlier, the London Provincial and South Western Bank, Limited, was formed by the amalgamation of the London and Provincial Bank, Limited, with the London and South Western Bank, Limited (one half proprietors of Cox & Co., France).

(*f*) Lloyds Bank, Limited, with Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, in August. The London River Plate Bank and the National Bank of Scotland were also included in the arrangement.

(*g*) Besides actual amalgamation the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, acquired recently the whole of the share capital of the Belfast Banking Company and the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, the share capital of the Ulster Bank, Limited.

Abroad similar amalgamations are taking place. In July, the Colonial and National Banks of Australasia; March, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Northern Crown Bank—the Canadian Bank Act of 1913 requires all proposed amalgamations to be submitted to the approval of the Finance Minister. From Jan. 1919, the Skanska Handelsbanken and Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Sweden. The Anglo-South American and London Brazilian Banks established agencies at the Moseley Street branch of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, early in 1918. Likewise there is an arrangement between Barclay's Bank, Limited, with the Colonial Bank, Limited.

Of course, bank amalgamation is only one part of the big question of British banking. Whether it is the best road to perfection is questionable. Personally, the writer would prefer the keeping of the competitive smaller bankers with a big institution for foreign trade. The Federal Reserve Banks of the U.S.A. point the advantages of Central Institutions owned by individual banks that retain their own entities. Even amongst British bankers there is an agreed opinion that the constitution of the Bank of England is archaic, whilst there is considerable feeling on the subject of the Bankers' Clearing House.

BEFORE long New York will be a 24 hours' journey from London by aeroplane, and India a five days' flight. A fast aeroplane flies at 150 miles an hour, and with a high following wind at 200 miles. An interesting table of approximate speeds is given:—

Light & electric telegraph...	186,000	miles	per sec.
Shell near muzzle 6 in. gun	2,500	feet	,,
,, from 75 mm. gun	1,600	,,	,,
Sound	1,100	,,	,,
Revolver bullet near muzzle	500-800	,,	,,
Tip of blade of airscrew	400	miles	per hr.
Fast aeroplane	150	,,	,,
,, ,, with high wind	200	,,	,,
Fast motor-car	120	,,	,,
Express train	80	,,	,,
Fast steamship	40	,,	,,
Bicycle (pedalled)	32	,,	,,
Racehorse	30	,,	,,
Man skating (for a mile)	24	,,	,,
Man running (100 yards)	20	,,	,,
,, ,, a mile	13	,,	,,
,, walking	4	,,	,,

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 59 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1." They should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *seven* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport is 5*s*. Passports are issued between the hours of 10 and 4, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 5*s*. should in that case accompany the application: *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required in certain cases; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Colonies, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s*.

7. A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

THE NEW HEALTH INSURANCE.

AFTER some five years' experience of the working of the National Health Insurance scheme, several changes of importance have now been made by new legislation, designed mainly to improve the benefits granted by the State to all persons who fall within its provisions. No alteration has been effected in the levy—4*d*. a week from each man and 3*d*. a week from each woman who is either a manual worker or in receipt of less than £160 a year, and who is between the ages of 16 and 70, together with the employer's contribution of 3*d*. a week—but all insured persons now receive the benefits (10*s*. a week in the case of men and 7*s*. 6*d*. in the case of women) while incapacitated by sickness after they have been insured for two years, whatever their age may be. During the first two years of insurance, the rates paid are 6*s*. a week for men and 5*s*. a week for women.

The maternity benefit of 30*s*. given to all insured women or the wives of insured men upon the birth of her child is not payable until the person concerned has been insured for 42 weeks and 42 contributions have been paid. An insured person who does not notify his or her "approved society"—the organisations through which the scheme is administered—of the illness within three days only receives benefit from the day following that on which notice is sent, unless a satisfactory explanation can be furnished. Employed contributors who give up their work now remain insured for all benefits for one year, subject to arrears.

Various new provisions regarding women's benefits came into operation with the new Act. If a woman remains away from work for eight consecutive weeks during the first year of married life she ceases to be insured for the ordinary benefits, but is entitled to draw the maternity benefit of 30*s*. on her first confinement if it occurs within two years of her marriage. Sickness benefit is also payable at the rate of 5*s*. a week for not more than six weeks in the year following the date on which she ceased to be an employed contributor. Her right to medical and sanatorium benefit is continued.

A simplified scheme enables an insured person to avoid any reduction of benefits on account of arrears by making a small lump sum payment, and if this is not made benefits are proportionately reduced for the ensuing calendar year. If the number of arrears is not more than four, however, there is no reduction of benefits. Employers of low-wage earners are now required to stamp the contributors' cards at the full rate, but they can recover the penny provided by the State. Under the original Act employers who assumed the responsibility of paying full wages to insured persons in their employ during sickness, paid a reduced weekly contribution. This special arrangement has now been abolished, and all such persons are insured in the ordinary way.

TREASURY NOTES TO CONTINUE.

IMPORTANT proposals regarding our currency system after the war were made by a committee of banking experts, under the chairmanship of Lord Cunliffe, set up to enquire into the various financial problems that will require solution when normal conditions become possible. It is well known that, as a consequence of the war, the conditions necessary to the maintenance of the gold standard, which the country previously possessed, have ceased to exist, owing to the growth of credit caused by Government borrowing for war needs. The committee expressed the opinion that it is imperative that these essential conditions should be restored without delay after the war; otherwise there would be grave danger of a foreign drain of gold, menacing the convertibility of our note issue, and so jeopardising the international trade position of the country. To retain an effective gold standard the cessation of Government borrowing, as soon as possible, was urged, together with the provision, out of a revenue, of an adequate sinking fund at the earliest possible moment, so that there might be a regular annual reduction of capital liabilities. The raising and making effective of the Bank of England discount rate was recommended. A question in which every member of the community, and not the financier alone, is interested is the issue of notes. Upon this the committee considered that the issue of fiduciary notes should once more be limited by law, and that the note issue (except as regards existing private issues) should be entirely in the hands of the Bank of England. Before this could be done, however, the future dimensions of the fiduciary issue would have to be ascertained, and during the transitional period the familiar Treasury notes should remain a Government issue, new notes not being issued against Government securities, but against Bank of England notes. While the obligation to pay bank notes and currency notes in gold on demand should be maintained, the committee were of opinion that it was neither necessary nor desirable that there should be any early resumption of the internal circulation of gold coin. On the contrary, they thought that all gold and bullion should be concentrated in one central reserve at the Bank of England.

The maintenance of the principle of the Bank Charter Act, 1844—that there should be a fixed fiduciary issue beyond which notes should only be issued in exchange for gold—was recommended, except in cases of emergency, when the Bank of England, with the consent of the Treasury, should be empowered to issue notes in excess of the limit. It was not deemed practicable to fix any precise figure for the fiduciary note issue immediately after the war, but Lord Cunliffe and his colleagues agreed that it was advisable to suggest the amount which should be aimed at as the central gold reserve. In the first instance they proposed that this reserve should be 150 millions. Until this figure was reached, and maintained, concurrently with a satisfactory foreign exchange position for at least a year, the policy of cautiously reducing the uncovered note issue was recommended, the position being reviewed when the exchanges worked normally on this minimum reserve basis. Only when the fiduciary portion of the issue had been reduced to an amount consistent with the maintenance of a central gold reserve of 150 millions, it was declared, should the outstanding currency notes be retired or replaced by Bank of England notes of low denomination.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

THE policy of Imperial Preference, especially as a weapon against German trade after the war, has attracted a great deal of attention and gained new adherents in recent months as a direct outcome of the war and its results. Neither the Imperial War Conference nor the Imperial War Cabinet dealt with the subject last year, but in 1917 both bodies expressed themselves in favour of "the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interest of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire." The main object held in view by both Conference and Cabinet in adopting this attitude was to make the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. The same end was in the minds of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy after the war, in recommending in their final report, published last year, that preferential treatment should be accorded to the British Oversea Dominions and Possessions in respect of any Customs duties imposed, now or hereafter, in the United Kingdom. This proposal is the more significant because the Committee (which was set up by Mr. Asquith) did not think it expedient to establish a comprehensive tariff scheme, and, while advising protection by means of Customs duties to carefully selected branches of industry, urged that this help should only be given on the advice of a strong, independent, competent Board, which should at the same time consider other forms of State assistance and safeguard the interests of consumers and labour.

A further step towards the adoption of the principle was taken when a Committee was appointed by our own War Cabinet to consider the question of trade within the Empire after the war; and the Colonial Secretary announced last year that this body had decided on a scheme adopting preference within the Empire, which had been approved by the War Cabinet. A second Committee, he added, had produced a clearly worked-out plan to put this policy in effect, and this also had met the sanction of the Government. No details have yet been given of the proposals beyond the statement that the Committee had dealt with the question of raw materials so as to secure them for the Empire in the first instance, while it has also been definitely declared by the Government that the policy does not involve a tax on food and is not fatal to the scheme of a League of Nations. As an illustration of what is possible in the direction of Imperial Preference, an example set by one of the Dominions may be cited. The New Zealand Parliament some time ago provided that, by Order in Council, Customs duties on goods from present enemy countries might be increased by 50 per cent. as compared with the duties in existence before the war, and it is regarded as almost certain that this provision will be put into operation when the war comes to an end.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE strengthening in the fires of war of the links of friendship and commerce that unite Great Britain and France has appreciably advanced the prospects of the Channel Tunnel. In both countries the project has gained many new adherents, and preparations are in a forward state for proceeding with its construction when circumstances render the task practicable. The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference during the past year adopted a resolution suggesting to the British and French Governments that, in view of "the advantages which would accrue from increased facilities for the transport of passengers and goods between the two countries," the work should be commenced as soon as possible. This motion was warmly supported by the Italian delegates, as well as the French, one spokesman declaring that the Italian Section of the Conference considered the Tunnel indispensable to future intercourse between the three great democracies of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

The supporters of the proposal have recently examined the war aspect of a submarine railway beneath the Straits of Dover. They suggest that the Tunnel should be maintained under the authority of the War Office, and that the dip in the level of the rails—forming a water-lock, by which, in case of emergency, the Tunnel could be filled with water from floor to roof for a mile—should be under the control of the Commandants at Dover Castle and the neighbouring forts. With respect to the danger of attack from submarines, depth-bombs, or mines, it is claimed that the Tunnel could be protected by a "cover" of the chalk bed of the Channel of a minimum of 100 feet in thickness, in addition to a water depth of from 160 to 180 feet above the sea-bed.

It is estimated that the Tunnel could be completed in a period of five years. It would be worked, ventilated, and pumped by electricity supplied from a power station in Kent, possibly ten miles or more inland. Sir Arthur Fell, M.P., for many years the leader of the movement, is of opinion that the existence of a tunnel railway would increase the passenger traffic from France alone to 3,000,000 a year, while the effect of the new conditions upon goods traffic between Great Britain and the Continent generally would probably be even greater. In the coming commercial war with the German Empire the effect upon Allied trade of the establishment of a through and speedy means of transport for the products of the three chief European partners, as well as for those of the United States upon their arrival on this side of the Atlantic, is unquestionably deserving of the most serious consideration of the Governments concerned.

It has been stated that the conveyance of goods from Le Havre to Southampton or London, for instance, necessitates practically the same packing as for New York or Australia, while the freight charges to New York were frequently less than those to a French port. The institution of the Tunnel would, moreover, foster trade between Great Britain and France by placing the communications between the two nations on an equality with the pre-war conditions of France and Germany, thus removing the disparity that prevailed in the period before hostilities put a stop to commercial relations, when trade between this country and the Republic increased to only half the extent of that between the countries which had the advantage of direct communication across the French frontier.

THE SMALL TENANTS' CHARTER.

LARGELY as the result of the War Rents League, a body called into existence to meet a real need, Parliament at the end of 1915 passed without a division and brought into immediate operation a measure to prevent, until six months after the war ends, the increase of rents and mortgage interest on small dwelling-houses beyond the amounts that had been paid before the outbreak of war. The original Act—for its provisions have since been strengthened—applied to dwelling-houses, tenements, flats and apartments let unfurnished, where either the annual amount of the standard rent or the rateable value of the house or rooms did not exceed £35 in the Metropolitan Police District, £30 in Scotland, and £26 elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The effect was that no tenant could be legally compelled to pay more for his dwelling than the rent at which it was let before the war, and as the rent was conferred upon the dwelling, and not upon the tenant, new tenants enjoyed the same benefit. Landlords were further prohibited from seeking to make a tenant who paid an inclusive rent pay the rates direct. So long as a tenant paid the standard rent and performed the other conditions of his tenancy, no order for the recovery of possession of a house or rooms to which the Act applies could be made.

The latter provision left a loophole which resulted in the passage of an amending measure last year. An order for recovery was permissible, originally, on the ground that the premises were reasonably required by the landlord for his own occupation or that of some person in his employ. The air raids upon the London district resulted in many persons seeking homes in neighbourhoods less likely to suffer from enemy action, and in order to evade the Act many of these bought houses to which it applied, and, becoming in this way the landlords, sought to turn out the old occupants because they required to live there themselves. To prevent this a new Bill was introduced by the Government, and passed, depriving persons who had purchased houses after Sept. 30, 1917, of the right to evict tenants on the ground that they needed the houses for their own occupation or that of their servants. An exception was made in favour of cases where the Board of Agriculture certified that the premises were required for the occupation of persons engaged in agricultural work of urgent national importance.

The War Rents League has since continued a useful existence, although the Legislature had carried out its objects. Many tenants were ignorant of their rights, and the organisation has assisted thousands of persons whose landlords attempted to make increases of rent illegally, besides securing the introduction in emergency legislation of clauses designed to correct abuses and evasions. Instead of concluding its work, the League is preparing to take care of the tenants of small houses after the war, when new problems may arise with the return to civil life of our fighting men.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS.

An extended and detailed list of Recipients of this Order is given in a special section of "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, &C."

Ribbon, Red with blue edge. INSTITUTED *9th November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

* Awarded Bar. † 2 Bars. § 3 Bars.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.

Abbey, *Maj.* James, M.C., R.A

Abbott, *Maj.* Frank B.

Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.

Abbott, *Col.* H. E. Stacy.

Abbott, *Maj.* Malwyn H. (*Aust.*).

Abercrombie, *Capt.* Alex. Ralph, M.C.

Abrahams, *Maj.* J. J., M.D.

Abson, *Maj.* Joseph, A.V.C.

Acland, *Maj.* A. Nugent, M.C.

Acland, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert E. Holmes-.

Acton, *Maj.* Wm. Maxwell.

Acworth, *Lt.-Com.* Bernard, R.N.

Adair, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Shafto.

Adam, *Maj.* Ronald F., R.A.

Adam, *Lt.-Col.* William.

Adams, *Lt.-Col.* A., R.E.

Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, I.A.

Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Rainier, R.A.

Adams, Rev. J. E., M.C.

Adams, *Actg.-Com.* Jamieson B., R.N.R.

Adams, *Maj.* Percy M. Acton-(*N.Z.*).

Adams, *Capt.* Wm. Geo., M.C. (*Aust.*).

Adams, *Maj.* Wm. J. Phythian-, M.C.

Adamson, *Maj.* Agar S. A. M.C.).

Adamson, *Maj.* James E.

Adderley, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C., R.A.M.C.

Adler, Rev. Michael.

Agar, *Maj.* J. A. S.

Agar, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G.

Agg, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick J. G.

Ahern, *Lt.-Col.* Dav., R.A.M.C.

Aherne, Rev. David.

Ahmed Fahmi Effendi, El Bimbashi (*Mg.*).

Ahrens, *Capt.* Chas. (*Aust.*

Aikins, *Maj.* G. H. (*Can.*).

Ainslie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M. A.S.C.

Ainsworth, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph B., R.A.M.C.

Ainsworth, *Lt.-Col.* Wm John.

Aitken, *Lt.-Col.* John Jas., A.V.C.

Aitken, *Maj.* Nigel W., M.C.

Akerman, *Maj.* Wm. P. J., M.C.

Allan, *Maj.* C. E. R. G.

Allan, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. St. A Warde-.

Alderson, *Maj.* Christopher

Alderson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund, M.B.

Alderson, *Maj.* Fredk. J. (*Can.*).

Aldworth, *Maj.* Wm.

Alexander, *Col.* St. de Vere.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Taylor.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Currie, I.A.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* H. S., I.A.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Harold R. L. G. M.C.

Alexander, *Col.* Hervey.

Alexander, *Maj.* Heber M., I.A.

Alexander, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. L.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col* Hon. Herbrand C.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* J. Whitaker, M.D.

Alexander, *Col.* Jno. Donald, M.B.

Alexander, *Maj.* Robt. D. T.

Alexander, *Act.-Lt.-Com.* R. L., R.N.R.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald O. (*Can.*).

*Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* W. N. Stuart.

Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Dallas, R.A.

Alexander, *Maj.* Hon. Wm. S.P.

Algie, *Capt.* William, R.A.F.

Alison, *Lt.-Com.* Roger V., R.N.

Allan, *Maj.* Jas. Gibb, R.E.

Allan, *Br.-Gen.* Percy S.

Allardyce, *Lieut.* James.

*Allardyce, *Lt.-Col.* John G. B., R.A.

*Allason, *Br.-Gen.* Walter.

Allcard, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, R.A.

Allen, *Maj.* Stanley G.

Allderidge, *Maj.* Charles D., R.A.

Allen, *Capt.* Arthur S. (*Aust.*)

Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Carleton W. (*Can.*).

Allen, *Maj.* Cecil, R.A.

Allen, *Maj.* Harold, R.A.

Allen, *Maj.* Hy. Isherwood.

Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis A.

Allen, *Capt.* Lionel R.

Allen, *Maj.* Merrill V. (*Can.*).

Allen, *Lt.-Col.* R. Candlish (*N.Z.*).

*Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen S. (*N.Z.*).

Allen, *Maj.* Wm. Jas., M.P.

Allerton, *Capt.* Claude.

Allfrey, *Maj.* George G.

Allfrey, *Maj.* Edward M.

Allfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. I.R., M.C.

Allsop, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G. (*Aust.*).

Allsopp, *Lt.-Col.* Jerome B.

Allsup, *Maj.* Edward S., R.A.

Alpine, *Maj.* Wm. M.

Alston, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Geo.

Altham, *Maj.* Harry S., M.C.

Alves, *Maj.* Henry M. J., R.A.

Ambrose, *Lt.* Chas. F. N., T.C.

Amin, *Lt.-Col.* Mohammed Bey.

Amos, *Maj.* Herbert G. M.

Amphlett, *Maj.* Charles G.

Anderson, *Maj.* Alex. A. (*Can.*).

Anderson, *Maj.* Archib. S. K., M.C., M.B.

Anderson, *Maj.* Arth. E. D., M.C

Anderson, *Maj.* Barton E.

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil F., R.E.

Anderson, *Maj.* Chas., M.C.

Anderson, *L.-Col.* Chs. Abbot.

Anderson, *Maj.* Chs. Agnew (*S.A.*).

Anderson, *Maj.* Desmond F.

Anderson, *Maj.* Edw. P., R.E.

Anderson, *Maj.* Eric L. B.

Anderson, *Maj.* E. D.

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, M.C.

Anderson, *Capt.* Geo. Hy. G., M.C

Anderson, *Maj.* Horace, M.C.

Anderson, *Maj.* J. T. (*S.A.S.U.*).

Anderton, *Capt.* John, R.A.M.C.

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John.

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John F. H.

Anderson, *Maj.* Lewis, M.B.

Anderson, *Com.* Lionel J. G., R.N.

Anderson, *Maj.* Patrick C., M.C.

Anderson, *Capt.* R. D. (*E.Afr.*).

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* S. Boyd (*Aust. Art.*).

Anderson, *Capt.* Stanley J. (*Can.*).

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart M. (*Aust. Art.*).

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Gayer, R.A.

Anderson, *Col.* Ths. Victor (*Can.*).

Anderson, *Col.* Wm. C.

Anderson, *Maj.* Wm., M.C.

Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Beaumont (*Can. Eng.*).

Andrew, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. A.

Andrewes, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E., R.A.

Andrewes, *Maj.* Wm. (*Can.*).

Andrews, *Maj.* Geo. Wm. (*Can.*).

Andrews, *Maj.* Jno. O., M.C., R.A.F.

Andrews, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Owen, A.V.C.

Andrews, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. J., M.C.

Andrus, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph C. (*Can.*).

Angel, *Capt.* Thos. Lombard.

Angelo, *Maj.* A. S., M.C., R.E.

Anley, *Lt.-Col.* W. Bower, R.A.

Annand, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. W. G. (*Aust.*).

Annesley, *Lt.-Col.* Clifford R. T., A.S.C.

Annesley, *Lt.* John C., R.N.

Annesley, *Lt.-Col.* W. Henry.

Anstruther, *Capt.* Philip N., M.C.

Anstruther, *Maj.* Robt. H., R.A.

Aplin, *Maj.* Henry.

Aplin, *Col.* Philip J. H., I.A.

Appleyard, *Maj.* Sydney V. (*Aus.A.M.C.*).

Applin, *Maj.* Regd. V. K.

Apthorp, *Maj.* Shirley E.

Arbuthnot, *Com.* Ernest K., R.N.

Arbuthnot, *Com.* V. L., R.N

Archambault, *Maj.* Jos. P.U. (*Can.*).

Archdale, *Maj.* Arth. S., R.A.

Archer, *Maj.* Henry, R.A.

Archer, *Com.* Hugh E. M.

Archibald, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon K.

Archibald, *Maj.* Rob. G., M.B.

Arbagh, *Lt.-Col.* George H.

Argles, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. P., A.V.C.

Aris, *Maj.* Chas. John.

Armitage, *Maj.* Chas. L.

Armitage, Rev. Robert.

Armitage, *Maj.* Thos. Wm. (*S.A.*).

Armitage, *Maj.* Walter A.

Armstrong, *Col.* Gerald D.

Armstrong, *Capt.* Gordon W., R.A.M.C.

Armstrong, *Lt.* Matth., R.N.R.

Armstrong, *Col.* Oliver C.

Armstrong, *Maj.* Wm. Fortescue, M.C., R.A.

Arnold, *Col.* A. James.

Arnold, *Maj.* Bening M.

Arnold, *Maj.* Herbert T., A.P.D.

Arnold, *Maj.* Jno. Effingham.

Arnoldi, *Maj.* Frank F. (*Can.F.A.*).

Arnott, *Maj.* Ralph, R.A.

Arthur, *Capt.* C. G. (*Can.*).

Arthur, *Maj.* Beckham.

Arthur, *Maj.* Lionel F.

Arundell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. V. A. Monckton-.

Ashcanden, *Lt.-Col.* S. W. L., R.F.A.

Ashburner, *Maj.* Harley W.

Ashton, *Maj.* Edw. Jas. (*Can.*).

Ashton, *Lt.-Col.* F.E.

Ashton, *Capt.* Henry G. G.

Ashton, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* J., R.N.

Ashton, *Staff-Paym.* W. R., D.S.C., R.N.R.

Ashwell, *Maj.* Arthur L.

Asquith, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur M.

Assey, *Lt.-Col.* Verney, R.A.

Aston, Rev. Basil.

Atkins, *Maj.* Gordon H. (*Can.*).

Atkinson, *Act.-Staff-Surg.* E. L., R.N.

Atkinson, *Maj.* Edward W.

Atkinson, *Maj.* Fredc. St. J.

Atkinson, *Maj.* Guy M.

Atkinson, *Lt.* Henry N.

Atkinson, *Lt.-Col.* John, A.S.C.

Atkinson, *Maj.* Alex. Dean.

Aubin, *Capt.* J. F. G., M.C.

Auchinleck, *Maj.* Chaud J. E.

Austen, *Maj.* Wm. S. (*N.Z.*).

Avery, *Lt.-Col.* H. E. (*N.Z.*).

Axe, *Col.* Hy. Jos., A.V.C.

Aylen, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest V., M.B.

Aylward, *Maj.* Rd. N., M.C., R.E.

Babington, *Sqr.-Cm.* John T.

Babington, *Lt.-Col.* Marcus H., R.A.M.C.

Babington, *Lt.-Col.* S. C., R.E.

Bacchus *Com.* Roy, R.N.

Bachtold, *Maj.* Hy., M.C. (*Aus.*).

Backhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Miles R.

Bacon, *Lt.-Com.* Sidney K., R.D., R.N.R.

Badcock, *Lt.-Col.* Francis F.

Badcock, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E.

Badenhorst, *Col. Comdt.* L. P. H. (*S.A.*).

Badham, *Lt.-Col.* J. P.

Bagge, *Maj.* Richard L.

Bagot, *Maj.* Hon. Walter L.

Bagshawe, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert V., R.A.M.C.

Bahr, *Capt.* Philip Hy., M.D.

Bailey, *Capt.* Arthur H.

Bailey, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., M.C. (*Can.*).

Bailey, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. A. H., R.E.A.

Bailey, *Surg.-Maj.* Francis Wm.

Bailey, *Maj.* Geo. Cyril, R.A.F.

Bailey, *Maj.* Herbert.

Bailey, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy.

Bailey, *Maj.* Percy.

Bailey, *Maj.* P. J. (*Aust. L. H.*).

Bailey, *Maj.* Hon. Wilfred R.

Baillie, *Col.* Augustus O.

Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan G.

Baillie, *Col.* Hugh F.

Baillie, *Capt.* John Andrew.

Baines, Rev. Chas. F., M.A.

Baines, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert S.

Baines, *Lt.-Col.* John C.

Baird, *Capt.* Henry H. O.

Baker, *Capt.* A. (*N.S.W.*)

Baker, *Lt.-Com.* A. B. A., R.N.

Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. B. Lloyd.

Baker, *Maj.* B. E., M.C., R.A.F.

Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard G.

Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Edward M.

Baker, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* Hy., R.N.R.

Baker, *Lt.-Col.* J. M. (*S. Afr.*).

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Baker, *Major* Robert.
Baker, *Maj.* Robert G., I.A.
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* W.H.Goldney.
Bald, *Lt.-Col.* Philip R., R.E.
Baldwin, *Br.-Gen.* Guy M.
Baldwin, *Lt.-Col.* John E. A., R.A.F.
•Baldwin, *Lt.-Col.* Raymond Hy.
Balfour, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. M., R.A.
Balfour, *Maj.* Edward W. S., M.C.
•Balfour, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Boyd.
Balfour, *Col.* John E. H.
Balfour, *Lt.-Col.* Walter M. (*Can.*).
Ball, *Maj.* Chas. J. P., M.C., R.A.
Ball, *Maj.* John O. (*Can. A.*).
Ball, *Maj.* Kenneth M., R.A.
Ball, *Maj.* L. P., I.A.
Ballantyne, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. (*Can.*).
Ballingall, *Maj.* Harry M., R.A.
Bamberger, *Maj.* Arthur P. W.
Bamfield, *Lt.-Col.* Harold J. K., I.M.S.
Bamford, *Maj.* Edward, V.C., R.M.L.I.
Bamford, *Maj.* Robert C.
Banks, *Lt.-Col.* Henry John A.
Banks, *Lt.-Col.* T. Mac D., M.C.
Bannerman, *Lt.-Com.* Bertrand, R.N.
Bann-ruban, *Lt.-Col.* John A.M.
Barber, *Maj.* Horace G. (*Can.*).
Barber, *Lt.-Col.* R. F., A.O.D.
Barber, *Maj.* T. P.
Bare, *Capt.* Alfred R., M.C.
Barf, *Maj.* Wm. Harold.
Barge, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth, M.C.
•Barker, *Maj.* Augustine, M.C., R.A.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest F. Wm.
Barker, *Br.-Gen.* Fredc. E. Li.
•Barker, *Br.-Gen.* Michael G. H.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. John.
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., M.C., R.A.F.
Barley, *Maj.* Leslie John.
Barlow, *Adm.* Charles J.
Barlow, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wynn.
Barlow, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Edwd., M.C.
•Barnard, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril D. V. Cary-.
Barnard, *Maj.* Eric.
Barnard, *Maj.* Wm. G. Fredk.
Barnardiston, *Maj.* S. J. B.
Barnes, *Maj.* Alan Gould.
Barnes, *Capt.* David Thos.
Barnes, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Purcell, A.S.C.
Barnett, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Henry.
Barnett, *Maj.* Wm. H. Louis.
Barnish, *Lt.-Col.* H., R.N.R.
Barnwell, *Maj.* Archib. S.
Barr, *Maj.* Edwin H., R.M.A.
Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* Altham E. Moulton-.
•Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* E. M. Moulton-.
Barrington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert E. S.
Barron, *Br.-Gen.* Netterville G.
Barron, *Lt.-Col.* R. M., I.M.S.
Barron, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. A., R.A.M.C.
Barry, *Lieut.* C. B., R.N.
Barry, Rev. Frank Russell.
Barry, *Capt.* Jas. H., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Barry, *Maj.* J. Redmond, R.A.
Barry, *Com.* Oswald C. M., R.N.
Barstow, *Maj.* Walter A. T., M.C.
Barter, *Maj.* Herbert, R.A.
Bartholomew, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J.
•Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred J. N.
Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Basil S., R.A.M.C.
Bartlett, *Maj.* Edwin.
Barton, *Maj.* Alan S. D. (*A.A.M.C.*).
•Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Baptist J.
Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
Barton, *Col.* Maurice C., R.E.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Nathl. A. D.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Patterson, R.A.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L., R.A.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hugh, A.S.C.
Bassett, *Lt.-Col.* J. R.
Bassett, *Maj.* Jno. C., R.C.A.
Bassett, *Maj.* Tarn P., R.E.
•Bastard, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald.
Batchelor, *Lt.-Col.* Vivian A., R.A.
Batchelor, *Maj.* Wm. J., M.C., R.E.
•Bateman, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M.
Bateman, *Maj.* Harold Hy., M.C., R.E.
Bateman, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert R.
Bates, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur S.
Bates, *Maj.* Austin G., •M.C.
Bates, *Maj.* Cecil R., M.C.
Bates, *2nd Lt.* Charles.
Bateson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Holgate, R.A.
Bather, *Maj.* Edward J., R.A.
Batten, *Col.* Frederick G.
Batten, *Col.* Herbert C. C.
Batten, *Lt.-Col.* John B.
Battershill, *Capt.* L. W., M.C.
Battine, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. C., I.A.
Battye, *Lt.-Col.* Basil C.
Battye, *Lt.-Col.* Ivan C., I.A.
Battye, *Lt.-Col.* Walter R., I.M.S.
Baudains, *Capt.* Geo. La C., M.C.
Baugh, *Maj.* George J., R.E.
Baugh, *Capt.* Rupert S.
Baumgartner, *Br.-Gen.* John R.
Bawden, *Lt.-Col.* Victor C.
Baxter, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Lewis.
Bayard, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald.
Bayford, *Capt.* Edmond H.
Bayley, *Br.-Gen.* Atwell C., R.E.
Bayley, *Col.* Arthur Geo.
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Hadrian.
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel S.
Bayly, *Maj.* Edward A. T.
Baynham, *Maj.* Cuthbert T., R.A.
Bazin, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. T. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Beadon, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot R.
Beak, *Com.* Daniel M. W., R.N.D., R.N.V.R.
Beale, *Capt.* Clive O. B., R.F.C.
Beale, *Maj.* Henry Yelverton.
Beaman, *Capt.* Ardern A. H.
Beaman, *Maj.* Winfred K., R.A.M.C.
Beard, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. J. A. (*S.A.*).
Beardsmore, *Maj.* Robt. Hy. (*Aust.*).
Bearn, *Capt.* Fredk. A., M.C., R.E.
Bearne *Lt.-Col.* Lewis C.
Beasley, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. H. M., R.A.
•Beasley, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. L.
Beasley, *Capt.* Walter H., R.E.
Beattie, *Maj.* Maurice A., R.A.
•Beatty, *Br.-Gen.* Guy A. H., I.A.
Beaton, *Lt.* Wm. Donld., R.N.R.
•Beauman, *Br.-Gen.* Arch. B.
Beaumont, *Maj.* K. M.
Beavis, *Maj.* L. E. (*Aus. F.A.*).
Beauzeley, *Maj.* G. A., R.E.
Becher, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil M. L.
Becher, *Lt.-Col.* G. A., I.A.
Becher, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Wrixon-.
Becher, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot E., R.E.
Beck, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Archd.
Beck, *Capt.* Edwyn W. T.
Beck, *Capt.* Wm. T. (*N.Z.*).
Beckett, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T. C.
Beckley, *Maj.* Thos. Hy., R.A.
Beckwith, *Maj.* Wm. Mabisse
Beddington, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Hy. L.
Beddy, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram L., A.S.C.
Bedingfield, *Capt.* H., R.A.M.C.
Beecroft, *Maj.* Chas. T. C.
Beeman, *Maj.* Wm. Gilbert (*Can. A.*).
Begbie, *Maj.* R. P. G., M.C., R.A.
Beharrell, *Lt.-Col.* John G.
Belcher, *Maj.* R. D., M.C., R.A.
Belgrave, *Lt.-Col.* H. D., I.A.
Belgrave, *Lt.-Col.* John D., R.A.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Hugh, R.E.
Bell, *Sqdn.-Com.* Bertram C., R.N.A.S.
Bell, *Maj.* Chas. Francis.
Bell, *Maj.* Jno. Grenvill, R.A.M.C.
Bell, *Maj.* John J. Jas., M.C., R.A.
Bell, *Capt.* Michael C., M.C.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Percy G. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Carmichael.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Whiteford J. E., M.B.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C. Howard, R.A.
Bellairs, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Hayley-.
Bellamy, *Maj.* Chas. V., R.E.
Bellamy, *Maj.* Hugh M., M.C.
Bellamy, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Bellew, *Lt.-Col.* Froude D., M.C.
Bell, *Act.-Com.* Francis W., R.N.V.R.
•Benfield, *Maj.* Karl V. B., M.C., R.A.
Benn, *Act.-Capt.* Ion H., M.P., R.N.V.R.
Benn, *Capt.* Wm. Wedgwood, D.S.C., M.P.
Bennett, *Maj.* Chas. C. (*Can.*)
Bennett, *Maj.* Charles H.
Bennett, *Maj.* G. M. (*S.A. Art.*).
Bennett, *Lt.-Com.* H. Thring, R.N.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Edwin.
Bennett, *Act.-Com.* Thomas Wm., R.D., R.N.R.
Bennett. *Col.* William, M.B.
Benning, *Com.* Chas. S., R.N.
Benskin, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, R.E.
Benson, *Com.* A. W., R.N.
Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Ringley.
Benson, *Maj.* Cyril H. G., R.N.
Benson, *Capt.* Evelyn C.
Benson, *Maj.* Frederick M. (*It. Can. H.A.*).
Benson, *Lt.-Col.* H. Wightman.
Benson, *Maj.* Reg'd. L., M.C.
Benson, *Maj.* Robert, R.A.
Benson, *Col.* Wallace, M.B.
Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Arthur, T.D., R.A.M.C.
Bent, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. (*Can.*)
Bentinck, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Charles C.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Augustus Cavendish-.
Benwell, *Capt.* Wm. F., R.N.
•Benzie, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Beresford, *Lt.-Col.* Marcus J. Barré de la P.
Bergeest, *Maj.* J. W. (*S.A.*).
Berkeley, *Lt.-Col.* Rbt. Esmé.
Berkley, *Lt.-Col.* James, R.A.
Bernal, *Lt.-Col.* Greville H. W.
Bernard, *Lt.-Col.* Denis J. C. K.
Bernard, *Maj.* Ronald P. St. V., M.C.
Berners, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph A.
Berry, *Maj.* Wm. H. (*Aust.*).
Berry, *Capt.* H. C. Atkins, M.C.
Bertie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Arthur M., M.C.
Bertram, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R. (*Can.*).
Beshir Kanbal (Bey), *Col. Best, 2nd Lt.* Alfd. J., R.E.
•Best, *Capt.* Hon. Matthew R., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Betts, *Capt.* James.
Betty, *Capt.* Arthur K., R.N.
Betty, *Col.* Hubert K. (*Can.*).
Betty, *Lt.-Col.* Paget K., R.E.
Beuttler, *Maj.* Valentine O.
Bevan, *Com.* Richard H. L., R.N.
Bewsher, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Dent.
Beyts, *Lt.-Col.* Julian F.
Bezuidenhout, *Lt.-Col.* J. J. (*S.A.*).
Bharucha, *Capt.* P. B., I.M.S.
Bibby, *Maj.* A. H., R.F.A.
Bibby, *Maj.* Jas. Victor.
Bickeadike, *Maj.* Robert (*Can.*).
Bickerton, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald E., M.B.
Bickford, *Staff.-Surg.* Bertram R., M.B.E.
Bickford, *Com.* Wm. G. H., R.N
Bickmore, *Lt.-Col.* David F.
Bicknell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. P. F.
Bidder, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F.
Bidder, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice Mcc., M.B.E.
Biddulph, *Br.-Gen.* Harry, R.E.
Biddulph, *Lt.-Col.* Hope, R.A.
Biggs, *Maj.* George T., R.E.
Biggs, *Col.* Hy. Vero, R.E.
Bignell, *Maj.* F. L. (*Aust.*).
Bigsworth, *Lt.* A. W., R.A.F.
•Bigsworth, *Col.* A. W., M.A.F.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. M., A.S.C.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* David A.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. J. Louis Y.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph C.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel.
Binney, *Maj.* Edwd. V., R.E.
Bion, *Capt.* Wilfred R.
Birch, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. H. C., R.A.
•Birch, *Maj.* Allan Grant.
Birch, *Maj.* Jno. Monice.
Birch, *Lt.-Col.* Julius G.
Birch, *Maj.* Percy Y., R.A.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur J. G.
Bird, *Maj.* Augustus W., R.A.F.
Bird, *Maj.* Clarence A., R.E.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Elliot H. A., R.A.M.C.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Wilfred, M.R.C.S.
Bird, *Maj.* Lawrence W.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Lennox G.
Bird, *Maj.* Malcolm G.
Bird, Rev. Richard.
Bird, *Col.* Spencer G.
Bird, *Maj.* Thos. G., R.E.
Bird, *Maj.* Thos. H. (*Aus.*).
Birds, *Maj.* Samuel B., M.C. (*Can.*).
Birkbeck, *Maj.* Benedict, M.C.
Birkbeck, *Maj.* Gilbert (*Aust.*)
Birkett, *Maj.* Gerald A.
Birkett, *Com.* Miles B., R.N.
Birkett, *Lt.-Col.* Richard M.
Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L.
Birley, *Lt.-Col.* Bevil L.
Birley, *Capt.* Norman P., M.C.
Birney, *Col.* Chas. F., R.E.
Birnie, *Capt.* Edward D. A., M.C.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Birnie, *Lt.-Com.* Harry C., R.N.R.
†Birt, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm. H.
Bishop, *Maj.* Chas. G., R.E.
Bishop, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
*Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Avery, V.C., D.F.C., M.C. (*Can.*)
Bishop, *Maj.* Wm. S. G., A.O.D.
Black, *Maj.* Alex. MacGregor.
Black, *Lt.-Col.* Claud H. G.
Black, *Lt.-Col.* James J. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Black, *Maj.* Robt. Barclay, M.R.
Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C.
Blackburn, *Maj.* Eric D., M.C.
Blackburn, *Capt.* Regd. N., M.C. (*Can.*).
Blackburne, Rev. Harry W., M.C., M.A.
Blacker, *Lt.-Col.* Frdk. St. J.
Blacker, *Col.* Stewart W. Wm.
Blacklin, *Act.-Capt.* Richd. W. B., R.D., R.N.R.
Blacklow, *Lt.-Col.* A.C. (*Aus.*).
Blackwall, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Eaton, T.D.
Blackwood, *Lt.-Col.* Albemarle P.
Blackwood, *Maj.* E. H. O'Reilly, M.C., R.A.
Blackwood, *Capt.* F. Herbert.
Blackwood, *Com.* Maurice B. B., R.N.
*Blackwood, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., M.B.
Blackwood, *Capt.* Ld. Fredk. Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blades, *Maj.* W. W.
Blair, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur.
Blair, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan B., M.C. (*N.Z.*)
Blair, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Molesworth.
Blake, *Lt.-Com.* Cuth. P., R.N.
Blake, *Com.* Geoffrey, R.N.
Blake, *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
Blaker, *Maj.* W. F., R.A.
Blakeway, *Maj.* Thos. W., A.S.C.
Blaney, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin H., A.S.C.
Blandy, *Col.* Lister F.
Blaney, *Maj.* Jno. A. H. (*S.A.*)
Blencowe, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. P., A.S.C.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Layton J., A.V.S.
Blew, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H. (*S.A.*).
Blewitt, *Lt.-Col.* Guy, M.C.
Blewitt, *Maj.* Ralph.
Bligh, *Lt.-Col.* Noel G.
Bliss, *Lt.-Col.* James A., M.V.O. (4th).
*Block, *Maj.* A., R.F.A.
Blois, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. O. (*Can.*).
Blomfield, *Maj.* Richard G., R.N.V.R.
Blore, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Rd.
Blount, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. P. C., R.A.
Blount, *Capt.* Geo. R. B., R.N.
Blount, *Maj.* Harold, R.M.A.
Blundell, *Maj.* Bryan S. Monro, O.B.E.
Blunt, *Lt.-Col.* Allan St. J.
Blunt, *Col.* Conrad E. G.
Blunt, *Br.-Gen.* Ger. C. G., A.S.C.
Blunt, *Capt.* Wm. Fredk., R.N.
Bolt, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. (*R. Can. H.A.*).
Boal, *Capt.* R., R.E.
Board, *Col.* Andw. G., R.A.V.C.
Boddie, *Engr.-Lt.-Com.* R. C., R.N.
Boddington, *Maj.* H. W.
Bodé, *Maj.* Louis W.
*Body, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Boecey, *Maj.* Martin Crawley-, M.C.
Boland, *Lieut.* S. B.
Bolingbroke, *Maj.* A. G. (*Aust.*)
Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. E. T.
Bolster, *Lt.-Com.* Thos. C. C., R.N.
Bolton, *Engr.* Richd. E. C., R.I.M.
Bond, *Lt.-Col.* E. Leslie, R.A.
Bond, *Lt.-Col.* Geor.e Montgomery.
Bond, *Maj.* Geo. Weston.
Bond, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Hendley, R.A.
Bond, *Col.* Jas. H. R., R.A.M.C.
Bond, *Maj.* Lionel W. (*Aus. A.M.C.*)
Bond, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. C.
Bond, *Capt.* Richd. L., M.C., R.E.
Bond, *Lieut.* Thos. Arthur, *R. Aust. N.R.*
Bone, *Sg.-Com.* Regd. J., R.N.
Bonham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. B., R.E.
Bonus, *Col.* William John.
Boon, *Capt.* George.
Booth, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest R., M.B.
Booth, *Maj.* Raymond M. St. J.
*Booth, *Lt.-Col.* T. Macaulay.
Booth, *Maj.* Wm. Hy., O.B.E.
Boothby, *Com.* Evelyn L. B., R.N.
Boothby, *Lt.* H. B., R.N.R.
Bordeu, *Lt.-Col.* Allison H. (*Can.*).
Borland, *Com.* Jno. McI., R.D., R.N.R.
Borradaile, *Brig.-Gen.* H. B.
Borrow, *Maj.* Edward.
Borthwick, *Capt.* E. K. (*K.A.R.*).
*Borthwick, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. H.
Borton, *Br.-Gen.* Amyas E.
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., V.C.
Borwick, *Maj.* Geo. Oldroyd.
Borwick, *Capt.* Malcolm.
Borwick, *Maj.* Thos. F. (*Aust.*).
Bosanquet, *Capt.* Wm. S. B.
Boscawen, *Maj.* Hon. Mildmay T., M.C.
Bostock, *Capt.* Lancelot.
Boteler, *Col.* Fras. W., R.A.
Botha, *Lt.-Col.* Pieter S. G. (*S.A.*).
Bothe, *Lt.-Col.* T. (*S.A.*).
Bothe, *Maj.* (*S.A.*).
Boucher, *Maj.* Benjamin H.
Bouiton, *Lt.-Col.* Aubrey H.
Bourchier, *Lt.-Col.* Murray W. J. (*Aus.*).
Bourchier, *Lt.-Col.* Raymond H.
Bourdillon, *Maj.* Lance'ot G., *M.C., R.A.M.C.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A., R.A.M.C.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B.
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, V.C., R.N.V.R.
Bourne, *Lt.-Col.* Alan G. B., M.V.O. (5th).
Bourne, *Capt.* Dennis K.
Bourne, *Maj.* Geo. H. (*Aust.*).
Bourne, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Stuart Pleydell-, R.V.A.
Bouwer, *Lt.-Col.* B. O. (*S.A.*).
Bowden, *Maj.* Aubrey Hy., M.G.C.
Bowden, *Fleet-Surg.* W., R.N.
Bowden, *Lt.-Col.* J. H. T. Cornish-.
Bowdler, *Lt.-Col.* Basil W., R.E.
Bowdon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. E. V. Butler-.
Bowell, *Lt.* Robert Hy.
Bowen, *Col.* Arthur W. N., R.A.M.C.
Bowen, *Lt. Col.* Francis O.
Bowen, *Capt.* Gerard C.
Bowen, *Capt.* H. J. Ap O.
Bowen, *Col.* H. W., R.A.
Bowen, *Maj.* Hugh Rice.
Bowen, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Allan.
Bowen, *Col.* H. E. Webb-, R.E.
Bowen, *Br.-Gen.* William I. Webb-.
Bower, *Lt.-Col.* Claude E. S., R.A.
Bower, *Lt.-Com.* John G., R.N.
Bowers, *Maj.* D. A. Hare-, M.C. (*S.A.*).
Bowes, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Bowie, *Maj.* D. B. (*Can.*).
Bowie, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Darling.
Bowhill, *Wing-Com.* F. W., R.N.A.S.
Bowles, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. de Vere.
Bowman, *Maj.* G. H., M.C., R.A.F.
Bowman, *Capt.* Jas. T., M.D.
Bowring, *Lt.-Col.* E. Langley.
Bowring, *Capt.* Humphrey W., R.N.
Bowyer, *Capt.* Charles H. (*S.A.*).
*Boyall, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred M.
Boyd, *Maj.* Chas. Edwd., R.A.
Boyce, *Lt.-Col.* G. J. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Boyce, *Br.-Gen.* Harry Aug., R.A.
Boyd, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Alex., R.A.
*Boyd, *Maj.* John Dopping.
Boyd, *Maj.* Stuart, R.E.
Boylan, *Capt.* Edward T. A. G., M.C., R.A.
*Boyle, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. C.
Boyle, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Jno. David, R.F.C.
Boys, *Capt.* Stanley.
Brabant, *Capt.* Guy Alf.
Brace, *Capt.* Henry F.
Bracegirdle, *Lt.-Com.* L. S. (*Aust. Fleet-Lt.* Herbert G., R.N.A.S.
Bradbury, *Act.-Staff-Surg.* W., M.B., R.N.
Bradford, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Arden.
Bradford, *Capt.* Thomas A.
Bradish, *Lt.-Col.* Francis L., R.A.M.C.
Bradley, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil G.
Bradley, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Wm.
Bradley, *Maj.* *Lt.-Col.* Samuel G. L., M.C.
Bradley, *Com.* Wm., R.D., R.N.R.
Bradshaw, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Ewart.
Bradshaw, *Lt.-Com.* George Fagan, R.N.
Bradshaw, *Capt.* W. Pat A.
Brady, *Maj.* Gerald C. J., R.A.
Brady, *Capt.* Jno. Banks.
Braine, *Lt.-Col.* E. R. R.
Braithwaite, *Capt.* Albert N., M.C.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. P., M.C., R.E.
Braithwaite, *Maj.* John.
Bramly, *Lt.-Col.* Alwyn W. Partridge-.
Brancker, *Maj.* James D. D., R.A.
Brand, *Capt.* Christopher J. Q., M.C., R.A.F.
Brand, *Maj.* D. E.
*Brand, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Roger.
Brandon, *Maj.* A. de B., M.C., R.F.C.
Brandon, *Lt.-Col.* Oscar G., R.E.
Branebury, *Lt.-Col.* H. A., R.A.M.C.
*Branson, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas S., M.C.
Bratton, *Capt.* Allen B., M.C.
Bray, *Col.* G. A. T., R.A.M.C.
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Napier.
Brazenor, *Maj.* J. A. (*Aust.*).
*Brazenor, *Lt.-Col.* William (*Aus.*).
Breading, *Lt.-Col* Geo. Remington.
Breadley, *Lt.-Com.* E. O., R.N.
Brearley, *Maj.* Norman R.A.F.
Brebner, *Lt.-Col.* Charles S., M.D.
Breckon, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Breedt, *Maj.* J. M. N. (*S.A.*).
Brenner, *Maj.* George, M.C., R.E.
Brenner, *Lt.* Norman F. (*Aust.*).
Brennan, *Lt.-Col.* E. T., M.C. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Brent, *Com.* Ernest C., R.N.
Brereton, *Lt.-Col.* David Ll.
Brett, *Capt.* Geo. A., M.C
Breton, *Maj.* Walter G. N., R.A.
Brevdll, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W.
*Brewis, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey S.
Brey enbach, *Col.* J. H. (*S.A.*).
Brickwood, *Capt.* Robert
Bridcutt, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy.
Bridge, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. D., R.A.
Bridge, *Maj.* Richd. E. A.
Bridge, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Basil C.
Bridgeman, *Maj.* Hon. Hy. G. O., M.C.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* A. Holroyd.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C. P.
Bridges, *Com.* Hy. Dalrymple, R.N.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Victor.
Bridges, *Maj.* Wm. F. Noel (*Aus.*).
Bridsteer, *Capt.* Havard N.
Brierley, *Maj.* Eustace C.
Brierley, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey T., R.A.
Briggs, *Col.* Edwd. F., R.A.F.
Briggs, *Lt.-Col.* James, R.E.
Briggs, *Maj.* Fred. Cecil C.
Briggs, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. G., R.W.
Briggs, *Maj.* Rawdoon, M.C., R.E.
*Brighten, *Lt.-Col.* G. Stanhope.
Brims, *Maj.* Robert W., R.E.
Brind, *Maj.* Victor C., R.A.
Brindley, *Capt.* James, M.C.
Brink, *Maj.* A. (*S.A.*).
Brink, *Col.* Andries J. E. (*S.A.*).
Brink, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. (*S.A.*).
Brink, *Maj.* Geo. E. (*S.A.*).
Brinson, *Maj.* Harold N.
Briscoe, *Maj.* Francis E.
Briscoe, *Maj.* Geo. Seton.
Briscoe, *Maj.* Jno. Edwd. (*S.A. Med.C.*).
Brittan, *Col.* Reginald.
Britton, *Maj.* Arthur H. D.
Britton, *Maj.* Edwin J. J.
Britton, *Lt.-Col.* Russell H. (*Can.*).
Broad, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Noel F., R.A.
Broadley, *Lt.-Com.* Edward, R.N.
Brock, *Lt.-Col.* Alec W. S.
Brock, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. le Marchant.
Brocklebank, *Lt.-Col.* John G.
Brocklebank, *Maj.* John Jasper.
Brockman, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph E. Drake-, R.A.M.C.
Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley M., M.C.
Brodie, *Capt.* Patrick T., M.C.
Bromet, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey R., R.N., R.A.F.
Bromilow, *Capt.* David G.
Bromley, *Eng.-Com.* Fred. Wm., R.N.
Bronkhorst, *Maj.* J. G. S. (*S.A.*).
Brook, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, M.C.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Brook, *Maj.* R. J. (*Can.*).
*Brooke, *Maj.* Alan F., R.F.A.
Brooke, *Maj.* Arthur C., R.A.
Brooke, *Com.* Basil Rd., R.N.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Eardley W., A.S.C.
Brooke, *Lt.-Com.* Edward, R.N.
*Brooke. *Lt.-Col.* Geoffry F. H., M.G.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Frank.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Neville P.
Brooke, *Capt.* Robert W., M.G.
Brooke, *Col.* Ronald G.
Brooke, *Br.-Gen.* B. N. Sergison-.
Brooks, *Act.-Com.* Cecil, R.D., R.N.R.
Brooks, *Maj.* Jos. J. (*Aust.*).
Brooks, *Capt.* R. A. D., R.M.A.
Broome, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph H., M.C.
Broughton, *Capt.* Norman W.
Brousson, *Maj.* Fredk., R.A.
Brown, *Maj.* A. D. B. (*Aust.*).
Brown, *Maj.* A. F. (*Can.*).
Brown, *Maj.* Arnold, M.C. (*Aust.*).
Brown, *Capt.* Arth. J., R.A.M.C.
Brown, *Maj.* Chas. Turner, R.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd., A.V.C.
Brown, Rev. Frederick E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Leslie (*S.A.*).
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. Jas., R.A.M.C.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Langford.
*Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Robert.
Brown, *Maj.* Hy. K. Sequier.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh B.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* J. C., A.S.C.
Brown, *Sub-Lt.* Jas. Hardy, R.N.V.R.
Brown, *Maj.* Jas. Pearson, R.A.M.C.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Sutherland (*Can.*).
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Brown, *Maj.* Jno. H. Innes (*Can.*).
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Newton.
Brown, *Maj.* Kenneth A.
Brown, *Maj.* Louis Noel F., R.A.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Oscar, A.O.D.
Brown, *Br.-Gen.* Pcy. Wilson.
Brown, *Maj.* R. G.
Brown, *Capt.* T. F. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Rd. (*Can.*).
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Ernest, M.C.
Brown, *Maj.* Wm. Reid, R.A.
Brown, *Com.* Alan M. Yeates-, R.N.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Russell-, R.E.
Brown, *Br.-Gen.* E. Craig-.
Brown, *Maj.* Jas. A. Arrowsmith-, R.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Coote-.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Alf. Percy, I.A.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Andr. D. M.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert G., R.A.M.C.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Buckston, R.F.A.
*Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E. A., C.B.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* H. G.
Browne, *Maj.* Hugh S., R.A.
Browne, *Col.* James O., A.S.C.
Browne, *Maj.* John Wm.
Browne, *Maj.* W. T. Redmond.
Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
Browne, *Br.-Gen.* D. J. E. Beale-.
Browne, *Maj.* Eric Gore-.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Stewart Gore-, R.A.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* E. Monteagle-.
Browne, *Maj.* H. Hamilton-.
Browne, *Maj.* Clement L. Seton Seton-, I.A.
Brownell, *Maj.* Herbt. P. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Browning, *Maj.* C. E.
Browning, *Capt.* Frederick A. M.
Browning, *Maj.* John C.
Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
Brownlow, *Maj.* Cecil A. L., R.A.
Brownlow, *Col.* Chas. Wm. R.A.
Brownlow, *Col.* Guy Jas.
Brownrigg, *Com.* Hy. J. S., R.N.
Brownrigg, *Lt.-Col.* Wellesley D. S.
Browse, *Lt.-Col.* George, M.D.
Bruce, *Capt.* Alan C., R.N.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. G.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald T.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* George D., I.A.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth Hope.
Bruce, *Com.*-Kenneth M., R.N.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, M.D.
Bruce, *Br.-Gen.* Thos., R.A.
Bruce, *Maj.* Wm. Fox, M.C., R.E.
Bruggy, *Maj.* Stephen (*Aust.*).
*Brunc, *Lt.-Col.* Denys E. Prideaux-.
Brunskill, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Handfield, M.B.
Brutinol, *Br.-Gen.* Raymond (*Can.*).
²Bryant, *Maj.* Chas. E., R.F.C.
*Bryce, *Lt.-Col.* Edward D.
Bryden, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald A., R.A.M.C.
Buchan, *Maj.* David A., R.A.
Buchan, *Capt.* James I.
Buchanan, *Maj.* Edgar J.B., R.E.
Buchanan, *Br.-Gen.* Kenneth G.
Buchan, *Maj.* Peter Hy. (*N.Z.*)
Buckland, *Maj.* G. N.
Buckland, *Capt.* Gerald C. B.
*Buckle, *Lt.-Com.* Archib. W., R.N.V.R.
*Buckley, *Lt.-Col.* Albert.
Buckley, *Lt.-Col.* G. A. McLean.
Buckley, *Capt.* John, M.C.
Buckley, *Maj.* Wm. P.
Bucknall, *Maj.* Leonard C.
Budden, *Maj.* Ernest F., R.A.
Budgen, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Napier, R.A.
Buist, Capt. Philip Cecil.
Buller, *Capt.* Francis A. W., R.N.
Buller, *Maj.* Jas. H. Geo.
Bulloch, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Archib.
Bullock, *Maj.* Lawrence N. B.
Bullock, *Maj.* Reginald L.
Bullock, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil J. Troyte-.
Bulman, *Col.* Philip.
Bulstrode, *Lt.-Col.* Christ. W., M.B.
Bulteel, *Maj.* J. C., M.C.
Bunbury, *Maj.* Richard S., R.A.
Burbank, *Maj.* M. A. (*Can.*).
Burchall, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, R.F.C.
Burdett, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., R.F.C.
Burdus, *Lt.* Stanley G. (*Aust.*).
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* D.
Burgess, *and Lt.* Alfred.
Burges-, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R (*S.A.*)
Burgess, *Lt.* Walter H. (*Can.*).
Burke, *Col.* Bernard B., A.M.S.
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund T., M.B.
Burke, *Maj.* Herbert F., R.A.
Burke, *Lt.* Thos. Francis.
Burke, *Capt.* H. F. Lardner-, M.C. (*S.A.*).
Burkhardt, *Maj.* Valentine H., R.A.
Burning, *Maj.* John C.
Burnley, *Com.* C. W., R.D., R.N.R.
Burnand, *Lt.-Col.* Norman G.
Burnard, *Maj.* C. F.
Burne, *Maj.* Alfred H., R.A.
Burne, *Lt.-Col.* Newdigate H. M. (*S. Africa*).
Burne, *Lt.-Col.* S. F., R.A.
Burnett, *Capt.* Allan H.
Burnett, *Lt.-Col.* C. S.
²Burnett, *Br.-Gen.* James L. G.
Burnett, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Burnett, *Lt.-Col.* J. Curteis.
Burnett, *Maj.* Philip (*Can. A.M.C.*)
Burnham, *Maj.* Fredk. R.
Burnside, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. R.
Burnyeat, *Maj.* Richd. W., R.A.
Burrard, *Maj.* Gerald, A.
Burrard, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., A.D.C.
Burrett, *Maj.* A. F. (*Aust.*).
Burston, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. Roy (*A.A.M.C.*).
Burt, *Maj.* E.
*Burt, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred.
Burt, *Lt.-Col.* Chs. Sidney.
Burton, *Lt.-Col.* Colin, A.S.C.
Bury, *Brig.-Com.* W. A., R.N.
Bury, *Lt.-Col.* Chs. K. Howard.
Bush, *Maj.* Herbert F., A.S.C.
Bush, *Maj.* J. G. (*S.A.*).
Butchart, *Maj.* H. J.
Butchart, *Lt.-Col.* James Alex., R.A.
Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Cecil.
Butler, *Capt.* Arthur G.
Butler, *Capt.* Bertram, M.C. (*Newfd.*).
*Butler, *Sqdrn.-Com.* Chas. H., D.S.C., R.N.A.S.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P. (*Aust.*)
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* H. Nairn (*Aust. A.M.C.*)
Butler, *Maj.* Patrick Richd.
Butler, *Maj.* Hon. Robt. T. R. P., M.C.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen S.
Butler, *Maj.* Hon. Theobald P. P., M.C.
Butler, *Lt.-Com.* V. S., R.N.
Buttenshaw, *Maj.* Alfd. S. (*Can.*).
*Butterworth, *Lt.-Col.* Regld. A., R.E.
Buxton, *Maj.* Anthony.
Buxton, *Com.* Bernard, R.N.
Buxton, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Lawrence.
Buzzard, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. N., R.A.
Buzzard, *Lt.-Col.* Frank A., R.F.A.
Bye, *Capt.* Walter R. G., M.C.
Byng, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. A. Schomberg, R.F.C.
Byrne, *Maj.* Geo. C. (*Aust.*)
Byrne, *Lt.-Col.* H. J.
Byrne, *Maj.* H. R. (*Aust. R.A.*).
Byrne, *Maj.* Jno. Dillon, R.A.
Byrne, *and Lt.* Patrick A. Langan-, R.F.C.
Byron, *Col.* Richard.
Caddy, *Lt.-Col.* Hector U.
Cade, *Maj.* David D. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Cadell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry M.
Cadell, *Maj.* John Geo., I.A.
Cahill, *Lt.-Col.* R. J., M.B.
Cairnes, *Lt.-Col.* J. E., R.A.
Cairne's, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas A. E., R.F.C.
Caldecott, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest L., R.A.
Calder, *and Lt.* Archibald.
Calder, *Maj.* Hector M., M.B.
Caldwell, *Lt. Col.* Alex. F. S.
Call, *Lt.-Col.* Felix.
Callaghan, *Capt.* Cecil A. (*Australia*).
Callaghan, *Lt.* Michael A.
Calvert, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A.
Cameron, *Maj.* A. G. (*Can.*).
Cameron, *Maj.* Cecil Aylmer, R.A.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Donald (*Aus.*).
Cameron, *Maj.* Donald C. (*Aust.*).
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Ewen Allan.
Cameron, *Maj.* Fredk., M.B. (*N.Z.*).
Cameron, *Maj.* Geo. L. (*Can.*).
Cameron, *Maj.* Jas. Black, R.A.
Cameron, *Capt.* Jas. F. C., M.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Sanmarez.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Jackson, M.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Orford S., R.A.
²ammell, *Maj.* Gerald A., R.A.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Alan Jas.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Alex., R.E.
Campbell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
Campbell, *Maj.* Aubone C.
Campbell, *Col.* C. C., I.A.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* C. R., R.E. (*Aust.*).
Campbell, *Maj.* D. Elidor.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan L.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. E. O.
Campbell, Rev. Edwd. Fitzhard.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* G. A., A.S.C.
Campbell, *Brig.-Lt.-Com.* G. De, R.N.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Glen (*Can.*).
†Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, R.N.V.R., V.C.
Campbell, *Maj.* Hector, M.V.O. (4th).
Campbell, *Lt.-Com.* Harold G., R.N.
Campbell, *Maj.* Hy. La Trobe.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Hn. Ian M.
Campbell, *Maj.* J. D., R.E.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Alex.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hamilton, R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Col.* Jno. E. R.
Campbell, *Col.* John Hay, R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Keith G., R.A.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Col.* Kenneth J. R.
Campbell, *Lt.-Com.* Leveson G. B. A., R.N.
Campbell, *Maj.* R. D. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* R. Ormus.
*Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Campbell, *Maj.* Robert W.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald Bruce.
*Campbell, *Capt.* Victor L. A., R.N.
Campbell, *Capt.* William, I.A.
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. Chas., R.F.C.
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. K., M.C., M.B.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* G. T. C. Carter-.
Campion, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Robt., M.B.
Cangley, *Maj.* Fredk. G., M.C.
Canny, *Col.* James C. M.
Cantlie, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S. (*Can.*).
Cape, *Capt.* C. S. (*N.S.W.*).
Cape, *Maj.* Edmund G. M. (*Can.*).
Capel, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert A.
Capell, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon E.
Capper, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S.
Carbery, *Capt.* Murtough, M.C., R.A.
Carden, *Lt.-Col.* Alan D., R.E., R.F.C.
Carden, *Maj.* D'Arcy V., R.A.
Cardew, *Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
Carew, *Maj.* Geo. A. Lade.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. Blake (*Can.*).
Carey, Rev. Douglas F., M.A.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Harold E., R.F.A.
Carey, *Maj.* John L. R., R.A.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid L. de M., R.E.
Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert Clement Geo.
Carleton, *Lt.-Col.* Cornelius A. S.
Carleton, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. M.
Carleton, *Maj.* Guy A.
Carleton, *Lt.-Col.* H. Anthony.
Carleton, *Br.-Gen.* Launcelot R.
Carlisle, *Maj.* John C. D., M.C.
Carlisle, *Maj.* T. H., M.C., R.A.
Carlisle, *Maj.* Thos. H., M.E.
Carlisle, *Maj.* Thos. R. M.
Carlyon, *Maj.* Tristram, R.A.
Carmichael, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. I.
Carmichael, *Capt.* Ian, M.C.
Carnegy, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald P. O.
Carnwath, *Capt.* Thos., M.B.
Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N.
Carpenter, *Capt.* Peter, M.C., R.A.F.
Carr, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Cattley.
Carr, *Lt.-Col.* Harrie G., R.A.
Carr, *Lt.-Col.* George A. B.
Carr, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arbuthnot.
Carr, *Maj.* J. W. (*S.A.*).
Carr, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence.
Carr, *Maj.* Christopher D'A. B. S. Baker-.
Carrington, *and Lt.* C. W.
Carrington, *Maj.* Chas. R. B., R.A.
Carrington, *Capt.* Jno. W., R.N.
Carrington, *Maj.* Robt. H., R.A.
Carroll, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick F., M.B.
Carscallen, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. G. (*Can.A.*).
*Carter, *Maj.* Albert D. (*Can.*).
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G. (*Aus.*).
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. St. M., M.D.
Carter, *Maj.* Lindsay Jas.
Carter, *Maj.* Louis A. L., A.S.C.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* S. (*N.A.*).
Carter, *Maj.* Thos. H. H.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Henry.
Carter, *Capt.* Algn. L. Bonham-.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* C. Bonham-.
Carter, *Lt.* S. S. Bonham-, R.N.
Carthew, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. C., R.A.F.
Cartwright, *Capt.* Fras. L.
Cartwright, *Maj.* Jno. Rogers.
Cartwright, *Maj.* Vincent H., R.M.A.
Carver, *Capt.* Edmund C., R.N.
Case, *Lt.-Col.* Horace A.
*Casement, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, M.B.
Casey, *Maj.* Richard G., M.C. (*Aus.*).
Cash, Rev. W. W.
Cass, *Maj.* Charles H. B.
Cassels, *Maj.* Frank.
Casson, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid F. S.
Castle, *and Lt.* J. P.
Castle, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. W., R.A.
Cator, *Maj.-Gen.* A. B. Edwd.
Catty, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. C.
Caulfeild, *Col.* Gordon N.
Cave, *Wing-Com.* Hy. M.
Cave-Browne-, R.N.
Cayley, *Com.* Harry F., R.N.
Cazalet, *Maj.* Clement H. L.
Cazalet, *Capt.* Guy L., M.C.
Cecil, *Maj.* Reginald E.
Chadwick, *Maj.* Frank, M.C.
Chadwick, *Lt.-Col.* James H.
Challinor, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F.
Chamberlayne, *Maj.* Edw. T.
Chambers, *Maj.* Philip R., I.A.
Chambers, *Act.-Com.* E. H. B. Hammond-, R.N.
Chamier, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Adrian, O.B.E., R.A.F.
Chandler, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C.
Champion, *Com.* John P., R.N.
Chance, *Com.* Geo. H. de P., R.N.
Chance, *Maj.* Kenneth M.
Chance, *Br.-Gen.* Oswald K.
Chandler, *Lt.-Col.* W. K. (*Can.*).
Channer, *Lt.-Col.* G. K.
Chaplin, *Br.-Gen.* James G.
Chapman, *Maj.* Clement L. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Charlton, *Maj.* Geo. A. Enerson.
Chapman, *and Lt.* Gordon P., R.F.A.
Chapman, *Maj.* Melrose T.
Chapman, *Capt.* Paul.
Chapman, *Maj.* Wm. Adam, R.E.
Chappel, *Maj.* W. F.
Chapple, *Maj.* Francis Jno.
Charge, *Maj.* J. A. Wilson-.
Charles, *Maj.* Eric R., M.Q., R.E.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Eric M. S., R.E.
Charles, *Lt.* Frank W., R.N.R.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* W. Gwyther.
Charlton, *Br.-Gen.* Claude C. H., R.A.
Charlton, *Lt.-Col.* Florian H.
Charrington, *Comm.* E., R.N.
Chart, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen.
Charteris, *Br.-Gen.* John, R.E
Charteris, *Lt.-Col.* Nigel K.
Chatterton, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Chater, *Maj.* Arthur R., R.M.L.I.
Chattell, *Maj.* A. P. (*Can.*).
Chaytor, *Lt.-Col.* J. C., M.C.
Chaytor, *Lt.-Col.* H. J. (*S.A.*).
Cheape, *Br.-Gen.* G. R. H., M.C.
Cheesewright, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Fredk., R.E.
Cheetham, *Capt.* Geoffrey, M.C., R.E.
Cheetham, *Com.* Herbert C. V. B., R.D., R.N.R.
Chesney, *Maj.* Clement H. R., R.E.
Chiazzari, *Com.* N. W.
Chichester, *Maj.* Hon. Arthur C. S.
Chichester, *Com.* C. G., R.N.
Chisholm, *Maj.* Alexr. (*Aus.*).
Chisholm, *Col.* Hugh A. (*Can.*).
Cholmley, *Maj.* R. S.
Cholmondeley, *Maj.* H. R.
Chope, *Capt.* Arthur J. H.
Christian, *Lt.-Col.* Ewan, M.C. (*S.A.*).
Christian, *Maj.* Wm. F., R.G.A.
Christie, *Maj.* A. E. (*Canada*).
Christie, *Col.* Archib., R.A., R.A.F.
Christie, *Maj.* George J.
Christie, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. R. S., R.N.
Christie, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm G., M.C., R.F.C.
*Christie, *Lt.-Col.* Robert (*Aus.*).
Christophers, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar.
Church, *Capt.* Dudley R.
Church, *Maj.* L. H., A.S.C.
Churchill, *Maj.* John S. Spencer-, T.D.
Churton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. Vere, T.D.
Chute, *Lt.-Col.* Pierce T.
Clare, *Maj.* James W. S.
*Clare, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver C., M.C.
Clare, *Sqdn.-Com.* Edwd. T. Newton-, R.N.A.S.
Clark, *Maj.* Alex. Neilson, M.C.
Clark, *Maj.* C. (*S.A. Eng.*).
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil H., R.A.
Clark, *Maj.* Chas. Alfd., M.C.
Clark, *Capt.* Donald G., M.C.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. N., R.A.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* J. P. (*Aust.*).
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* James L. C., R.N.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* James Wm. (*Aust.*)
†Clark, *Lt.-Col.* John A. (*Can.*).
Clark, *Capt.* Philip L.
Clark, *Maj.* Robt. L., A.O.D.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Percy, M.C. (*Can.*).
*Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Chas.
*Clark, *Maj.* William Geo.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. C.
*Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Bowcher C. S.
Clarke, *Maj.* Chas. Jas., R.E.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Colin, M.B.
Clarke, *Maj.* Colin (*S.A. Eng.*)
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Denzil R., M.C.
Clarke, *Maj.* Edwin Percy.
Clarke, *Maj.* Fred. A. Stanley.
*Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. F. (*Can.*).
Clarke, *Br.-Gen.* Goland V.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Marshal F.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Mervyn O.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Peter S. (*S.A.*).
Clarke, *Col.* Regd. Graham.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, A.S.C.
Clarke, *Eng.-Com.* Wm. Howard, R.N.
*Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C. L. Stanley-.
Claudet, *Capt.* Geoffrey F., R.F.A.
Clausing, *Lt.-Col.* Noel W. Napier-, R.E.
Clayton, *Maj.* A. R. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Clayton, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Robt.
Clayton, *Maj.* Geoffrey S.
Clayton, *Maj.* Gerald M.
Clayton, *Maj.* Muirhead C.
Clayton, *Maj.* Wm. Boyer.
Clayton, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. B. Browne-.
Cleaver, *Maj.* Douglas W., R.A.
Cleaver, *Maj.* Frederick H., R.F.C.
Clegg, *Maj.* Norman B.
Cleghorn, *Maj.* Geo. M.
Clements, *Lt.-Col.* Stuck burgh U. L.
Cleminson, *Maj.* Chas. R. D.
Clerk, *Maj.* Aylmer G., M.C.
Clerke, *Maj.* Albert Wm.
Clery, *Maj.* E. J. (*Can. G.*).
Clifford, *Maj.* E. S. (*W.A.*).
Clifford, *Capt.* Reginald C.
Cline, *Maj.* Geo. A. (*Can.*).
Cloete, *Maj.* C. W. (*S.A.*).
Clowes, *Maj.* Ernest Wm.
Clowes, *Maj.* Geo. Chas. K.
Clowes, *Maj.* N., M.C. (*Aust. F.A.*).
Clutterbuck, *Capt.* Francis A., R.N.
Clutterbuck, *Lt.-Col.* Noel S.
Coates, *Lt.-Com.* Francis G. C., R.N.
Coates, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W. U.
Coates, *Lt.-Col.* Percy D.
Coates, *Br.-Gen.* Reg. C., R.A.
Coats, *Maj.* Andrew.
Coats, *Lt.-Col.* Stewart.
Cobb, *Capt.* Edward Chas.
Cobb, *Capt.* W. G., M.B.
Cobbold, *Lt.-Col.* I. S., R.G.A.
Cobbold, *Maj.* Francis A., W., R.A.
Cobbold, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph P.
Cobham, *Br.-Gen.* Horace W.
Cochran, *Maj.* F. E. (*S.A.*).
Cochran, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W., I.A.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Com.* A. D., R.N.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. W. W., M.B.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Col.* J. E. C. J.
Cochrane, *Com.* Morris E., R.N.
Cock, *Maj.* W. C. (*S.A.*).
Cockburn, *Br.-Gen.* George.
Cockburn, *Maj.* Gilbert E. G., M.C.
Cockburn, *Capt.* Wm., M.C.
Cockcraft, *Lt.-Col.* Louis W. La T., R.A.
Cockran, *Capt.* Alan.
Cockerell, *and Lt.* Allan R. (*N.Z.*).
Cockram, *Capt.* Frederick T.
Cockrell, *Lt.-Com.* Leonard C.
Coddington, *Lt.-Col.* H. A.
Codrington, *Maj.* Geoffrey R.
Coffey, *Lt.-Col.* Richard, R.A.M.C.
*Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, R.E.
Coffin, *Maj.* J. E. Pine-.
Coghlan, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. T. (*Can.*).
Cohen, *Lt.-Col.* Jacob W.
Cohen, *Capt.* L., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Coke, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Edward, M.C.
Coke, *Lt.* Hon. Reginald.
Coker, *Maj.* Harry O. (*S.A.*)
Colan, *Maj.* Harry N., I.A.
Colan, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R. B.
Colbeck, *Lt.-Col.* Bernd. B., R.A.
Cole, *Lt.-Col.* F. M. (*Can.*).
Cole, *Maj.* Geo. E. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Coleman, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. B., A.S.C.
Coleman, *Lt.* Percy Geo.
Coleman, *Maj.* T. Roy, M.C. (*Can.*).
Coleridge, *Col.* Hugh F.
Coles, *Lt.-Com.* Gordon A., R.N.
Coles, *Maj.* Jas. Hugh.
Coles, *Maj.* Wm. Hewett.
Collacott, *Lt.-Col.* John R., A.O.D.
Collard, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred M.
Collins, *Capt.* B. S., R.N.
Collas, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J.
Collen, *Lt.-Col.* E. H. E., R.A.
Collett, *Lt.-Col.* E. J. (*S.A.*).
Collett, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert F.
Collett, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. B. Edwd.
Colley, *Capt.* Frank.
Collier, *Maj.* Ernest V. (*Can.*).
Collier, *Col.* Richd. H., R.A.F.
Collings, *Col.* Godfrey D.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Angus E.
Collins, *Maj.* Archibald J., M.C. (*A.A.M.C.*).
*Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley S., R.E.
Collins, *Maj.* Ernest R.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Rd. (*S.A. Eng.*).

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Collins, *Maj.* Lionel P., I.A.
Collins, *Capt.* Reginald F.
Collins, Rev. Reginald F.
Collins, *Col. Comdt.* W. R. (*N.A.*).
Collins, *Maj.* Wm. Alex., A.S.C.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Fellowes.
Collins, *Capt.* Wm. Hy. (*Aust.A.M.C.*).
Collis, *Br.-Gen.* W. J., N. Cooke-.
Collishaw, *Maj.* Raymond, D.F.C., D.S.C.
Collison, *Col.* Chas. S.
Collopy, *Capt.* C. J.
Collum, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W. A., A.S.C.
Collum, *Capt.* James Alfd.
Colquhoun, *Lt. Col.* Duncan (*N.Z.*).
Colquhoun, *Lt.-Col.* Julian C.
Colson, *Maj.* Douglas F., R.E.
Colvile, *Maj.* A. M., R.G.A.
Colvile, *Br.-Gen.* George N.
Colville, *Lt.-Col.* John R.
•Combe, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert.
Comber, *Maj.* Hy. Gordon.
Commings, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R. C.
Common, *Maj.* Laurence A., R.A.
Comyn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward W.
Concanon, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. G., T.D.
Conder, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald, A.V.C.
Congreve, *Maj.* Chas. R.
Coningham, *Maj.* Arthur, M.C., R.F.C.
Conningham, *Lt.-Col.* F. E.
Conlan, *Maj.* V. D. R.
Connell, *Lt.-Col.* J. C. W.
Connelly, *Maj.* Eric W. (*Aust.*).
Connolly, *Maj.* Chas. E. (*Can.*).
Connor, *Lt.-Col.* F. P., I.M.S.
Connor, Rev. J. Morgan, M.A.
Conran, *Maj.* Wm. D. B., R.E.
Conrick, *Maj.* Horatio V. P. (*Aust.A.M.C.*).
Conroy, *Maj.* A. M. (*S.A.*).
Constable, *Maj.* R. C. J. Chichester-.
Constantine, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F. (*R.Can.H.A.*).
Conway, *Capt.* Jas. A., M.C., M.D.
Conway, *Lt.-Col.* John M. H., R.A.M.C.
Coode, *Capt.* Chas. P. R., R.N.
Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., I.A.
Cook, *Lt.-Col.* J. B., M.C.
Cooke, *Lt.-Col.* A. St. J., I.A.
Cooke, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S. C., R.E.
Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbt. F., I.A.
Cooke, *Maj.* W. F. (*Can.*).
Cookes, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley, R.A.
Coombs, *Lt.-Com.* H. M., R.N.
Coop, Rev. James O., M.A.
Cooper, *Maj.* A. L., R.E.
Cooper, *Capt.* Arkwright Rd.
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* Clifton G. A., R.A.
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* Frank S.
Cooper, *Maj.* Gordon S., R.A.
Cooper, *Staff Surg.* Hy., R.N.
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* John, A.S.C.
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* Lyall N., R.E.
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald A., R.F.C.
Cooper, *Com.* Vincent M., R.N.
Cooper, *Lt.* Vivian S. (*Aust.*).
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* W. W. Herring-, A.S.C.
Coote, *Capt.* Colin R., M.P.
Cope, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H.
•Cope, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas Geo.
Copeland, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert R., R.A.
Coplans, *Maj.* Myer, M.D.
Coppinger, *Maj.* W. V., M.D., I.M.S.
Corballis, *Lt.-Col.* Edward R. L., R.A.F.
Corbett, *Maj.* Cecil U.
Corbett, *Maj.* Garnet R. de la C., R.A.
Corbett, *Lt.* Geoffrey R. J.
Corbett, *Capt.* Robt. G., R.N.
•Corfe, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C. (*S.A.*)
Corfield, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A., A.S.C.
Corfield, *Lt.-Col.* G. F. C., R.E.
Cornwall, *Lt.-Col.* James M. C. (*Aust.*).
Cornes, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh.
Cornish, *Maj.* A. W. D., M.C., I.A.
Cornish, *Lt.* Cyril R. (*Aust.*).
Cornwall, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. H. M., R.A.
Cornwall, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. K. (*Can.*).
Cornwallis, *Maj.* Kinahan.
Corrigan, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. (*Can.*).
Corrigan, *Maj.* Jno. Jos. (*Aust.*).
Corry, *Col.* N. A. Lowry-.
Corsan, *Maj.* Regd. A., M.C., R.A.
Corsar, *Engr.-Lt.-Com.* John K., R.N.
Cosens, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon P. L.
•Cosgrave, *Maj.* Lawrence V. M. (*Can.*).
Cossart, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R. B.
Costigan, *Capt.* Chas. T., M.C. (*Can.*).
Costin, *Maj.* Eric B.
Cotgrave, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas S.
Cottee, *Maj.* Herbert, R.A.
Co ter, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond B.
Cotton, *Lt.-Col.* A. Egerton.
Cotton, *Br.-Gen.* Arth. S., R.A.
Cottrell, *Maj.* Arth. F. B., R.A.
Cottrell, *Capt.* Joseph.
Cottrell, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. F., R.G.A.
Couchman, *Br.-Gen.* G. H. H.
Couchman, *Lt.-Col.* Harold J., M.C., R.E.
Coulson, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Coulson, *Lt.-Col.* Graham (*Aust.*).
Courage, *Br.-Gen.* Anthony, M.C.
Courage, *Lt. Col.* Miles R. F.
Courtice, *Maj.* Jas. G., A.O.D.
Courtney, *Wing Com.* Christr. Ll.
Courtney, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. H., R.G.A.
Cousens, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B., R.A.
Cowan, *Maj.* Arthur J., R.F.A.
Cowan, *Lt.-Col.* D. W.
Cowan, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. H., R.E.
Cowell, *Capt.* Ernest M., M.B.
Cowey, *Lt.-Col.* R. V., R.A.M.C.
Cowie, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Ed. C., R.E.
Cowie, *Surg.-Maj.* Robert M.
Cowie, *Maj.* W. N., M.C., R.A.
Cowper, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm G.
Cox, *Lt.* Bernard T., R.N.R.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* C. E.
•Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. Fortnum, R.A.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Henry.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Thos., A.S.C.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick G. A.
Cox, *Maj.* Walter H., I.M.S.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Thos., R.A.
Coxhead, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas L.
Coysh, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., R.E.
Cracroft, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, A.S.C.
Cradock, *Maj.* Sheldon W. K.
Craig, *Maj.* Archibald H., M.C.
Craig, *and Lt.* David.
Craig, *Maj.* Norman L., A.S.C.
Craig, *Maj.* Wm. B. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Craig, *Maj.* F. W. (*Aust.*).
Craig, *Maj.* J. C. (*Can.*).
Crake, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Crake, *Maj.* P. H.
Cranston, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Jas.
Craster, *Maj.* George.
Cranfurd, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Q.
Craven, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur J., R.E.
Craven, *Lt.-Col.* Waldemar S. D., R.A.
•Crawford, *Maj.* Edward W.
Crawford, *Maj.* Ian L. (*Can.*).
Crawford, *Capt.* J.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. N.
Crawford, *Maj.* Jno. Douglas, M.C., I.A.
Crawford, *Maj.* Jno. K. (*Can.*).
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. D., R.A.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Vincent J.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Loftus.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. B. J.
Crawhall, Rev. Canon Thos. E.
Crawshay, *Lt.-Col.* Codrington H. R.
Crawshay, *Maj.* Henry.
Creagh, *Com.* J. V., R.N.
Creagh, *Maj.* Peter H.
Crean, *Maj.* Thomas J., V.C. (*Can. A.*).
Crerar, *Maj.* Hy. D. G. (*Can. F.A.*).
Cressingham, *Maj.* Hugh.
Creswell, *Lt.-Col.* Edm. F., R.A.
Creswell, *Lt.-Col.* F. H. P. (*S.A.*).
Crichton, *Capt.* Hon. Jas. A.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. H.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C. Maitland-Makgill-.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* A. G. Maitland-Makgill-, M.C.
Cripps, *Maj.* Charles Wm., R.A.
•Cripps, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Fdk. H.
Cripps, *Maj.* Hy. Harrison.
Crisp, *Maj.* A. R. (*Aust. F.A.*).
Crisp, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cecil (*Can.*).
Critchley, *Maj.* Walter R. (*Can.*).
Crocker, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram E.
Crocker, *and Lt.* John T., M.C.
Crockett, *Lt.-Col.* Basil E.
•Croft, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Denman.
Crofton, *Capt.* E. G. Lowther, R.N.
•Crofton, *Lt.-Col.* Malby, R.F.A.
•Crofton, *Maj.* Malby R. Hy., R.F.A.
Croft, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard M.
Croly, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C., R.A.M.C.
Crombie, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F., R.A.M.C.
Cromie, *Com.* Francis N. A., R.N.
Crosbie, *Lt.* Geo. L. (*Aust.*).
Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* B. (*Natal*).
Cronshaw, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E.
Crook, *Lt.-Col.* Francis J. F.
Crookenden, *Maj.* John.
Cropper, *Maj.* Cecil H., M.C., M.B.
Crosbie, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Dayrolles.
Crosbie, *Lt.-Col.* John P. G.
Crosbie, *Maj.* Walter McClelland.
Crosfield, *Lt.-Col.* George R.
Crosland, *Maj.* George W. K.
Cross, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Guy K.
Cross, *Capt.* Frank Noel.
Cross, *Maj.* Jas. Albt. (*Can.*).
Crosse, Rev. Ernest Courtenay, M.C.
•Crosse, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. B.
Crosse, *Lt.-Col.* Whitworth C.
Crosthwaite, *Lt.-Col.* John D., M.C.
Crouch, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest.
Crouch, *Maj.* T. A.
Croughan, *Lt.* John P. (*Aust.*).
Crowdy, *Maj.* J. D., D.A.
Crowther, *Maj.* Hy. Arnold (*Aust.*).
Cruddas, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard.
Cruickshank, *Maj.* Arth. L., R.A.
Cruikshank, *Capt.* Alex. J., R.E.
Crump, *Lt.-Col.* John A.
Cubbon, *Maj.* John F., M.C., R.E.
Cuffe, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A. Francis.
Cull, *Wing-Com.* John T., R.N.A.S.
Cullinan, *Maj.* A. W. (*S.A.*).
Cullum, *Capt.* G. C.
Cumbertege, *Lt.-Col.* Cleland.
Cumberlege, *Capt.* Geoffrey J.
Cumine, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. J. G. G.
Cuming, *Lt.-Col.* R. J., I.A.
Cuming, *Adm.* Robert S. D.
Cumming, *Br.-Gen.* Hanway R.
Cummins, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Edwd.
Cummins, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest J., R.A.
Cunningham, *Maj.* Alan G., M.C., R.A.
Cunningham, *Com.* Andrew B., R.N.
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* Aylmer B., R.E.
Cunningham, *Maj.* Bertram S. R.
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. W. M., M.D.
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* Harold
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Sidney.
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. L.
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. (*N.Z.*).
Cunningham, *Maj.* Thos. Cunningham-, R.A.
Cunninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. W. S.
Curling, *Br.-Gen.* Bryan J.
Curling, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. R., R.A.
Curran, *Maj.* Edward, M.C., R.A.
Currey, *Capt.* Hugh S., R.N.
Currie, *Lt.* John (*S.A. Art.*).
Currie, *Maj.* Patrick (*Aust.*).
Currie, *Br.-Gen.* Ryves A. M.
Currin, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Wm.
Curtis, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril S. S., R.A.
•Curtis, *Capt.* Berwick, R.N.
Curtis, *Lt.-Col.* G. (*S.A.*).
•Curtis, *Lt.-Col.* Hubt. M. C.
Cust, *Maj.* Rd. B. Purey-, M.C.
Custance, *Com.* Fredk. H. M., R.D., R.N.R.
Cuthill, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald H., L., A.S.C.
Cutliffe, *Lt.-Col.* A. B. (*Can. A.V.C.*).
Cutting, *Maj.* Raymond H., M.C.
Dacre, *Fl.-Com.* Geo. Bentley.
Dakeyne, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Wolryche.
D'Albiac, *Capt.* John H., R.M.A.
Dalby, *Col.* Thos. Gerald.
Dalgety, *Com.* Robt. Wm., R.N.
Dalmahoy, *Lieut.* Patrick Carfrae.
Dalton, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan Grant.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
•Dalton, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Grant-, R.N.C.
Daltry, *Maj.* Hy. Jas. (*N.Z. Art.*).
Daly, *Maj.* Jas. Fairly.
Daly, *Maj.* Louis Dominic.
Daly, *Maj.* T. J. (*Aust. L. H.*).
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Dammers, *Capt.* G. M., M.C.
Danby, *Lt.-Col.* Silas, M.C.
Dane, *Maj.* James A.
Danford, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram W. Y., R.E.
Daniel, *Maj.* Charles J.
Daniel, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Wm., M.C.
Daniell, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Wm.
Daniell, *Maj.* John A. S.
Daniell, *Maj.* Wm. A. B., R.H.A.
Danielsen, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. G.
Danielsen, *Lt.-Col.* Jhn. Wm., R.E.
•Dann, *B.-Gen.* W. R. Harris.
Dannreuther, *Com.* Hubert E., R.N.
d'Apice, *Maj.* John E. F.
Darby, *Maj.* Harold, A.S.C.
Dare, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M. M. (*Aust.*).
Darell, *Lt.-Col.* Harry F.
Darell, *Maj.* Lionel E. H. M.
Darke, *Lt.-Com.* Regd. B., R.N.
Darley, *Capt.* Cecil G.
Darley, *Maj.* Henry R., A.D.C.
Darling, *Lt.* Herbt. F. (*W.A.*).
Darling, *Capt.* Jno. Clive.
Darling, *Maj.* Jno. May, R.A.M.C.
Darlington, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur J., R.F.
Darwall, *Maj.* Robt. H., R.M.
Darwall, *Com.* Wm. Hy., R.N.
Daubeny, *Br.-Gen.* E. Kaye.
•Daubney, *Maj.* Giles B., R.A.
Daunt, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. A. C.
Davenport, *Col.* Samuel.
Davenport, *Capt.* W. A., M.C.
Davey, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Edgar (*Can. A.M.C.*).
David, *Maj.* Markham, R.E.
David, *Maj.* Thos. J., R.M.A.
•Davidge, *Lt.-Col.* Guy M. C.
Davidson, *Capt.* Adrian N.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. E., R.E.
Davidson, *Capt.* Alex. P., R.N.
Davidson, *Maj.* Chas. G. F., M.C., R.A.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. L.
Davidson, *Capt.* Douglas S.
Davidson, *Maj.* George H.
Davidson, *Mai.* Gilbert, A.S.C.
•Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh A., M.B.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas., I.M.S.
Davidson, *Capt.* Leslie E. O.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Paul V.
•Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos., R.F.A.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* T. St. Clair.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J. Stevens (*Aust.*).
Davie, *Br.-Gen.* Keith M.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Alan H., K.F.A.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Stewart.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Claude M.
Davies, *Lt.* Edwd. Vaughan, R.N.R.
Davies, *Capt.* G. Vernon (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. E. Hy., R.A.M.C.
Davies, *Maj.* Jno. W. Lloyd, M.C., R.E.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Owen S., R.E.
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* P. Matcham.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald D. (*Can.*).
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Rich. B., D.S.O., R.N.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Howell., R.E.
Davies, *Capt.* Thos., Hy., M.C., R.E.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T. F., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Davis, *Maj.* A. H., A.S.C.
Davis, *2nd Lt.* A. P. F. Rhys-.
Davis, *Maj.* Angus W. (*Can.*).
Davis, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Herbt. (*Aust.*).
Davis, *2nd Lt.* Frank.
Davis, *Lt.-Col.* Gronow J., I.A.
Davis, *Lt.-Col.* Harold J. N.
Davis, *Lt.* Sidney Alfd.
Davis, *Maj.* Wm. Hathaway, M.C.
Dawson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry M., R.A.
Dawes, *Lt.-Col.* G. W. Patrick, R.F.A.
•Dawes, *Lt.-Col.* Georges, M.C.
Dawes, *Maj.* Hugh F., M.C.
Dawnay, *Lt.-Col.* Alan G. C.
Dawson, *Lt.-Col.* A. L. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Dawson, *Capt.* F. C., M.C. (*Aus.*)
Dawson, *Lt.-Col.* H. King, M.D.
Dawson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. J. (*Can.*).
Dawson, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Dawson, *Capt.* Walt., R.A.M.C.
Dawson, *Capt.* F. E. Massy-, R.N.
Day, *Maj.* John, R.E.
Day, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm.
Day, *Capt.* Selwyn M., R.D., R.N.R.
Dayrell, *Maj.* W. S., I.A.
Deacon, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. R. G.
Deakin, *Capt.* Ernest B., M.C.
Deakin, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. Farrer.
Dean, *Maj.* Arth. Cecil H., R.E.
Dean, *Maj.* Edwin T. (*Aust.*).
Dean, *Maj.* Hy. Gordon.
Deane, *Lt.-Col.* D., I.A.
Deane, *Maj.* Lancelot C. W., M.C.
•Dean, *Lt.-Col.* Harold Jno.
•Dearden, *Capt.* Jas. F., M.C.
De Beer, *Maj.* M. J. (*S.A.*).
Debenham, *Capt.* Gerald A., M.C.
de Burgh, *Lt.-Com.* Chas., R.N.
de Burgh, *Lt.-Col.* Eric, I.A.
de Burgh, *Com.* Hubert H., R.N.
De Butts, *Maj.* Fredk. C., M.C.
Decie, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril Pres-ton, R.A.
De Castilla, *Maj.* John S. R. (*S.A.*).
De Courcy, *Capt.* Hon. Michael W. R.
de Crespigny, *Col.* Constantine T. Champion- (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Wyndham Hy.
de Fonblanque, *Capt.* Philip, R.E.
de Grey, *Maj.* George.
de Havilland, *Maj.* Hereward, R.F.C.
de Havilland, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. L.
De Jager, *Lt.-Col.* M. J. (*S.A.*).
De Jager, *Lt.-Col.* P. L. (*S.A.*).
de Kantzow, *Com.* Arth. H., R.N.
De Kock, *Lt.-Col.* S. M. (*S.A.M.S.*).
De la Bère, *Mai.* Richard Norman.
Delcombe, *Lt.-Col.* Addis, A.P.D.
de Laessoe, *Capt.* Harold H., M.C.
de la Ferte, *Col.* Philip B.
Joubert-, R.A.
Delahaye, *Maj.* Jas. V., M.C., R.A.
De la Motte, *Capt.* Regd. B.
De la Perrelle, *Lt.-Col.* J. N., M.C.
De la Pryme, *Lt.-Col.* Percy C.
De la Pryme, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. A.
De La Rey, *Col. Comdt.* P. (*S.A.*).
de Lothinière, *Br.-Gen.* Henri Gustave Joly-.
De Low, *Maj.* H. C. (*Aus. F.A.*).
Delphin, *Lt.-Col.* Leonce, M.C., R.E.
de Montmorency, *Maj.* Hervey F.
Dempster, *Lt.-Col.* James F.
Dendy, *Maj.* M. H., M.C., R.A.
Dene, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P.
Dene, *Lt.-Col.* Humphry.
De Necker, *Lt.-Col.* J. A. (*S.A.*).
de Neufville, *Capt.* Eustace O.
Denehy, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. (*Aust.*).
Denham, *Lt.-Col.* Howard K. (*Aust.*).
Denison, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. B., M.C.
Denison, *Lt.-Col.* Garnet W., R.E.
Denison, *Adm.* John.
Denison, *Maj.* Walter W. (*Aust.*).
Dennis, *Col. J. S.* (*Can.*).
Dennison, *Maj.* Chas. G.
Denniss, *Maj.* Cyril E. B., R.A.
Dennistoun, *Lt.-Com.* Geo. H.
Dennistoun, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G., R.A.
Denny, *Maj.* Ernest W.
Denny, *Act.-Com.* H. M., R.N.
Dent, *Br.-Gen.* Bertie C.
Dent, *Maj.* Leonard M. E.
Dent, *Maj.* Wilkinson, I.A.
Denton, *Maj.* Jas. S. (*Aust.*).
De Pass, *2nd Lt.* Guy E.
de Penthony, *Lt.-Col.* E. J. O'Kelly-.
de Quetteville, *Capt.* R. G., M.C.
Derham, *Maj.* Francis P. (*Aust. Art.*).
Derry, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
De Salis, *Maj.* Edwd. A.
De Satgé, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. V. B.
Deshon, *Col.* Charles J., R.A.
De Smidt, *Capt.* Gerald E. O., R.E.
Despard, *Capt.* Chas. B., M.C.
D'Esterre, *Lt.-Col.* Philip O. E.
Devas, *Rev.* F.
de Villiers, *Lt.-Col. J.* (*S.A.*).
de Vitré, *Lt.-Col.* Percy T. D., R.E.
Devine, *Surg.-Maj.* James A.
Devonshire, *Capt.* Wm. P. (*Aust.*).
De Wan, *Lt.-Col.* D. (*S.A.*)
Dewing, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Hy., M.C., R.E.
De Winton, *Lt.-Col.* Richard S., R.A.
Dexter, Rev. Walter E., M.C., M.A. (*Aust.*).
Dey, Rev. James.
Dick, *Lt.-Col.* Dighton H. A.
Dick, *Br.-Gen.* R. N.
Dick, *Maj.* Thos. Sydney.
Dickinson, Rev. Marshall G.
Dickie, *Capt.* David, F.R.G.S.
Dickins, *Lt.-Col.* Vernon W. F.
Dickinson, *Lt.* C. C., R.N.
Dickinson, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas P., M.C.
Dickson, *Maj.* Geo. F. (*Aust.*).
Dickinson, *Maj.* Neville H. C.
Dickinson, *Flight-Lt.* Richd. S. W., R.N.A.S.
Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Dickson, *Capt.* J. Quayle-.
Dickson, *Maj.* M. R.
Dickson, *Capt.* Wm. F., R.A.F.
Digan, *Lt.-Col.* Augustin J.
Digby, *Maj.* Arthur K., R.A.
Digby, *Maj.* F. T., D.A.C., R.A.F.
Digby, *Maj.* F. J. B. Digby-Wingfield-.
Diggle, *Maj.* John N., R.A.
Dill, *Lt.-Col.* J. Greer.
Dillon, *Capt.* G. Francis.
Dillon, *Lt.-Col.* Eric FitzG.
Dillon, *Lt.-Com.* S. H., R.N.
Dillon, *Maj.* S. Searle Hill-.
Dimsey, *Dep.-Surg.-G.* E. R.
Dingwall, *Capt.* Kenneth.
Dinwiddie, *Maj.* John R.
Dinwiddie, *Maj.* Melville, M.C.
Dipple, *Maj.* H.
Ditcham, *Maj.* H. G.
Ditmas, *Lt.-Col.* Francis L. L., M.C.
Dive, *Maj.* Gilbert H., R.A.M.C.
Divine, *Maj.* C. H. F., VD. (*S.A.*).
Dix, *Com.* Chas. Cabry, R.N.
Dixon, *Ch.-Eng.* E. S., R.N.R.
Dixon, *Lt.-Col.* W. (*Aust.*).
Dixon, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. Alf., R.A.
Dixon, *Maj.* Oliver F. (*Aust. Art.*).
Dixon, *Capt.* Robt. D. (*Aus.*).
Dixon, *Maj.* Robt. Speir.
Dixon, *Lt.-Col.* T. F. Homer- (*Can.*).
Dixon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Chester.
Doake, *Maj.* Saml. Hy., R.A.
Dobbie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G. S., R.E.
Dobbin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert T.
Dobbin, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard G. W.
Dobbs, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Fairlie.
Dobbs, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Conway.
Dobson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C., R.E.
Dobson, *Com.* C. C., R.N.
Dobson, *Maj.* Jos. Hy. (*S.A.*).
Dodd, *Lt.-Col.* W. T., R.E.
Dodgson, *Maj.* H. B., R.A.
Dodgson, *Maj.* Raymond C., R.A.
Dods, *Maj.* Jos. E., M.C. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Doig, *Lt.-Col.* Claude P.
Doig, *Maj.* Peter, R.A.
Dolphin, *Lt.* Edgar H., R.N.
Dolphin, *Maj.* Edward J.
Dolphin, *Lt.-Col.* Harry C.
Don, *Maj.* John Arch., R.A.
Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* A. S. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Donaldson, *Lt.* H., R.N.V.R.
Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Donaldson, *Maj.* R. J. (*Aus. Eng.*).
Donaldson, *Maj.* Robt. L. M. (*Can.*).
•Donop, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert R.
Done, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. J., R.E.
Donkin, *Maj.* Fredk. L., R.A.
Donnelly, *Lt.-Col.* John B. (*Can.*).
Donnelly, *Maj.* Jno. F. (*Aust.*).
Donnelly, *Maj.* Thos., R.A.
Donovan, *Capt.* Chas. Owen, M.B.
Donovan, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen J.
Dooner, *Capt.* H. B., M.C.
Doran, *Lt.-Col.* John C. M., A.S.C.
Dore, *Lt.-Col.* Alan S. W., R.F.C.
Dorling, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H.
Dorling, *Com.* H. T., R.N.
Dorman, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie C.
Dougall, *Maj.* W. E. Maitland-.
Doughty, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. S. (*Can.*).
Douglas, *Capt.* J. S. J.
Douglas, *Maj.* Jas. Wightman, R.E.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Douglas, *Maj.* Malcolm G., M.C., R.A.F.C.
Douglas, *Maj.* Sholto W., R.A.
Douie, *Maj.* Francis M., R.E.
°Dowden, *Maj.* Chas. Hy., M.C.
Dowding, *Maj.* Chas. C., M.C.
Downes, *Maj.* Oscar C.
Downey, *Maj.* Joseph A.
Downey, *Lt.-Col.* Michael H. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Downie, *Capt.* John, R.A.M.C.
Downing, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J.
Dowse, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. (*Aus.*).
Dowsett, *Col.* E. D., R.A.M.C.
Doyle, *Maj.* Edwd. C., A.V.C.
Doyle, *Maj.* I. P., I.M.S.
Doyle, *Maj.* R. D. (*N.S.W.*).
Draffen, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. G. Wm.
Drage, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert.
Drage, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey.
Drake, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald J.
°Draper, *Br.-Gen.* Denis [C. (*Can.*).
Drax, *Capt.* Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Ernle-Earle-, R.N.
Dresser, *Maj.* Harold B.
Dresser, *Lt.-Col.* Percy B., R.A.
Drew, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil F.
Drew, *Maj.* Chas. Douglas.
Drew, *Lt.-Col.* Francis W. M.
Drew, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Barry.
Drew, *Maj.* Geo. Lemuel (*Can.*)
Drew, *Maj.* Horace R. H.
Drew, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Syme, M.C.
Dreyer, *Col.* John T., R.A.
Driscoll, *Lt.-Col.* D. P.
Driver, *Capt.* Harry, M.C.
Drumgold, *Capt.* Arthur.
°Drummond, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. D. Deane-, M.C.
Drummond, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Maurice C. A.
°Drummond, *Capt.* Roy M., M.C., R.A.F.
Drummond, *Maj.* Wm. S. Gordon.
Dryan, *Maj.* Wm. Blair.
Drysdale, *Capt.* Alexander E., M.C.
Dubuc, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. (*Can.*).
Duck, *Maj.* Francis Ponsonby.
Duckett, *Maj.* John Stuart.
Duckworth, *Maj.* Ralph.
Dudgeon, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. M., M.C.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Garden B.
Duzdale, *Maj.* Wm. M.
Duggan, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard O. C. (*Aus.*).
Duguid, *Maj.* A. F. (*Can. A.A.*).
Duigan, *Maj.* John E. (*N.Z.*)
Duke, *Capt.* Alb. T. (*Qnsld.*).
Duke, *Maj.* Aug. C. Hare.
Duke, *Maj.* Basil L., R.A.
Duke, *Capt.* Robert N., M.C.
Duly, *Capt.* Chas. (*Rhodesia*)
°Dumbell, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H.
Dunbar, *Lt.-Col.* Benj. H. V., M.D.
Dunbar, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. C., R.A.
Duncan, *Maj.* Donald, M.C.
Duncan, *Maj.* Henry C.
Duncan, *Lt.-Col.* Horace A.
Duncan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Fergus, R.A.
°Duncan, *Maj.* Kenneth, R.F.A.
Duncan, *Capt.* Walter J. C., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Dundas, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Chas.
Dundas, *Maj.* Jas. Colin, R.A.
Dundas, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick H.
Dunkerton, *Lt.-Col.* N. E., R.A.M.C.
Dunlop, *Maj.* A. T. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Passy.
Dunlop, *and Lt.* J., R.F.A.
Dunlop, *Col.* Robert Wm L.
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., I.A.
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* H. D. Buchanan-.
Dunn, *Capt.* Jas. C., M.C., M.D.
Dunn, *Capt.* Thos. S. (*E. Af.*).
Dunne, *Capt.* James S.
Dunning, *Lt.-Col.* M., M.B.
Dunsford, *Br.-Gen.* Francis P.
Du Plessis, *Maj.* P. L. (*S.A.*).
Du Port, *Lt.-Col.* Osmond C., R.A.
Du Pre, *Maj.* Francis Jas.
Du Preez, *Lt.-Col.* C. J. (*S.A.*).
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Henry M.
Durham, *Maj.* Corney G. (*S.A.*).
Durie, *Maj.* Thos. E., M.C., R.A.
Durnford, *Lt.-Col.* Guy E. J., R.E.
Durrant, *Capt.* A. W.
Durrie, *Capt.* Andrew M., M.C.
Duthie, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. M., R.A.
Duthie, *Maj.* N. A. (*N.Z.*).
Dutton, *Maj.* James H.
Dutton, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. B., R.E.
Dwyer, *Maj.* Andrew Jas. Eng.).
Dwyer, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie C.
Dwyer, *Capt.* Jas. J., R.A.M.C.
Dyas, Col. J. R.
Dyer, *Maj.* Bernard A. S.
Dyer, *Lt.-Col.* Hyde R., I.A.
Dyer, *Maj.* Richd. J. (*Aus. Eng.*).
Dyke, *Lt.-Col.* Percyvall H.
Dykes, *Maj.* F. H. Ballantine-.
Dymott, *Maj.* Gerald L., R.A.
Dyson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry B.
Dyson, *Lt.-Col.* Louis M., R.A.
Eadie, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Inglis.
Earchman, *Lt.-Col.* A. (*Can.*).
Earle, *Maj.* Eric G.
Earle, *Maj.* Francis Wm.
Earle, *Col.* R. G., R.E.
Easton, *Lt.-Col.* F. A., R.A.
Easton, *Maj.* Philip G., R.A.M.C.
Eastwood, *Col.* Hugh de Crespigny.
Eaton, *Capt.* Arthur E., R.E.
Eaton, *Capt.* Hon. Francis O. H.
Eaves, *Major* Frederick.
Ebelink, *Maj.* Gus (*Aust.*).
Eberle, *Maj.* Geo. S. J. F., R.E.
Eccles, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert J.
Eddis, *Lt.-Col.* Bruce L., R.E.
Eden, *Lt.-Col.* Schomberg H.
Edgar, *Col.* David K., R.E.
Edgell, *Lt.-Col.* C. E. (*Can. A.V.C.*).
Edgeworth, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth E., M.C., R.E.
Edgley, *Maj.* John M. (*Aust.*).
Edmann, *Lt.-Col.* Francis J. F.
Edmeades, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A., M.C.
Edmonds, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. K., R.N., R.A.F.
Edwards, *Act.-Com.C.*, R.N.R.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Cameron M. (*Can.*)
Edwards, *Maj.* Chas. Wm.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Christr. V.
Edwards, *Lt.* Cyril G.
Edwards, *Capt.* Edwin H., R.N.
Edwards, *Maj.* Georgie B., R.A.M.C.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Harold W., R.E.
Edwards, *Maj.* Hy. Molesworth, R.E.
Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de B.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Percy M. (*Aus.*).
Edwards, *Maj.* Rd. P. Ferd.
Edwards, *Maj.* S. B. (*S.A. Art.*).
Edwards, *Lt.* Wm. Ace.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Maitland-, R.E.
Eeles, *Maj.* Cecil A., R.A.
Egan, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.B.
Egerton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F.
Egerton, *Capt.* Chas. H., M.C., R.E.
Egerton, *Com.* Wm. Markham, R.N.V.R.
Egerton, *Capt.* Wion de M., R.N.
Eley, *Maj.* Dennis R. A.
Eley, *Maj.* Wm. Gardiner.
Elger, *Maj.* Edward G.
Elgood, *Capt.* Garrard.
Elioart, *Maj.* Horace A., M.C.
Eliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. H.
Eliott, *Maj.* Rd. Heyman, R.A.
Elkan, *Lt.-Col.* Clarence J.
Elkington, *Capt.* Christr. G.
Elkington, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Ford.
Elking, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. P. (*Can.*).
Eller, *Maj.* Jos. Hy. (*Aust.*).
Ellice, *Maj.* Edwd. Chas.
°Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. H. Hugh, R.A.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. W., I.M.S.
Elliot, *Capt.* Wm. G. R.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Scott-.
Elliott, *and Lt.* Arthur, M.C.
Elliott, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. A., R.E.
Elliott, *Capt.* Leslie W. (*Aus.*).
Elliott, *Col.* Thos. R., A.M.S.
Elliott, *Col.* Wm., A.S.C.
°Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald J.
Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Counyngham R. C.
Ellis, *Maj.* D. S. (*Can. Eng.*).
Ellis, *Lt.* Frank, R.N.R.A.
Ellis, *and Lt.* Lyle F., R.F.A.
Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Sherman G. V.
Elsner, *Col.* Otto W. A., R.A.M.C.
Elvery, *Lt.-Col.* Philip G. M., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Elwes, *Lt.-Col.* L. E. Cary.
Ellwood, *Maj.* Arthur A., M.C.
Elmy, *Maj.* Thos. B. (*Can.*).
Elton, *Capt.* Chas. A. A.
Emerson, *Lt.-Col.* H. Horace A., M.B.
Emerson, *Maj.* Norman Z.
Eminson, *Capt.* Ralph F., R.A.M.C.
Emmett, *Maj.* Robert, Senr.
England, *Lt.-Col.* Abraham.
England, *Com.* Richd. B., R.N.
English, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest K. M.
Ennis, *Maj.* Wm. O. (*N.Z.*).
Enslin, *Br.-Gen.* Barend G. Lt. (*S.A.*).
Enslin, *Capt.* Frank, M.C.
Errey, *Lt.* Leonard G. P., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Erskine, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. E., R.A.
Erskine, *Lt.-Col.* J. D. B.
Escombe, *Capt.* Wm. M. L.
Estridge, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil L.
Etherington, *Maj.* Thos., M.C.
Etheridge, *Lieut.-Col.* C. de Courcy.
Etheridge, *Maj.* F., I.A.
Eton, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, R.A.
Eugster, *Lt.-Col.* Oscar L.
Eustace, *Lt.-Col.* F. R. H., R.E.
Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M.
Eustace, *Capt.* Robb. W. B. Robertson- (*E. Afr.*).
Evans, *Maj.* A. A., M.C. (*Aust. F.A.*).
Evans, *Maj.* Arth. Percivale.
Evans, *Maj.* Chas. H. D. (*N.Z.*).
Evans, *Col.* C. R., R.A.M.C.
Evans, *Maj.* Dan. Edw. (*Aust. Eng.*).
Evans, *Capt.* Evan *Lt.* R.N.R.).
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. G., A.S.C.
Evans, *Maj.* Faithful S.
Evans, *Maj.* Fisher Hy. Freke.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Sulis, R.A.
Evans, *Maj.* Fredk. Evan.
Evans, *Maj.* G. Farrington, R.E.
Evans, *Maj.* Ivor T., M.C.
°Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis P., V.C.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Llewelyn, R.E.
Evans, *Maj.* T. C. C. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Evans, Rev. T. H. W.
°Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrid K.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Barnard (*Can.*).
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Harry, R.E.
Evans, *Maj.* Maxwell, R.E.
Everingham, *B.-Gen.* Arth. E.
°Eves, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Swan, M.B.
Evill, *Lt.-Col.* C. A.
Ewald, *Maj.* Ferdinand C. T.
Ewart, *Maj.* Charles N., R.A.
Ewart, *Maj.* Jno. Knox.
Ewart, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., I.A.
Ewer, *Maj.* Geo. Guy.
Ewing, *Lt.-Col.* N. A. Orr-.
Ewing, *Maj.* Royal L. H., M.C. (*Can.*).
°Ewing, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T.
Exham, *Lt.-Col.* Frank S., A.O.D.
Eyers, *Lt.-Com.* Frank, R.N.R.
Eyre, *Lt.-Col.* Moreland S., R.A.
Eyres, *R.-Adm.* Creswell J.
Fagan, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard J.
Faher, Rev. Father John (*Aust.*).
Failes, *Capt.* Gerald W., M.C.
Fair, *Maj.* Chas. Hy. (*Rhodesia Pol.*).
Fair, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Herbert.
Fairbank, *Capt.* Harold A. T., F.S.M.
Fairclough, *Maj.* Eric.
Fairfax, *Com.* Wm. G. A. Ramsay-, R.N.
Fairweather, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. (*Can.*).
Fairweather, *Lt.-Col.* H., R.N., R.N.R.
Falcon, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. G., R.A.
Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., M.D.
Falkner, *Maj.* Eric F.
Falkner, Rev. Thos. Felton.
Falle, *Lt.-Col.* Philip V. Le G., R.A.
Falwasser, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. T., R.A.M.C.
Fane, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Fanshawe, *Maj.* Lionel A., R.A.
Farfan, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur J. T.
Fargus, *Lt.-Col.* Nigel H. S.
°Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Jas., R.A.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* M. G.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Alex.
Farquhar, *Maj.* Wm. Gordon (*Aus.*).
Farquharson, *Maj.* David L. Wilson-.
Farr, *Lt.-Col.* W. P. (*Aust.*)
Farran, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L., M.C.
Farrant, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Chas.
Farrar, *Capt.* J. P.
Farrell, *Maj.* John A. J.
Farrer, *Maj.* Aubrey D. M.
Farrington, *Capt.* W. B., R.F.C.
Faulkner, *Maj.* G. A., R.A.
Faviell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. O.
Fawcett, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh H. J., R.A.M.C.
Fawcett, *Lt.-Col.* Percy H., R.A.
Fawcett, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph F. M., R.A.M.C.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Fawcus, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. E. F., M.C.
Fayle, *Maj.* R. J. L., R.A.M.C.
Fearenside, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund.
Fearman, *Maj.* Herbt. D. (*Can.*).
Fearon, *Lt.-Col.* Paul J.
Feary, *Capt.* Stephen, R.E.
Feilden, *Maj.* Granville Cholmondeley.
Feilding, *Lt.-Col.* Rowland C.
Fell, *Lt.-Col.* Louis F. R., R.F.C.
Fellowes, *Col.* Peregrine F. M., R.A.F.
Fellowes, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald T., M.C.
Feltham, *Lieut.* J. A. P.
Fenn, *Maj.* Arthur A.
Fenn, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. Francis.
Fenning, *Capt.* Edwd. G. (*S. Africa*).
Fenton, *Maj.* George C. V., R.E.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Francis A., R.E.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A. (*Aust.*).
*Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. G. de L.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Hugh C. (*Can.*).
Fergusson, *Maj.* Vivian M., R.A.
Ferid, *Col.* Abd el-Magid Bey.
Fernie, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H.
Ferrand, *Maj.* James B. P., R.N., R.A.F.
Ferrers, *Maj.* Edmund B.
Fessenden, *Lt.-Col.* John H.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Harold E.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert W.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice C., R.M.L.I.
Fethers, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid K. (*Aust.*).
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.* Cuthbert M. (*Aus.*).
Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt.-Col.* Timothy.
Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A.
Few, *Maj.* Robt. Jebb.
Fewtrell, *Lt.-Col.* Albert C. (*Aust.*).
Ffrench, *Maj.* Wm. R. R., M.C. (*Aus.*).
Fiaschi, *Cdr.* T. H. (*N.S.W.*).
Field, *and Lt.* Edward, M.C.C.
Field, *Maj.* Kenneth D., R.A.
Field, *Maj.* Linwood, M.C., R.A.
Fielden, *Capt.* Harold.
Fielding, *Col.* T. Evelyn, M.B.
Fife, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B., R.A.
Fifoot, *Maj.* Edgar Lyn.
Filsell, *Lt.-Col.* Harold S.
Finch, *Maj.* G. F. C.
Finch, *Br.-Gen.* Hamilton W. E.
*Finch, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel H. K.
Findlater, *Capt.* Alex., M.D.
Findlay, Rev. J. L. O. B.
Findlay, *Lt.-Col.* J. M.
Findlay, *Maj.* Jno. Alex.
Findlay, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. de la T. d'A. (*Can. A.S.C.*)
Finlay, *Maj.* D.
Finlay, *Maj.* Robert F., I.A.
Finlayson, *Flt.-Surg.* Henry W., R.N.
Finlayson, *Maj.* Walter T., I.M.S.
Finn, *Capt.* Bertram S. (*N.Z.*).
Finnis, *Lt.-Com.* F. C., R.N.
Firman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B.
Firth, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. A., I.A.
Fishe, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F. B., R.A.
*Fisher, *Br.-Gen.* Bertie D.
Fisher, *Col.* C. A., A.O.D.
Fisher, *Maj.* Cecil J.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* David Leo., M.B.
Fisher, *Maj.* Donald R. D., R.A.
*Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G., R.A.
Fisher, *Maj.* James T., R.E.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* John, I.M.S.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* Julian L.
Fisher, *Com.* Leslie D., R.N.
Fisher, *Flight-Com.* Philip S., R.N.A.S.
Fitzgerald, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur S.
Fitzgerald, *Maj.* Chas. R. L., I.A.
FitzGerald, *Lt.* E. G. A.
*FitzGerald, *Col.* F. Gabbett, R.A.M.C.
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Mordaunt J. F., R.A.
FitzGerald, *Br.-Gen.* P. Desmond.
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Peter F.
Fitzgerald, *Maj.* R. F.
FitzGibbon, *Maj.* Fras., R.A.
Fitzherbert, *Capt.* Edwd. H., M.C.
FitzHugh, *Maj.* Terrick C., M.V.O. (5th).
Fitzjohn, *Lt.-Col.* Tudor.
Fitzmaurice, *Capt.* Raymond, R.N.
Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Robt., R.A.
Fitzpatrick, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest
Fitzpatrick, *Maj.* Noel T., M.C., R.E.
Flanagan, *Lieut.* Evelyn B.
Flanagan, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. M.
Flavelle, *Capt.* S. S., M.C.
Fleming, *Staff-Surg.* Aloysius F., R.N.
Fleming, *Lt.-Col.* Archib. N., M.B.
Fleming, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, R.A.
Fleming, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Fleming, *Lt. Jas.* G. G., M.C.
Fleming, *Lt.-Col.* John G., R.E.
Fleming, *Maj.* Percy B.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. K., D.M.S.
Fletcher, *Maj.* Herbert P.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hy., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Fletcher, *Surg.-Capt.* Wm.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* W. A. L.
Fletcher, *Maj.* Hy. L. Aubrey, M.V.O. (5th).
Flint, *Maj.* C. (*Can.*).
Florence, *Lt.* Wm. A., R.N.R.
Foggie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. E., M.B.
Foisy, *Lt.-Col.* Donat C. (*Can.*).
Foljambe, *Lt. Col.* Hon. Gerald W. F. S.
Flower, *Maj.* Horace J.
Fluke, *Capt.* Walter Geo.
Foley, *Lt.-Col.* Frank W.
Foley, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. B., M.C.
Follett, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S.
Foord, *Lt.-Col.* Alexr. G.
*Foord, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Percy B.
Foot, *Maj.* Stephen Hy., R.E.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Athol M. Hay.
Forbes, *Capt.* Chas. M., R.N.
Forbes, *Capt.* David.
Forbes, *Lt.* Ernest C. (*S.A.*).
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. Wm. D. (*Aust.*).
Forbes, *Maj.* Harry.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Wallace (*Can.*).
Forbes, *and Lt.* John.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Richard R.
*Forbes, *Lt.* Ronald F.
Forbes, *Com.* Wyndham, R.N.
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Elroy (*Can.*).
Ford, *Maj.* Hubert C. (*Aus.*).
Ford, *Br.-Gen.* John R. M.
Minshull-.
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Vincent T. R.
Forde, *Lt.-Col.* G. M., M.C.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* T. H., R.A.M.C.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Forster, *Maj.* Alfd. L., R.M.A.
Forster, *Lt.-Col.* David, R.E.
*Forster, *Maj.* Harold T., M.C.
Forster, *Maj.* F. A. Arnold-Forsyth.
Lt.-Col. James A. Q., R.A.
Forte, *Maj.* Herbert A. N.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Charles (*Aust.*)
*Forth, *Lt.-Col.* Nowell B. de L., M.C.
Fortune, *Br.-Gen.* Victor M.
Foss, *Maj.* Charles C., V.C.
Foster, *Maj.* Arthur H. B.
Foster, *Maj.* Harold W. A., M.C. (*Can.*).
Foster, *Maj.* Montague A.
Foster, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. F. C., M.C.
Foster, *Maj.* Ronald Thos.
Foster, *Maj.* Wilfred L., R.A.
Foster, *Maj.* Wm. M. Arnaud.
Foster, *Capt.* Wm. Nelson.
†Foster, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Warburgh (*Can.*).
Foster, *Maj.* E. W. F. Aylwin-Foulis, *Maj.* Douglas A.
Foulkes, *Maj.* John S.
Fourie, *Lt.-Col.* J. (*S.A.*).
Fowler, *Capt.* C. H.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, R.A.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh G. C.
Fox, *Capt.* Arthur M.
Fox, *Maj.* Chas. Vincent.
Fox, *Maj.* G. C. (*S.A.*).
Fox, *Maj.* George.
Fox, Rev. Hy. Watson.
Foxcroft, *Lieut.* M. C.
Frame, *Capt.* Andrew C.
Francis, *Maj.* F. H., A.S.C. (*Aust.*).
Francis, *Maj.* J., R.E.
Francis, *Lt.-Col.* Milton J. (*Can.*).
Francis, *Capt.* Robert.
*Francis, *Br.-Gen.* Sidney G.
Frank, *Lt.-Com.* Fredk. A., R.N.
Frankau, *Col.* Claude H. S., M.B.
Frankland, *Maj.* A. Pelham.
Frankland, *Maj.* E. R.
Franklin, *Lt.-Com.* Cyril P., R.N.
Franklin, *Br.-Gen.* Harold S. E., I.A.
Franklin, *Maj.* W. V.
Franklin, *Lt.-Col.* Will H. (*Newfoundl.*).
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Harold E., M.C.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alastair T. J.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Alastair N., D.A.M.C.
Fraser, *Maj.* Alfd. Jas., A.S.C.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. D., M.C., M.B.
Fraser, *and Lt.* Arthur Wm.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Ireland.
Fraser, *Maj.* Henry, R.F.A.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C.
Fraser, *Capt.* Ian M., R.N.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* James J. (*C.A.M.C.*).
*Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Alex., D.S.O.
Fraser, *Maj.* Jno. E. (*Aus. Eng.*)
Fraser, *Com.* J. S. Gordon, R.N.
Fraser, *Maj.* Pierce B., A.S.C.
Fraser, *Col.* Thomas, M.B.
Fraser, *Lt.-Cdr.* Hon. Wm., M.C.
Fraser, *Maj.* Wm. Angus (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Fraser, *Capt.* William Arth. (*Aust.*).
Franklin, *Maj.* Regd. N. (*Aust.*).
Frazer, *Maj.* Wm. Pooley B.
Freeman, *Lt.-Col.* Neil M. (*Aust.*).
Freeman, *Col.* Wilfred E., M.C., R.A.F.
Freeman, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P. Williams-.
Freeman, *Lieut.* F. A. P. Williams-, R.N.
Freeman, *Maj.* F. C. P. Williams-.
Freer, *Maj.* Nigel W. W., M.C., R.A.
Freestun, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. May.
French, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph C. (*S. Africa*).
French, *Maj.* Arthur H.
French, *Lt.-Col.* Rev. Fras. L. (*Can. Chap.*).
French, *Maj.* Hon. Gerald E.
French, *Maj.* J. Poynts (*Can.*).
Frend, *Maj* John R.
Frew, *Capt.* M. B., M.C., R.F.C.
Frost, *Lt.-Col.* Laton.
Freyberg, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard C., V.C.
Friend, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. S. I.
*Frizell, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., M.C.
Frost, *Lt.-Col.* J. M., R.A.
Frost, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald Wm. (*Can.*).
Fry, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., M.B.
Fry, *Maj.* Hy. Hewin (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Fry, *Lt.-Col.* Peter Geo., R.E.
Fullard, *Capt.* Philip F., R.F.C.
Fuller, *Lt.-Col.* Colin D. (*Aust.*).
Fuller, *Br.-Gen.* Cuthbert G., R.E.
Fuller, *Col.* John F. Chas.
Fuller, *Lieut.* Jno. Steed.
Fuller, *Br.-Gen.* Richd. W., R.A.
Fuller, *Maj.* Wm. Fleetwood.
Fullerton, *Capt.* Eric J. A., R.N.
Fullerton, *Maj.* Jno. Campbell, R.A.
Fulton, *Maj.* Chas. G., R.A.
Fulton, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. K.
Fulton, *Lt.-Col.* Hy., R.A.M.C.
Fulton, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert A.
Funnell, *Lt.-Com.* Harry E., R.N.V.R.
Furber, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil T.
Furness, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Hy., A.S.C.
Furness, *Maj.* Chas. C., R.F.A.
Furnivall, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby, R.A.
Furrer, *Maj.* Rupert I. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Furse, *Maj.* Ralph D.
Furze, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. K. B., M.C.
Fysh, *Maj.* Chas. F., M.C.
Gadd, *Lt.-Col.* Harry K., M.C.
Gage, *Br.-Gen.* Moreton F.
Gailey, *Maj.* James H. (*S. Afr.*).
Gaimes, *Lt.-Com.* J. A., R.N.
*Gairdner, *Maj.* Eric D., M.B.
Galbraith, *Maj.* Ernest D.
Galbraith, *Capt.* Jas. E. Evans.
Gale, *Maj.* Hy. J. G., R.A.
Gale, *Maj.* Robert, M.A.M.C.
Gallaher, *Maj.* Alexander.
Gallagher, *Maj.* Albert E.
Gallagher, *Maj.* Michael.
Gallie, *Capt.* Oscar E., M.C., R.A.
Galloway, *Lt.-Col.* Aylmer G.
Galloway, *Maj.* Lennox, R.A.
Galloway, *Maj.* Robt. L., R.A.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Galpin, *Maj.* Christopher J., R.A.F.
Galwey, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E.
Game, *Br.-Gen.* Phil. W., R.A.
Gammell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A. H., M.C., R.A.F.
Gandy, *Maj.* Hy. G., C.B.E., R.E.
Garden, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Wm., R.A.
Gardiner, *Maj.* Harry.
Gardner, *Lt.-Col.* Murray M. (*N.Z. Art.*).
Gardner, *Maj.* D. E. (*N.Z.*).
Gardner, *Maj.* James A., R.A.
Gardner, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R., M.B.
Gardyne, *Com.* Evan Bruce-.
Garforth, *Maj.* Wm., M.C., R.E.
Garland, *Col.* Ernest A. C.
Garland, *Lt.-Col.* F. J., M.B.
Garnett, *Br.-Gen.* W. Brooks-bank.
Garnsworthy, *2nd Lt.* Randall.
Garsia, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G. A.
Garsia, *Lt.-Col.* W. C., M.C.
Garstin, *Lt.-Col.* H. Edward, R.A.
Garthwaite, *Capt.* Allen, M.C.
Gartside, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Garvice, *Maj.* Chudleigh.
Garwood, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. P., R.A.
Garwood, *Maj.* John R., R.E.
Gascoigne, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C. H. O.
Gascoigne, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. A. de L. (*Can.*).
Gascoigne, *Col.* R. F. T.
Gask, *Col.* George E., F.R.C.S.
Gaskell, *Maj.* Herbert S., R.E.
*Gater, *Br.-Gen.* G. H.
Gatliff, *Maj.* Vivian H. (*Aust.*).
Gattie, *Maj.* Kenneth F. D., M.C.
Gault, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew H. (*Can.*).
Gaunt, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil R.
Gauntlett, *Maj.* Eric G., M.B.
Gavin, *Maj.* Fredk. C., A.V.C.
Gavin, *Maj.* Hon. Thos. G. B. Grenville, J.B.
Gay, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril H., R.A.
*Gayer, *Lt.-Col.* Aubrey V. A.
Geary, *Maj.* Jos. Alex., R.A.
Geddes, *Capt.* Godfrey P.
Geddes, *Lt.-Col.* Guy W.
Gedge, *Maj.* Fredk. G. P., R.E.
Gedye, *Capt.* J. B.
Gee, *Maj.* E. E., M.C., R.A.
Gee, *Maj.* Richd S. (*Aust.*).
Gehrke, *Lt.* Richard A.
Geiger, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J. P.
Gell, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. A. S., M.C.
Gell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. D. C., M.C.
Gelsthorpe, *Capt.* Alfred M.
Gemmell, *Lt.-Col.* W. A. S., R.H.A.
Genet, *Lt.-Col.* Harry A. (*Can.*).
Gentles, *Maj.* Norman (*Can.*).
George, *Lt.* (*Capt.*) Benjn. Wm., R.E.
*Gepp, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Cyril.
Gerard, *Capt.* Chas. R. T. M.
German, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Gerrard, *Lt.-Col.* Eugene L., R.M.A.S.
Gerrard, *Capt.* Walter D.
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Etchd. W. St. L., R.A.
Gettins, *Maj.* Jos. H., A.S.C.
Geyser, *Maj.* A. H. (*S.A.*).
Gibb, *Com.* Alfd. S., R.N.R.
Gibb, *Col.* John H. S.
Gibbon, *Maj.* John H., R.A.
Gibbon, *Lt.-Col.* W. Duff, M.C.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* T.
Gibbs, *Capt.* Alfd. J., M.C., R.A.
Gibbs, *Maj.* David Jno. (*N.Z.*).
Gibbs, *Com.* Geo. L. D., R.N.
Gibbs, *Maj.* Hugh E., A.V.C.
Giblin, *Maj.* L. F., M.C., (*Aus.*).
Gibson, *Maj.* Alex. J., R.A.M.C.
Gibson, *Maj.* G. H. R. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Gibson, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, R.A.M.C.
Gibson, *Maj.* Joseph, A.S.C.
Gibson, *Maj.* Lewis.
Gibson, *Maj.* Thos. (*Can.*).
Gibson, *Maj.* W. Roland, A.S.C.
Gibson, *Col.* Donald H., R.E.
Gidley, *Lt.-Col.* C. de B., R.A.
Giffard, *Col.* Geo. Jas.
Giffard, *Col.* W. Carter.
Gilbert, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur R.
Gilbert, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E. L.
Gilchrist, *Capt.* Hector G., M.C., R.E.
Gilday, *Lt.-Col.* A. L. C. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Giles, *Capt.* Arth. H. A., M.C.
Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. D., I.A.
Giles, *Maj.* Felix G. (*Aust.*).
Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Frank L. N., R.E.
Giles, *Maj.* Stanley E. H., A.S.C.
Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Valentine, R.E.
Gill, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon H., A.S.C.
Gill, Rev. H. V., M.C.
Gill, *Col.* Jas. Geoffrey, R.A.M.C.
Gill, *Capt.* Jno. G., M.C., M.B.
Gill, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy.
Gill, *Maj.* R. H.
Gillam, *Maj.* Jno. Graham.
Gillam, *Maj.* William A.
Gillatt, *Lt.-Col.* John M.
Gillespie, *Maj.* Edward.
Gillespie, *Maj.* Hugh Jas., R.A.
Gillespie, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald Hy.
Gillett, *Maj.* Chas. Richd. R.A.
Gilliat, *Lt.-Col.* John B.
Gilibrand, *Maj.* Albert.
Gillican, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey G.
Gillilan, *Capt.* F.
Gillman, *Col.* E. T. B. (*Can. F.A.*).
Gillson, *Lt.-Col.* Robert M.T.
Gillum, *Maj.* Widgwood Wm., R.A.
Gilman, *Maj.* Fredk. (*Can.*).
Gilmour, *Capt.* John, M.C., R.A.F.
*Gilmour, *Lt.-Col.* John, jun., T.D., M.P.
Gilson, *Capt.* C. H.
Gilson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Forbes (*Can.*).
Gimson, *Capt.* Edward C., R.A.M.C.
Gingras, *Maj.* L. J. O. Daly (*Can.*).
Gipps, *Lt.-Col.* A. G. P., F.R.C.S.
Girdlestone, Rev. Fredk. S. P. L., M.A.
Girdwood, *Br.-Gen.* Austin C.
Girdwood, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. L. (*S.A. Med. C.*).
Glanville, *Br. Gen.* Fras., R.E.
Glascodine, *Lt.* Rd. K., M.C.
Glasgow, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred E.
Glasgow, *Capt.* Robt. (*Aus.*).
Glen, *Maj.* Archd., M.C., R.E.
Glen, *Lt.-Com.* Graham C., R.N.
Glencross, *Com.* John B., R.N.
Glendenning, *Maj.* S. E., R.E.
Glendining, *Lt.-Col.* Halbert C. (*N.Z.*).
Glennie, *Maj.* Edwd. A., R.E.
Glover, *Lt.* Geo. Wright.
Glover, *Maj.* Guy de C., M.C.
Glover, *Maj.* Hy. J. H. (*Aust.*).
Glover, *Col.* Robert F. E.
Glover, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Reid.
Goater, *Maj.* Wm. H. G., M.C.
Goble, *Sqdn.-Com.* Stanley J., R.N.R., R.N.A.S.
Goddard, *Maj.* Chas. J. (*Aust.*).
Goddard, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald H., R.A.M.C.
Goddard, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. A. (*Aus.*).
Goddard, *Act.-Com.* P. L., R.N.
Godden, *Maj.* Hy. Tufton.
Godfrey, *Capt.* Harry R., R.N.
Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Walter.
Godkin, *Maj.* Saml. R., I.M.S.
Godman, *Br.-Gen.* Arth. L., R.A.F.
Godman, *Lt.-Col.* Sherard H.
Godsell, *Maj.* Kenneth B., M.C., R.E.
Godwin, *Lt.-Col.* G. G. (*Can.*).
°Godwin, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. A. C.
Godwin, *Lt.-Com.* Claud H., R.N.
Goff, *Com.* R. S., R.N.
Gogarty, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Edwd.
Going, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Gold, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, R.E.
Goldie, *Maj.* Edwd. C. (*Can.*)
Golding, *Capt.* John, R.A.M.C.
Goldney, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. B.
Goldsmith, *Maj.* George E.
Goldsmith, *Lt.-Col.* Harry D.
Goldsmith, *Com.* Malcolm L., R.N.
Goodall, *Capt.* T.
°Gooderson, *Lt.-Col.* Valentine E.
Goodeve, *Maj.* Leslie C. (*Can.*).
Goodman, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R.
Goodwin, *Brig.-Com.* Frank R., R.N.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. J. P., R.E.
Goodwin, *Maj.* Harvey.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R. P., R.A.M.C.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Hy. E., R.E.
Goodwyn, *Lt.-Col.* Percy C. W.
Gordon, *Lt.-Com.* A., R.N.
Gordon, *Maj.* A. de R.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. R. G.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Dudley C.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn B.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Francis L. R.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., R.N.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Granville C. D.
Gordon, *Maj.* Grosvenor G. (*Late Engr.*).
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Harry D. L. (*Can.*).
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* Henry Wm., R.E.
Gordon, *Capt.* R. (*Qnsld.*).
Gordon, *Wing-Com.* Robert, R.N.A.S.
Gordon, *Col.* Stannus Verner.
Gordon, *Capt.* Douglas Hamilton-.
Gordon, *Maj.* Wm., R.G.A.
Gore, *Lt.-Col.* A. F. G. Pery-Knox-.
Gore, *Maj.* Ivan C. Pery-Knox-, M.C., R.A.
Gore, *Lt.-Col.* W. A. C. Saunders-Knox-.
Gorle, *Maj.* Harry V., A.S.C.
Gorssline, *Maj.* Raymond M. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
†Gosche, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. A., R.E.
Gosling, *Lt.-Col.* Seymour F., R.A.
Gostling, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest V.
Gotley, *Maj.* G. R. Hennicker-.
Goudge, Rev. Thos. S.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan P. G.
Gough, *2nd Lt.* Horace F.
Goulburn, *Br.-Gen.* Cuthbert E.
Gould, *Maj.* Arthur E., M.C., R.E.
Gould, *Maj.* George, I.A.
Gould, *Maj.* Philip.
Gourlay, *Lt.-Col.* C. A., M.D., I.M.S.
Gover, *Lt.-Col.* John M., M.B.
Gover, *Maj.* Chas. Rhodes, R.A.
Gow, *Maj.* Andrew.
Gow, *Capt.* Peter F., I.M.S.
Gow, *Maj.* Russell W., D.S.C., R.A.F.
Gowans, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Gowlland, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. L., M.B.
Gracey, *Maj.* Robt. LL., R.E.
Graeme, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Archibald, R.E.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P.
Graham, *Maj.* Claude.
Graham, *Maj.* Cuthbert A. L.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Douglas M., M.C., R.A.
Graham, *Col.* H. W. Gore.
Graham, *Maj.* Howard B., M.B.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* John M. A.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Malise.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Ogilvie B.
Graham, *Maj.* Regd. Guy.
Graham, *Maj.* Roland C. D., R.A.
Graham, *Act. Flight-Com.* Ronald, R.N.A.S.
Grabame, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Crum.
Granet, *Maj.* Guy E. A., M.C., R.A.
Grange, *Maj.* George R., M.C., R.E.
Grant, *Maj.* Archibald S.
Grant, *Maj.* Arthur Kenneth.
Grant, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. J. C.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley H. F.
Grant, *Maj.* Geo. P., I.A.
Grant, *Col.* Hy. F. Lyall, R.A.
Grant, *Capt.* Ian Cameron.
Grant, *Lt.-Com.* Ernest L. C., R.N.
Grattan, *Col.* Hy. W., R.A.M.C.
Grattan, *Col.* O'Donnel O.
Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope.
Gray, *Eng. Lt.-Com.* C. J., R.N.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Clive O. Vere.
Gray, *Maj.* D. F. B. (*Can.*).
Gray, *Maj.* Edward, M.C.
Gray, *Act. Lt.-Com.* Fredk. Wm., R.N.R.
Gray, *Capt.* Hy. P. Twells.
Gray, *Maj.* Jas. Neville.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Ker, R.A.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., A.S.C.
Gray, *Capt.* G. Gordon-, M.C. (*S.A.F.A.*).
Grazebrook, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. C.
Greathead, *Maj.* P. (*S.A.*).
Greatwood, *Lt.-Col.* Francis W.
Greaves, *Capt.* Samuel S., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Grech, *Col.* John, R.A.M.C.
Green, *Maj.* A. McW. (*S.A.M.C.*).
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
Green, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur F.U., R.A.
Green, *Maj.* Arth. Llewllyn B.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* C. J. Salkeld.
Green, *Br.-Gen.* E. W. Butler.
°Green, *Maj.* Gilbert W. M., M.C., R.A.C.
Green, *Maj.* Henry E.
Green, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert W.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* James E.
Green, *Maj.* Stafford Hy., M.C.
Green, *Maj.* T. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Arth., M.D.
Green, *Maj.* Thomas H. M.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrith G. K.
°Green, *Br.-Gen.* William.
†Green, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Green, *Maj.* Wm. Wyndham, M.C., R.A.
Green, *Maj.* Hy. F. L. Hilton-, M.C.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Greene, *Maj.* J., M.C., R.A.M.C.
*Greene, *Br.-Gen.* John.
Greene, *Capt.* Lovell, M.C. (*S.A.*).
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Walter R.
Greener, *Capt.* H. (*S.Afr.*).
Greenfield, *Maj.* Thos. Waring, B.
Greenhill, *Act.-Com.* J. W., R.N.R.
Greenhough, *Col.* Fredk. H., R.E.
*Greenlees, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. R. G., M.B.
Greenley, *Maj.* Wm. Alfred.
Greenshields, *Maj.* D. J., M.C., R.A.
Greenshields, *Lieut.* David Mack.
Greenway, *Maj.* Harold (*Aus. Engr.*).
Greenway, *Maj.* Thomas C.
Greenwell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B.
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F. H.
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Hy., M.C.
Greer, *Lt.-Col.* W. D. (*Can. A.S.C.*).
Gregg, *Maj.* Richd. H., M.C.
Gregg, *Maj.* Wm. T. H.
Gregorie, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh G.
Gregory, *Maj.* Alfd. J. K., R.A.
Gregory, *Maj.* Fredk. C.
Gregson, *Maj.* Geoffrey K., R.A.
Grellet, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald C.
Grenfell, *Lt.-Col.* Ar. Morton.
*Grenfell, *Capt.* Francis Hy., R.N.
Grenfell, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. P., R.A.V.
Grenfell, *Lt.* Hon. Julian H. F.
Gresson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas T.
Greville, *Maj.* Charles Hy.
Grey, *Wing.-Com.* Spenser D. A., R.N.
Greyling, *Lt.-Col.* A. J. (*S.A.*).
Gribbon, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Hugh.
Grierson, *Maj.* Wm. Alexr.
Griffin, *Lt.-Col.* Atholl E. (*Can.*).
Griffin, *Lt.-Col.* C. P. G., I.A.
Griffin, *Capt.* Henry L., R.A.
Griffin, *Maj.* John A. A.
Griffin, Rev. Jno. W. K., M.A.
Griffin, *Maj.* Peter G., R.F.A.
Griffith, *Maj.* A. L. P., R.A.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* David M., R.E.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Edward W., R.A.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R., A.V.D.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* John Jos., A.V.C.
*Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* A. Harcourt.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Charles du Plat Richardson.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. W. M., M.C.
Grigor, *Lt.-Col.* R. R. (*N.Z.*).
Grimbeek, *Lt.-Col.* J. D. E. (*S.A.*).
Grimbrook, *Maj.* A. S. (*S.A.*).
Grimwade, *Capt.* Hugh N., M.C.
Grimwood, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Grimwood, *Lt.-Col.* Regld. F.
Grinlinton, *Maj.* John L.
Grogan, *Maj.* Ewart S. (*S.A.F.*).
Grogan, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M.
Grohman, *Lt.-Com.* H. T. Baillie, R.N.
Grose, *Lt.-Col.* Daniel C. E.
Grose, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F.
Grosvenor, *Maj.* Hon. Fras. R., M.V.O.
Ground, *Capt.* Thos. Leslie.
Grounds, *Maj.* G. Ambrose.
Grove, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest W., R.A.
Grove, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas T., R.E.
Grover, *Lt.-Col.* Albert, M.C.
Groves, *Br.-Gen.* Percy R. C., R.A.F.
Grubb, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W.
Grute, *Lt.-Col.* John, A.O.D.
Guard, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Hy.
Gubbins, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley.
Guest, *Capt.* Hon. Fredk. E., M.P.
Guinness, *Maj.* Eric C.
Guinness, Rev. Percy W., M.C.
*Guinness, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Walter E., T.D.
Gunn, *Lt.-Col.* Hamilton B. L. G., M.C., R.A.
Gunn, *Lt.-Col.* J. N. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Gunner, *Maj.* Frank H.
Gunn, *Maj.* Geo. H.
Gunter, *Col.* Francis E., M.B.
*Gurney, *Lt.-Col.* Clement H.
Gurney, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas C.
Gush, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. W., M.C.
Guy, *Comm.* Basil J. D., R.N.
Guy, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Fras.
*Guy, *Maj.* Marmion C. Ferrers.
Gwynn, *Lt.-Col.* Kingsmill J. H.
Gwynn, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S.
Gwynne, *Maj.* Alfd. H. Evans, R.A.
Gwynne, *Maj.* Roland V.
Gwyther, *Lt.-Col.* Graham H.
Habgood, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., R.E.
Hadow, *Col.* Reginald C.
Hadow, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald W.
Hagarty, *Maj.* Wm. Grasett (*Can.*).
Haggard, *Maj.* A. C. Parker.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Alan G., R.A.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Hy.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* John.
†Haig, *Br.-Gen.* Roland.
Haig, *Maj.* Wm., R.A.M.C.
Haig, *Maj.* Wolseley de H., R.A.
Haigh, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard, A.S.C.
Hailes, *Maj.* Wm. A., M.C. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Hanahan, *Com.* Fredk. C., R.N.
Haining, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. H., R.A.
Haines, *Lt.-Col.* L. E. (*Can.*).
Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., R.A.M.C.
Hales, Rev. *John* Percy.
*Halkett, *Br.-Gen.* H. M. Craigie.
Hall, *Maj.* Chas. H. T. Byng.
Hall, *Br.-Gen.* Douglas K. E.
Hall, *Maj.* E. C., R.F.A.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Edward.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Fdk., M.P., R.F.A.
Hall, *Maj.* Harold F., R.A.
Hall, *Capt.* Hy. Sidney H.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu H.
Hall, *Lt.* Percy Byng.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Philip Sarsfield.
Hall, *Col.* Reginald H.
Hall, *Wing.-Com.* R. H. Clark-, R.N.
Hallard, *Maj.* H. R. (*Aust. F.A.*).
Hallett, *Lt.-Com.* Jno. L., R.N.
†Halliday, *Maj.* Wm. J. F., R.F.A.
Halifax, *Lt.* Oswald E., R.N.
Hallowes, *Lt.-Col.* Rich. C., M.B.
Hamilton, *2nd Lt.* G.
Hallward, *Maj.* Bernard M.
Hambly, *Capt.* Andrew, R.N.
Hamer, *Maj.* Meredith A., M.C.
Hamersley, *Maj.* Horace St. Geo., A.S.C.
Hamersley, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh St. G., R.A.
Hamilton, *Com.* Alex. G., R.N.
Hamilton, *Com.* Anthony, R.N.R.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Benj. H. N. Hans, R.A.F.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Charles S. P.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest G., M.C.
Hamilton, *Col.* Geo. T., R.A.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Gerard M., R.A.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert C.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Hugh W. R., M.C., R.E.
Hamilton, *Maj.* J. (*Aust. A.S.C.*).
Hamilton, *Maj.* Jas. Melvill.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* John A., A.S.C.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. G. H.
Hamilton, *Lt.* J. S.
Hamilton, *Lt.* L. H. K., R.N.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Norman C. (*N.Z.*).
*Hamilton, *Maj.* Sackville W. S., R.E.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Haywood, I.M.S.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Gawaine B. Rowan-, M.C.
Hammick, *Maj.* Robt. T., R.A.
Hammill, *Maj.* Lonsdale.
Hamnan, *Maj.* J. L. (*S.A.*).
Hammond, *Maj.* F. S.
Hammond, *Col.* Fredk. D., R.E.
Hammond, *Lt.* Jno. M., M.B.
Hammond, *Maj.* Reginald C., R.E.
*Hamond, *Maj.* Philip, M.C.
Hamond, *Com.* R. G., R.N.
†Hanafin, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick J., R.A.M.C.
Hanaud, *Com.* Francis W., R.N.
Hanbury, *Lt.-Col.* Philip L.
Hance, *Maj.* Hy. Malkin, M.C.
Hancock, *Maj.* Claude.
Hancock, *Lt.-Col.* Mortimer P.
Hancox, *Maj.* S. H. (*Aus. Engr.*).
Hand, *Capt.* Wm. C., M.C., R.A.
Hankey, *Col.* Sandford, R.A.
Hankey, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. B.
Hankey, *Maj.* Hubert A. O.
Hannah, *Maj.* Jno. C., R.A.
Hannah, *Maj.* R. W., M.C., R.F.A.
Hannay, *Br.-Gen.* Cathcart.
Hannay, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M.
Hannay, *Capt.* Archib. G. Rainsford-.
Hannay, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. Rainsford-.
Hannay, *Maj.* Jno. Rainsford-.
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H., M.C., V.C.
Hanson, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin G. (*Can.*).
Hanson, *Lt.-Col.* Frank S.
Hanson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry E.
Hapgood, *Lt.* Fredk. C.
Harber, *Maj.* A. F. (*S.A.*).
Harbord, *Br.-Gen.* C. R., I.A.
Harbord, *Capt.* Edwd. R.
Harbord, *Com.* Eric W., R.N.
Harbord, *Maj.* H. W. (*Can.*).
Harbottle, *Lt.-Col.* C. C. (*Can.*).
Harbottle, *Maj.* Frank (*Aus.*).
Harcourt, *Maj.* Alex. C.
Harcourt, *Maj.* Harry G., M.C.
Harcourt-Smith, *2nd Lt.* L., R.A.
Hardcastle, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. N.
Harden, *Lt.* Geo. Elliott, R.N.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C. A., R.E.
Hardie, *Maj.* John L. (*Aus.*).
Hardie, *Maj.* Robt. D. (*N.Z.*).
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Steven J. L.
Hardiman, *Capt.* E. H. M., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Harding, *Lt.-Col.* Daniel L., R.A.M.C.
Harding, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Harding, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R., R.E.
Hardinge, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas S. N., R.A.
Hardiman, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S., R.A.
Hardwick, *Lt.-Col.* Philip E.
Hardy, *Col.* Chas. H. W. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Hardy, *Capt.* Clive.
Hardy, *Capt.* Eric John.
Hardy, *Lt.-Col.* Ethelbert B. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Hardy, *Maj.* Francis Kyle.
Hardy, *Com* Hy. Noel M., R.N.
Hardy, *Maj.* Sydney Jas.
Harper, Rev. Theodore R.
Hardyman, *Lt.-Col.* J. H. M., M.C.
Hare, *Maj.* Jno. W., R.A.
Hare, *Br.-Gen.* Robert W.
Hargreaves, *Capt.* A. K.
Hargreaves, *Maj.* Thos. C.
Harington, *Capt.* Fredk. J.
Harington, *Capt.* Hy. D., M.C.
Harington, *Br.-Gen.* John.
Harker, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H.
Harley, *Maj.* Arthur B.
Harley, *Maj.* Hy. Kellett.
Harman, *Maj.* Wentworth A. King-.
Harman, *Maj.-Gen.* Antony E. W.
Harman, *Lt.-Col.* Charles.
Harman, *Maj.* Frank de W.
Harman, *Maj.* Hy. A. A. F.
Harmar, *Maj.* Chas. D'O., R.M.L.I.
Harold, *Lt.-Col.* Austin E., R.E., (*Capt., R.E.M.*).
Harper, *Capt.* R. P., M.C., D.C.M. (*N.Z.*).
Harper, *Capt.* Robert R. (*Aust.*).
Harris, *Maj.* Alfred, R.A.
Harris, *Maj.-Col.* Arthur E.F.
Harris, *Maj.* Chs. B. M., A.V.C.
Harris, *Maj.* Douglas R. (*Aus. Art.*).
Harris, *Maj.* Edwd. Montg. (*Can.*).
Harris, *Maj.* Edwd. T., M.B.
Harris, *Capt.* F. F., Carr-, M.D.
Harris, *Maj.* Geo. Arthur.
Harris, *Maj.* Norman C., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Harris, *Lt.-Col.* Oscar M.
Harris, *Maj.* Thos. B., R.E.
Harris, *Lt.* W. K., R.N.V.R.
Harrison, *Capt.* Aidan.
Harrison, *Maj.* Arth. Lionel.
Harrison, *Maj.* C. Pryce, M.C.
*Harrison, *Lt.* Francis C., R.N.
Harrison, *Maj.* G. A., M.C., R.E.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Hyde.
Harrison, *Maj.* Harold C., R.M.A.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. M. R., R.A.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* J. S. N.
Harrison, *Col.* Lawrence W., K.H.P., M.B.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas E.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. (*Can.*).
Harrison, *Maj.* Wm. R., R.A.
Harstone, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B. (*Can.*).
Hart, *Maj.* Geo. Alfd., R.A.
Hart, *Maj.* Chas. H., M.C., A.S.C.
Hart, *Lt.-Col.* E. G., I.A.
Hart, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. Parsons.
Hart, *Maj.* Leonard H. P.
Hart-Davis, Owen, R.A.
Hart, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. Seton.
Harter, *Maj.* Jas. F., M.C.
Hartford, *Com.* Geo. B., R.N.
*Hartigan, *Maj.* M. M. (*S.A.*).
Hartley, *Lt.-Col.* Alan F., I.A.
Hartley, *Maj.* D. K. O., R.A.
Hartnoll, *Lt.* Hy. Jas., R.N.
Hartwell, *Capt.* J. Redmond.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
*Harty, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Ernest, R.A.M.C.
Harvey, *2nd Lt.* Albert.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Darby.
Harvey, *Maj.* Cosmo G. S., R.A.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G. (*S.A.*).
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Hy.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Gardiner H.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Harvey, *Col.* Jno. Robt.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Harvey, *Capt.* Martin M., M.C.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Valentine V. (*Can.*).
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. John S., R.A.M.C.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Lueg.
Harwood, *Capt.* Ross (*Aus.*).
Haselden, *Lt.-Col.* Fred., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Haseldine, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. H.
Haskard, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. McD.
Haslam, *Maj.* B. J., R.E.
Haslam, *Maj.* Percy L. C.
Hassell, *Maj.*, M.C.
Hassell, *Maj.* Ladlas L., M.C.
Hasted, *Capt.* John O. C.
Hastings, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy.
Hastings, *Maj.* Wilfrid C. Norrington.
Hastings, *Maj.* Wm. H.
Hatch, *Lt.-Col.* Harry C. (*Can.*).
Hatchell, *Col.* Henry M.
Hatcher, *Com.* James O., R.N.
Hatfield, *Maj.* Edgar R., R.A.
Haughton, *Maj.* F. J. H., I.A.
Haughton, *Maj.* Hy. Wilfrid.
Hawes, *Lt.-Col.* George E., M.C.
Hawes, *Capt.* Leonard A., M.C., R.A.
Hawkes, *Lt.-Col.* Corlis St. L. G., R.A.
Hawkes, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C. W.
Hawkins, *Maj.* Chas. F., M.C.
Hawkins, *Maj.* E. B.
Hawkins, *Lt.* Ernest M., R.N.R.
Hawkins, *Lt.-Col.* Eustace F. S.
Hawkins, *Lt.-Col.* Rowland C., R.A.C.
Hawksley, *Br.-Gen.* Randal P. T., R.E.
Haworth, *Maj.* Richard.
Hawthorn, *Lt.-Col.* F., M.D.
Hawthorn, *Br.-Gen.* George M.P.
Hay, *Maj.* A.A.B., M.C., R.F.A.
Hay, *Maj.* Arthur K., I.A.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. B., I.A.
Hay, *Maj.* Geo. Harold.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Lennox.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Hay, *Maj.* Jas. Geo.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald B., R.A.
Hay, *Maj.* Stuart.
Haybittel, *Capt.* L. McG., R.A.
Haycock, *Lt.-Col.* V. R. Hine-, R.A.
Hayden, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A.
Haydon, *Maj.* L. G. (*S.A.M.S.*).
Haydon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Pitt.
Hayes, *Capt.* Bertram, R.N.R.
Hayes, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey.
Hayes, *Lt.-Col.* J. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Hayes, *Lt.-Col.* John Higson.
Hayley, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney T., A.O.D.
Hayley, *Maj.* Wm. B., R.A.
Haymes, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. L., R.A.
Hayne, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney S.
Hayter, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert R., A.S.C.
Hayward, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Wm., R.A.
Haywood, *Col.* A. H. W.
Hayworth, *Maj.* Richard.
Hazlerigg, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas.
Head, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. M., R.A.
Head, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. O., R.A.
Headlam, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbt. M.
Headlam, *Com.* Edward J., R.I.M.
Heald, *Maj.* B. C. (*S.A.*).
Heard, *Capt.* H. L. P., R.N.
Hearle, *Maj.* Arthur B., R.A.
Heasley, *Maj.* H. J. (*Can.*).
Hearn, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon R., R.E.
Hearson, *Br.-Gen.* John G., R.E., R.A.F.
Heath, *Maj.* Chas. P., R.A.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Chas.
Heath, *Maj.* Jos. Thos., M.C., R.E.
*Heath, *Maj.* George Noah.
Heath, *Br.-Gen.* Ronald M.
Heathcote, *Capt.* Archer N., R.N.
Heathcote, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E. M.
Heather, *Lt.-Col.* Vincent J., R.A.
Heaton, *Capt.* David R.
Heaton, *Com.* Gervase W. H., R.N.
Hebblethwaite, *Maj.* Alf. G., R.A.M.C.
Heddle, *Maj.* Malcolm, R.A.
Hedges, *Maj.* Killingworth M. F.
*Heelas, *Lt.-Col.* Percival J. B., R.A.
Heenan, *Maj.* Claude R. (*S.A.*).
Heighton, *Maj.* I. M., A.S.C.
Helyar, *Lt.-Com.* K. C., R.N.
Helyar, *Lt.-Com.* P. J., R.N.
Hemming, *Lt.-Col.* H. S. L. (*S.A.*).
Hemelryk, *Maj.* Ed. V., R.A.
Henphill, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, R.A.M.C.
Henry, *Capt.* C., I.A.
Henchley, *Lt.-Col.* Albert R., R.A.M.C.
Henderson, *Capt.* Charles Ernest.
Henderson, *Capt.* Ernest J., M.C.
Henderson, *Capt.* Geo. D., M.C.
*Henderson, *Capt.* George S.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Dalton.
Henderson, *Maj.* H. E., R.A.
Henderson, *Maj.* J. Acheson
Henderson, *Maj.* Kenneth, I.A.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm.
Henderson, *Maj.* Malcolm, R.A.F.
Henderson, *Lt.* Oscar, R.N.
Henderson, *Col.* Patrick H., R.A.M.C.
Henderson, *Maj.* R. W., I.A.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. O. (*Aus.*).
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Alex. (*Aus.*).
Hendry, *Col.* Wm. B. (*Can. Arty.*).
Heneage, *Maj.* Alfred R.
Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. P., R.A
Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Greville.
Henegan, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Henley, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. A. Morton.
Henley, *Maj.* Frank Le L. (*Aust.*).
Hennessy, *Br.-Gen.* L. H. R. Pope-.
Henning, *Lt.-Col.* Philip W. B., R.A.
Henry, *Maj.* Jas. D. (*Aus.*).
Henry, *Maj.* Max (*Aus.*).
Hensball, *Maj.* L. S.
Henvey, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph, R.A.
Hepburn, *Maj.* William C.
Hepenstal, *Lt.-Col.* Maxwell E. Dopping-.
Hepper, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel L., R.A.
Herapath, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. Hy. (*N.Z.*).
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Claude, I.A.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M.
Herbert, *Com.* Godfrey, R.N.
Herbert, *Maj.* Louis Wm.
Herbert, *Maj.* Percy T. C., R.A.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. N.
Hercus, *Maj.* C. E. (*N.Z.M.C.*).
Herd, *Lt.* Herbert J.
Hereford, *Lt.-Com.* Francis R., R.N.R.
Heriot, *Lt.-Col.* Granville M.
Herklots, *Maj.* Arnold, A.S.C.
Hermon, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest W.
Heron, *Maj.* Alex. R. (*Aust.*).
Heron, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W., R.A.M.C.
Heron, *Maj.* Lionel D., M.C. (*Can.*)
Herrick, *Col.* Hy., R.A.M.C.
Herrick, *Capt.* Robt. de S. B., I.M.S.
Herring, *Capt.* Justin H., M.C., R.A.
Herring, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney C. E. (*Aust.*).
Herrod, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest E. (*Aus.*).
Hertzberg, *Col.* H. F. H., M.C., (*Can.*).
Hervey, *Lt.-Col.* Chilion L. (*Can.*).
Heseltine, *Lt.-Col.* John E. N.
Heselton, *Lt.-Col.* John L.
Hesketh, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Hesketh, *Lt.-Col.* W., I.A.
Heslop, *Maj.* Alfred H., R.A.M.C.
Heslop, *Maj.* G. G. (*Aust.*).
Heslop, *Maj.* Thos. B.
*Hessey, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Fras.
Hetherington, *Maj.* Chas. G., R.A.
Hewetson, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, R.A.M.C.
Hewett, *Maj.* George, I.A.
Hewett, *Lt.-Col.* M. S.
Hewitt, *Capt.* Hon. Archibald.
Hewitt, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. Scott.
Hewitt, *Col.* Chas. G., M.C.
Hewitt, *Br.-Gen.* Edgar R. Ludlow-, M.C., R.A.F.
*Hewitt, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Evelyn J.
Hewitt, *Maj.* Rupert P.
Hewlett, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest.
Hewson, *Capt.* Fras. B., M.C.
Hewson, *Maj.* Fras. O., M.C., R.A.
Hext, *Maj.* George T. B.
Heygate, *Maj.* Gerald, R.A.
Heygate, *Col.* R. H. Gage.
Heyland, *Maj.* A. K., I.A.
Heyland, *Lt.-Col.* Hector M.
Heyman, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. A. I.
Heyman, *Maj.* C. O., M.C., R.A.
Hezlet, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. F., R.A.
Hibbert, *Maj.* Cecil B.
Hibbert, *R.-Adm.* Hugh T.
Hibbert, *Capt.* Oswald Y.
Hickey, *Capt.* P. F. B., I.A.
Hickie, *Lt.* Daniel Aloysius.
Hickley, *Lt.-Col.* C. M., R.E.
Hickling, *Maj.* Chas. L., R.A.
Hickling, *Lt.-Col.* Horace C. B., M.C., R.E.
Hickman, *Com.* Charlie S., R.I.M.
Higginbottom, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. A., R.A.
Higgins, *Br.-Gen.* C. Graeme.
Higgins, *Capt.* Edwd. L., M.C.
Higgins, *Lt.-Com.* Hy. Gray, R.N.
*Higgins, *Maj.-Gen.* John Fredk. A., R.A.
Higginson, *Com.* Arch. W., R.N.
*Higginson, *Br.-Gen.* Harold W.
Hilditch, *Maj.* Victor C., M.C., R.A.
Hildreth, *Lt.-Col.* Harold C., F.R.C.S.
Hildyard, *Br.-Gen.* Harold C. T.
Hill, *Col.* Basil A., A.O.D.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Chs. Rapelije (*Can.*)
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Claude H. (*Can.*).
*Hill, *Maj.* Clifford (*R.Afr.*).
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Conway R., R.A.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* C. W. (*W.I.R.*).
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. Roden.
Hill, *Maj.* Eustace.
*Hill, *Maj.* Francis Rowley.
Hill, *Surg.* Fredk. G. E., R.N.
Hill, *Maj.* Geoffrey N., R.A.
Hill, *Lt.-Cdrld.* E. Montague.
*Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Grid. V. Wilmot.
Hill, *Maj.* Harold Chas.
Hill, *Capt.* Herbert J., R.E.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. W., R.A.
Hill, *Lt.* John C. Holden.
*Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Murray V. B., M.C.
*Hill, *Capt.* Robt. McCowan, R.A.M.C.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Rowland C., R., R.E.
Hill, *Com.* S. A. G., R.N.
Hill, *Maj.* Ths. Rowley.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace F. H.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J. M.
Hill, *Maj.* Hon. C. R. Clegg-.
Hilliam, *Lt.-Col.* Edward (*Can.*).
Hillard, *Maj.* M.A. (*N.S.W.*)
Hillman, *Maj.* D. (*Can. Engr.*).
Hills, *Maj.* Maurice R., R.A.
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C. R., M.B.
Hind, *Maj.* Hugh W., M.C.
Hindaugh, *Lt.-Col.* S. G. A. (*Aust.*).
Hirsch, *Maj.* H. A. (*S.A.*).
Hitchin, *Capt.* Harold E., M.C.
Hitchins, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F.
*Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* C. Hervey.
*Hoare, *Lt.-Com.* Keith R., D.S.C., R.N.V.R.
Hoare, *Maj.* Hy. Noel, A.S.C.
Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel L., A.O.D.
Hoare, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald.
Hoare, *Capt.* Walter J. G.
Hobart, *Lt.-Col.* Claud V. C.
Hobart, *Maj.* Percy C. S., R.E.
Hobbins, *Maj.* Albert K. (*Can.*).
Hobbins, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid A.
*Hobbs, *Maj.* Basil D., D.S.C., R.A.F.
Hobbs, *Maj.* Chas. J. W.
Hobday, *Maj.* Herbert, M.C., R.A.
*Hobday, *Capt.* Rupert E.
Hobson, *Capt.* Fredk. Greig.
Hobson, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald W.
Hobson, *Maj.* Harry Roy.
Hodder, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew E., M.B.
Hodge, *Maj.* Arthur, M.C.
Hodgens, *Maj.* Sydney F. (*Aus. Art.*).
Hodgins, *Lt.-Col.* Adam, A.V.C.
Hodgins, *Maj.* Fredk. O. (*Can. Engr.*).
Hodgkin, *Lt.-Col.* Harry S.
Hodgkins, *Lt.-Col.* John R., A.V.C.
Hodgson, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest C., I.M.S.
Hodgson, *Capt.* Geo. Cecil.
Hodgson, *Com.* Jno. C., R.N.
Hodgson, *Lt.-Col.* Philip E., R.E.
Hodsoll, *Lt.-Col* Frank, A.S.C.
Hodson, *Maj.* Edmod A.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Hodson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Cuthbert (*Can.*).
Hodson, *Lt.-Com.* Gerald L., R.N.
Hodson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., M.C.
Hogg, *Maj.* Cyril M. T.
Hogg, *Maj.* Philip G. H., R.E.
Hohler, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P.
Holbrook, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. E., A.S.C.
Holbrooke, *Br.-Gen.* Philip L.
Holcroft, *Maj.* C. W.
Holden, *Col.* Chas. W., R.A.M.C.
Holdich, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey W., V.C., R.A.
Holdich, *Br.-Gen.* Harold A.
Holdsworth, *Maj.* A. A., A.S.C. (*Aust.*).
Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F., R.A.
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hy. E.
Holl, *Lt.-Col.* G. W., S.A.F.
Holland, *Maj.* Cecil Wm. Y.
Holland, *Maj.* J. E. D., M.C.
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot.
Holland, *Maj.* Saml. Clifford.
Hollenbach, *Maj.* J. G. (*S.A.*).
Holliday, *Maj.* Fred. P., M.C., R.F.C.
Hollins, *Lt.-Col.* C. E.
Hollond, *Maj.* Hy. Arthur.
Hollond, *Br.-Gen.* Spencer E.
Holman, *Maj.* R. C.
Holmden, *Maj.* F. A.
Holme, *Maj.* H. L., R.G.A.
Holme, *Maj.* Rd. Carlyle, R.A.
Holmes, *Maj.* Basil (*Aus.*).
Holmes, Rev. C. F. J.
Holmes, *Staff-Surg.* Jas. McA., R.N.
Holmes, *Capt.* M. J. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
°Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo.
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J. H. (*Can.*).
Holroyd, *Maj.* Harold J.
Holt, *Maj.* Alwyn V., R.A.F.
Holt, *Br.-Gen.* Felton V., R.A.F.
Holt, *Com.* Reginald V., R.N.
Home, *Lt.-Col.* G. A. Swinton.
Home, *Col.* R. Elton, R.A.
Hood, *Staff-Paymr.* Basil F., R.N.
Hood, *Lt.-Col.* Francis J. C.
Hood, *Lt.-Com.* W. Wells-, R.N.V.R.
Hook, *Capt.* G. (*Rhodesia*).
Hooper, *Maj.* Jno. Chas.
Hooper, *Maj.* R. Grenside.
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* J. F. Roundel.
Hope, *Br.-Gen.* John W., R.A.
Hope, *Maj.* Jno. Urmson, R.A.
Hopkins, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis E., R.E.
Hopkins, *Lt.-Col.* Rawdon S.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* E.
°Hopkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Oliver.
Hopley, *Capt.* Fredk J. V. B.
°Hopwood, *Maj.* Alfred Hy.
Hornby, *Maj.* Chas. B.
Horne, *Capt.* Richard, R.N.
Horn, *Maj.* Robert V. G., M.C.
Hornell, *Capt.* R. A., R.N.
Hornor, *Lt.* Bassett F.
Horsfall, *Capt.* A. H. (*N.S.W.*)
Horsfield, *Maj.* Richd. M., R.F.A.
Horsley, *Capt.* B. H., M.C.
Horton, *Lt.-Col.* C. W.
°Horton, *Comm.* Max K., R.N.
Horton, *Maj.* Thos., R.G.A.
Horwood, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. T. F.
Hoskyn, *Lt.-Col.* J. C. M.
Hotblack, *Maj.* Fred. F., M.C.
Houblon, *Capt.* Richard Archer-.
Houghton, *Col.* Geo. J., R.A.M.C.
Houghton, *Col.* John W. H., M.B.
House, *Maj.* Harry W., M.C.
Houston, *Maj.* Jos. W., R.A.M.C.
Houston, *Lt.-Col.* J. Blakiston-.
Hovell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh de B.
Hovil, *Maj.* Richard, R.A.
Howard, *Lt.-Col.* C. Alfred.
Howard, *Lt.-Col.* Francis J. Leigh.
°Howard, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C. Loyd.
Howard, *Maj.* Samuel Wm.
°Howard, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. N. S. M.
Howard, *Maj.* Walter.
Howard, *Capt.* Wm. Vansittart, R.N.
Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. D.
Gwynne, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Howell, *Maj.* Hubert G.
Howell, *Maj.* J. Aldermey, M.C.
Howell, *Capt.* Wilfrid R.
Howitt, *Capt.* Harold G., M.C.
Howitt, *Maj.* Ths. Cecil.
Howkins, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril H., R.A.M.C.
Howlett, ‖*Lt.-Col.* Reginald, M.C.
°Hoy, *Maj.* C. Norman (*S.A.*).
Hoyted, *Lt.-Col.* Desmond M. F., R.E.
Hubbard, Rev. Harold E., M.C.
Hubbersty, *Maj.* G. A. J. Cantrell.
Hudgell, *Capt.* George.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Ross, R.A.
°Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Ed., V.D., M.C.
Hudson, *Maj.* Corrie, I.M.S.
Hudson, *Maj.* F. A. K. (*Aust.*).
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert H., M.C.
Hudson, *Maj.* James T. H.
Hudson, *Maj.* Noel, R.A.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Percy.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph C. Donaldson., R.F.C.
Hudspeth, *Maj.* Thos. M., M.C., R.E.
Huggins, *Maj.* H. W., M.C., R.A.
Hughes, *Capt.* A. M.
Hughes, *Maj.* Basil, M.B.
Hughes, *Col.* Edmund L.
Hughes, *Maj.* Edwd. Wm., M.C.
Hughes, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. (*Aust. Art.*).
Hughes, *Col.* Geo. A., R.A.M.C.
Hughes, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey W. G.
Hughes, *Maj.* Hy. B. Wylde, R.E.
Hughes, *Maj.* Herbert Francis.
°Hughes, *Capt.* Hugh Ll. G., R.A.M.C.
°Hughes, *Lt.* Guy D'Oyly-, D.S.C.
Hughes, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., M.C.
Hughes, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. St. Pierre (*Can.*).
Hugo, *Lt.-Col.* James H., I.M.S.
Hulbert, *Maj.* Edwd. J. (*N.Z.*).
Hulke, *Br.-Gen.* Walter B.
Hull, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. I., A.S.C.
°Huiseberg, *Maj.* Herbt., R.A.
Hulton, *Maj.* Hy. Horne, R.A.
Hulton, *Lt.-Col.* J. M.
Humble, *Col.* Bernard M. (*Can.*).
Hunnly, and *Lt.* Holsate J. B.
Hume, *Maj.* Jno. Edgar.
Hume, *Maj.* Walter V.
Humphrey, *Maj.* A. E. (*Can.*).
Humphrey, Rev. F. J. H.
Humphrey, *Maj.* M. (*S.A. Ord.*).
Humphreys, *Maj.* Arthur S.
Humphreys, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. Thomas.
Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* G. Noel.
Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. J., M.C.
Humphris, *Lt.-Col.* J. F. (*S. Aust.*).
Hunkin, *Maj.* Samuel Ll.
Hunt, *Capt.* D. A. (*K. Afr. R.*).
Hunt, *Maj.* E. W., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Hunt, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* Granville V., A.S.C.
Hunt, *Maj.* Hy. R. A., I.A.
°Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Patrick.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* Rochford N., M.B.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. Carew.
Hunt, *Com.* Wilfrid W., R.N.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. Holdsworth-, R.A.
Hunter, *Br.-Gen.* Alan J., M.C.
Hunter, *Maj.* Cecil S., R.A.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Finlayson.
Hunter, *Maj.* Rd. Devas.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. F., I.A.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* ‡Hugh B., A.S.C.
Hunter, *Maj.* Hy. Noel A.
Hunter, *Capt.* J. W.
Hunter, *Maj.* John.
Huntington, *Maj.* Arth. W.
Huntington, *Maj.* Richard Hall.
Hurdman, *Lt.-Col.* W. G. (*Can. F.A.*).
Hurle, *Lt.-Col.* E. F. Cooke-.
Hurry, *Maj.* Geoffrey (*Aust.*).
Hurst, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., R.A.
Hurst, *Maj.* G. T., V.D. (*S.A.*).
Hurst, *Maj.* H. C. (*N.Z.*).
Huskisson, *Maj.* Geoffrey, R.A.M.C., R.A.
Huskisson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Gordon.
Hutchens, *Capt.* Harold J.
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Jno., M.C.
Hutchins, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel, A.S.C., R.A.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. R., I.A.
Hutchinson, *Maj.* Claude B., Grice-, R.A.
Hutchinson, *Maj.* Edwd. M., R.A.
Hutchinson, *Maj.* Eric Ll. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. P., R.A.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Massie.
Hutchison, *Lt.-Col.* George H. Ford-.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* R. G. Kelly.
Hutchison, *Maj.* Colin R. M., M.C., R.A.
Hutchison, *Lt.-Col.* Graham, M.C.
Hutchison, *Maj.* Hy. O., M.C., R.A.
Hunt, *Maj.-Gen.* Percival O.
Hutson, *Capt.* Hy. P. W., M.C., R.E.
Hutton, *Maj.* Geo. Fredk.
Hutton, *Maj.* Vernon M., A.S.C.
Huxham, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* Harold H., R.N.
Huxtable, *Maj.* Chas. H. A., M.C., R.A.
Hyde, *Col.* Dermot O., M.B.
Hyde, *Maj.* Walter C. (*Can.*).
Hyman, *Maj.* Eric M. (*Aust.*).
Hynes, *Maj.* Ernest T.
Hynes, *Col.* G. B., R.A., R.F.C.
Hyslop, *Br.-Gen.* Harry Hugh G.
Ibbs, *Maj.* Thos. Chas.
Ievers, *Maj.* Osborne, M.B.
Iles, *Col.* Frederic A., R.E.
Iles, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wilson, R.A.
Illingworth, *Maj.* Robt. L., M.C.
Imlay, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. P. (*Aust.*).
°Impey, *Lt.-Col.* G. Hastings.
Im Thurn, *Maj.* Bernhardt B. von B., M.C.
Inches, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Jas., R.A.
°Ing, *Lt.-Col.* George H. A.
Ingham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. St. Maur, R.A.
Ingham, *Com.* Jas. G. P., R.N.
Ingham, *Capt.* John P. M.
Inglefield, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel D.
Inglis, *Maj.* Arthur M.
Inglis, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., R.A.
Inglis, *Capt.* Harold J.
Inglis, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Inglis, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Inglis, *Maj.* Thos. S., R.A.
°Ingpen, *Lt.-Col.* Percy L.
Ingram, *Maj.* C. R.
Ingram, *Maj.* Jno. O'Donnell.
Inkson, *Br.-Gen.* Edgar Thos., T.F.
Inkson, *Lt.* Norman L.
Innes, *Lt.-Col.* J. Archibald.
Innes, *Capt.* K. William.
°Innes *Lt.-Col.* Sydney A.
Inskip, *Capt.* Roland D., M.C.
Ionides, *Lt.-Col.* Philip D.
°Irons, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. I.
Ireland, *Maj.* Geo. (*S.A.*).
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. S., R.A.M.C.
Irvine, *Lt.* George, R.N.R.
Irving, Col. L. E. W. (*C.A.M.C.*)
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bell-.
Irving, *Maj.* M. McB. Bell-, M.C.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred P. B.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold.
°Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* Noel M. S., M.C.
Irwin, *Capt.* Norman L. C.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S.
Irwin, Rev. Ronald J. B., M.C.
Isacke, *Maj.* Chas. Victor.
Ives, *Lieut.* C. M. (*S. Aust.*).
Ivey, *Maj.* Thomas.
Izat, *Maj.* Wm. Rennie, R.E.
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Percy.
Jack, *Maj.* Frederick C., M.C., R.A.
Jack, *Maj.* Jas. C., M.C., R.A.
Jack, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Lochhead.
Jackson, *Capt.* Archib. H. K., M.C.
°Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold N. S.
Jackson, *Maj.* Basil.
Jackson, *Capt.* Dennys R. M.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col* Edwd. Darby.
Jackson, *Maj.* Ernest, M.C., R.E.
Jackson, *Capt.* Ernest C. (*Can.*).
Jackson, *Maj.* Frank W. F.
Jackson, *Maj.* Frank Whitford.
Jackson, *Maj.* Freeman A., R.A.
°Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Scott.
Jackson, *Capt.* H. S.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Herbt. Wm., I.A.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Cholmondeley.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh S., R.A.
Jackson, *Lieut.* J. E.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Rolt B.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Edwd. (*Aust.*).
Jackson, Col. Sydney C. F.
Jackson, *Maj.* Vivian A.
Jackson, *Lt.-Com.* W. L., R.N.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Jacob, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. B., R.A.
Jacques, *Col.* Harry M. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Jago, *Capt.* Henry H., M.C.
James, *Capt.* A. H., A.V.C.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Albert J. S., M.C.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Boucher C.
*James, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil P.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, M.C.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel.
James, *Capt.* Ralph Streatfeild.
James, *Maj.* Tristram B. W. (*Aust. F.A.*).
James, *Lt.-Col.* W. E. (*Aust.*).
James, *and Lt.* W. G.
Jameson, *Capt.* John Hy.
Jameson, *Lt.* F. W. B., M.C., R.E.
Janion, *Capt.* Claude W.
*Janson, *Lt.-Col.* J. Theodore.
Janvrin, *Lt.-Comm.* Ralph B., R.N.
*Jardine, *Maj.* Colin A., M.C.
Jardine, *Maj.* Walter.
Jardine, *Maj.* C. W. Bayne-, M.C., R.A.
Jardine, *Maj.* T. E. Bayne-.
Jarrett, *Capt.* Aylmer V.
Jarrett, *Mat.* Cyril.
Jarvis, *Maj.* Edward H.
*Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Talbot McL.
Jarvis, *Maj.* W. S. W. Parker-.
Jay, *Maj.* Chas. Douglas.
Jayne, *Maj.* Arthur A., M.C., R.E.
Jebb, *Lt.-Col.* Joshua H. M.
Jefferis, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh St. J.
Jefferson, *Maj.* H. A.
Jefferson, *Maj.* J. A. Dunnington-.
Jeffries, *Maj.* Lewis W. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Jeffries, *Maj.* Wm. F.
Jeffrey, *Lt.* Douglas G., R.N.R.
Jeffreys, *Lt.-Col.* John W.
Jeffreys, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. G. B.
Jelf, *Br.-Gen.* Rudolph G.
Jelf, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid W.
Jellicoe, *Br.-Gen.* R. C.
Jellicoe, *Mai.* R. V., R.E.
Jenkin, *Lt.-Col.* F. C., R.A.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Edward V.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Fred.
Jenkins, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. S. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Jenkins, *Maj.* Montagu I. G.
Jenner, *Maj.* Leopold C. D.
Jennings, *Maj.* James W.
Jennings, *Lt.-Col.* Walton.
Jerram, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., R.M.L.I.
Jervis, *Maj.* Beresford C. L., R.E.
Jervis, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest C. S.
Jervis, *Maj.* Hon. St. L. H.
Jervis, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Parker-.
Jess, *Lt.-Col.* Carl H. (*Aus.*).
Jesse, *Col.* John L., A.S.C.
Jessop, *Lt.-Com.* John de B., R.N.
Jessup, *Capt.* Wm. H. Gray.
Jewels, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., M.C.
Jobson, *Col.* Alex. (*Aust.*).
Joffe, *and Lt.* William.
Johns, *Lt.-Col.* H. W., R.E.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Allen V.
Johnson, *Lt. - Col.* Arth. Baynes.
Johnson, *Maj.* Arthur Evans.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* B., M.B.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Benj. S., A.S.C.
Johnson, *Lt.-Com.* Bernard L., R.N.R.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Regd.
Johnson, *Paymr.* Cyril S., R.N.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., M.C.
Johnson, *Maj.* Edmd. P., R.A.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* F. S. B.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* F. W. F.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Frank W. Evans.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. E., A.S.C.
Johnson, *Capt.* Geo. E. A.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry.
Johnson, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* H. C. R., R.N.
Johnson, *Maj.* Hy. H. H.
Johnson, *Lt. J.* Heber, M.C. (*Aust.*).
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. A., A.S.C.
Johnson, *Maj.* Jas. Gerald T.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. T., M.B.
Johnson, *Maj.* Philip Hy., M.C.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Raymd. H.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. I. B.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Ronald Marr, R.A.
Johnson, *Maj.* S. Gordon, M.C.
Johnson, *Maj.* Thos. H. F.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Victor N.
Johnson, *Col.* Alfred E. Webb-, M.B.
*Johnston, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Colin, M.C.
Johnston, *Maj.* Chas. M. (*Aust.*).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G. D., R.F.A.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C., R.A.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Chalmers, M.C. (*Can.*).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Harrison.
Johnston, *Maj.* Jno. Herbert, R.A.
Johnston, *Lt.* Howard R.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth A.
Johnston, *Maj.* P. D. C., I.A.
Johnston, *Maj.* Robert.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. H.
Johnston, *Maj.* Walter M. P., R.A.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. Hall, M.C.
Johnston, *Maj.* Wm. W. S., M.C. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. Wilson-.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Rede.
Johnstone, *Col.* Fras. B.
Johnstone, *Maj.* G. H., R.F.A.
Johnstone, *Col.* Mont. G.
Jolland, *Maj.* Harry H., M.C., R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Albert, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Jones, *Maj.* Archib. N. G., I.A.
Jones, *Maj.* Bernard M.
Jones, *Com.* C. Harold, R.N.
Jones, *Capt.* Cedric Le T. T., M.C., R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. G.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Conrad R., A.O.D.
Jones, *Lt.* David Alex.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas C., R.E.
Jones, *Lt.* Gerald N., R.N.R.
Jones, *Lt.* Harry Llewellyn.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert John.
Jones, *Maj.* Howard P., R.A.
Jones, *Capt.* Jas. Walker, M.B.
Jones, *Lt. Col.* Jno. H. Hill, R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. H. Howell.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Louis E. (*Can.*).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Llewellyn M.
Jones, *Maj.* Rd. C. Roynon.
Jones, *and Lt.* Regd. Rees.
Jones, Rev. T. H. (*Chap.-Capt., S.A.*).
Jones, *Maj.* Terence P. (*Can.*).
Jones, *Act.-Capt.* Thos. Alban, R.D., R.N.R.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Thomas Creswell, R.M.L.I.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. Frere, R.A.
Jones, *Maj.* Wm. Lloyd.
*Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D. Derriche-, M.C.
Jones, *Maj.* Stanley D. Douglas-, M.C., R.A.
Jones, *Lt.* Allan Gwynne-.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Howell-, R.A.
Jones, *Lt.* R. Langton-, R.N.
Jones, *and Lt.* K. W. Maurice-, R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* H. M. Pryce-, M.C.
Jones, *Capt.* A. P. Rice-, R.E.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* O. J. H. Spence-.
Jopp, *Maj.* Arthur H. K. (*Aust.*).
Jordan, *Col.-Comdt.* J. F. (*S.A.*).
Jordan, *Eng.-Com.* Walter, R.N.R.
Joseph, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald H.
Joubert, *Maj.* C. (*S.A.*).
Jourdier, *Maj.* Max. J. A.
Joyce, *Maj.* Jos., M.C.
Joyce, *Lt.-Col.* P. C.
Jukes, *Maj.* Andrew H., I.A.
Jupe, *Maj.* P. W.
Kappele, *Lt.-Col.* D. P. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. J., M.C., M.B.
Kay, Rt.-Col. D. Miller.
Kay, *Maj.* J. K.
Kay, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, M.B.
Kay, *Lt.-Col.* W. E. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Kay, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H., C.B.
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Harold S., M.C.
Keane, *Capt.* Gerald J., M.D.
Kearsey, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. H. C.
*Kearsley, *Maj.* Edward R.
Keatinge, *Maj.* Oscar J. F.
Keddie, *Col.* Herbert W. G.
Keen, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., I.A.
Keen, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney, R.E.
Keenan, *Lt.-Col.* Campbell B. (*Can.*).
Keene, *Capt.* Geoffrey G., R.A.
Keene, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L. Ruck-.
Keet, *Maj.* Hubert G., M.C.
Kellall, *Maj.* Geo. Theod. E.
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Keller, *Maj.* Rudolph H.
Kellner, *Lt.-Col.* P. T. R., R.N.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Courtenay R., R.A.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Hy., R.A.M.C., R.E.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Harry B., M.B.
Kelly, *Maj.* Jno. Upton, R.F.C.
Kelly, *Lieut.* O. W.
Kelly, *Surg.* Peter B., R.N. -
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* T. B., I.M.S.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Waldron H. F., R.A.S.C.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* W. D. Crawley, R.A.M.C.
Kelly, *Act -Capt.* W. Hy., R.D., R.N.R.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* W. Hyde, R.E.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Rdmd. Roche-.
Kelsall, *Maj.* Robert, I.M.S.
Kelsall, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Edwd.
Kelso, *Lt.-Col.* J. E. Utterson-, M.C.
Kemmis, *Maj.* A. W. M.
Kemp, *Lt.-Col.* Walter F. (*Can.*).
Kempson, *Maj.* G. C. D.
Kempster, *Br.-Gen.* F. J.
Kempster, Rev. Ivor T.
Kempthorne, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard A., R.A.M.C.
Kempthorne, *Mai.* Hy. Noel.
Kendall, *Comm.* Chas. J. C., R.N.
Kendrick, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. H.
Kennard, *Maj.* D. H. (*S.A.S.C.*).
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew C., R.G.A.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. Arrol, R.F.A.
Kennedy, *Maj.* Arth. J. Raun, A.S.C.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Donald S., A.S.C.
Kennedy, *Capt.* Hector (*Can.*).
*Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Kennedy, Rev. John Jos. (*Aust.*).
Kennedy, *Lt.-Com.* M. K. H., R.N.
Kennedy, *Maj.* Norman.
Kennedy, *Maj.* Robert S., M.C., I.M.S.
Kennedy, *Maj.* Wm. (*E.A.V.*).
Kent, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E., M.C., R.E.
Kent, *Maj.* John, R.F.A.
Kentish, *Maj.* Leonard Wm.
Kentish, *Br.-Gen.* Regd. J.
Kenyon, *Maj.* Herbt. E., R.A.
Keogh, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Blair.
Ker, *Capt.* Lord Alastair Innes-.
Kerans, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T. J.
Kerans, *Maj.* George C. L., I.M.S.
Kerby, *Lt.* Albert M., M.C., R.F.A.
Kermode, *and Lt.* Edgar M., M.C., D.C.M.
Kerr, *Lt.-Com.* Chas. L., R.N.
Kerr, *Capt.* Frank R., M.B.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. C. Munro.
Kerr, *Maj.* R. S. Rait, M.C., R.E.
Kerr, *Maj.* Robert (*Aus.*).
Kersey, *Maj.* Hy. Maitland.
Kershaw, *Maj.* John V.
Kershaw, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney H.
Kettlewell, *Col.* Edwd. A.
Kettlewell, *Capt.* Lancelot.
*Kewley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward R., M.C.
Key, *Lt.-Com.* Astley D. C. Cooper-, R.N.
Keyes, *Com.* Adrian St. V., R.N.
Keyworth, *Lt.-Col.* Robert G., R.A.
Kidd, *Maj.* Guy E., R.A.
Killam, *Maj.* Geo. K. (*Can.*).
Kilmer, *Capt.* Chas. E. (*Can.*).
*Kilner, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil F., R.A.F.
Kilner, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., R.A.
Kilvert, *Maj.* Robt. F., R.M.A.
Kimber, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund G.
Kinch, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G., R.N., R.I.M.
Kindell, *Maj.* Francis P., M.C., R.A.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Jas.
King, *Maj.* Chas. E. S.
King, *Col.* Chas. Ernest (*Can.*).
King, *Maj.* Chas. Ernest (*Can.*).
*King, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Francis.
King, *Maj.* Charles Francis, M.C.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Dennis M.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
King, *Maj.* Gerald H., R.A.
*King, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert East.
King, *Com.* Henry D., R.N.V.R.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. John.
King, *Maj.* Jno. Russell.
King, *Lt.* Mark.
King, *Lt.-Com.* Philip W. S., R.N.
King, *Com.* R. M., R.N.
King, *Lt.* Wm., R.N.V.R.
King, *Lt.* Wm. Hope (*Can.*).
King, *Maj.* Wm. Selwyn (*Aus.*).
King, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. G. King-.
Kingsford, *Maj.* Guy T., R.E.
Kinsley, *Capt.* Harold E. W. Bell-.
Kingsmill, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew de P., M.C.
Kingsmill, *Lt.-Col.* W. B. (*Can.*).

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Kinnimonth, *Capt. Jas. U. (Aust.).*
Kinloch, *Maj.* G.
Kinnear, *Lt.-Col.* W., R.F.A.
Kino, *Maj.* A. R.
Kinsman, *Lt.-Col.* Ger. R. V
Kinsman, *Maj.* Wm. A. Cecil.
Kirby, *Maj.* H. A., M.C., R.A.
Kirby, *Maj.* Harold, A.V.C.
Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Thos.
Kirby, *Lt.* M. T. *(Victoria).*
Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L. C.
Kirk, *Lt.-Col.* John Wm. C.
Kirkby, *Lt.-Col.* Harold A.
*Kirkcaldy, *Lt.-Col.* James *(Can.).*
Kirke, *Maj.* Edwd. St. Geo., R.E.
Kirke, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth St. G., R.A.
Kirkland, *Maj.* Travers, R.A.
Kirkness, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis H.
Kirkpatrick, *Lieut.* H. G.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Henry Pownall.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Hugh C. B., M.C.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Wm., I.A.
*Kirkup, *Maj.* Philip, M.C.
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* J. G.
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* James R. N., R.E.
Kirkwood, *Maj.* John H. M.
Kirsten, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. F. *(S.A.).*
Kirwan, *Maj.* J. T. *(S.A., S.C.).*
Kisch, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. H., R.E.
Kitchin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Edwd.
Kitching, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hy.
Kitching, *Engr.-Com.* Henry W., R.N.
Kitson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Edwd.
Kitson, *Com.* Jas. B., R.N.
Kitson, *Capt.* Hon. Ronald D., M.C.
Knapman, *Maj.* Leonard.
Knapp, *Lt.-Col.* Erling *(S.A.).*
Knapp, *Lt.-Col.* G. H. *(S.A.M.S.).*
Knight, *Lt.-Col.* C. L. W. M., R.A.
Knight, *Lt.* Edward S.
Knightley, *Capt.* Percy F.
Knolles, *Maj.* Rodrk. M., M.C.
Knothe, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, M.C.
Knott, Rev. Alfred E.
Knott, *Lt.-Col.* John E.
Knowles, *Comp.* G. H., R.N.
*Knowles, *Maj.* George, I.A.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Ernst Francis.
Knox, *Maj.* Frank Pery.
Knox, *Br.-Gen.* Harry H. Sidney.
Knox, *Capt.* Robert U. E.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. W., T., M.S.
†Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Sinclair.
Knyvett, *Maj.* Chas. L., M.C., R.A.
Knyvett, *Maj.* Frank B., R.A.
Koebel, *Lt.-Col.* Frank O.
Koebel, *Maj.* Fredk. E.
Koen, *Lt.-Col.* Johannes J. *(S.A.).*
Koster, *Maj.* Robt. Horace.
Kreft, *Maj.* Carl J. *(S.A.).*
Kreyer, *Capt.* Hubert S.
Kruger, *Maj.* J. A. *(S.A.).*
Kuhns, *Maj.* Carl H., A.S.C.
Kyle, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Kyngdon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F.R., R.A.
Kyrke, *Maj.* Hy. Vernon V.
Labouchere, *Maj.* Arthur M.
Lafleche, *Maj.* Leo R. *(Can.).*
La Fontaine, *Capt.* S. H., M.C. *(S.A.).*
Laing, *Capt.* Jno. Stewart.
*Laing, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick, M.C.
Lainson, *Maj.* Alexander J.
Laird, *Lt.-Col.* James, R.A.
Laird, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth M.
Laithwaite, *and Lt.* Allan.
Lake, *Lt.-Col.* Bruce L., A.V.C.
Lake, *Maj.* Ronald D.
Lakin, *Capt.* Michael L.
Lamb, *Lt.* Algernon J. R.
Lamb, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. John *(Can.).*
Lamb, *Capt.* H. L.
Lamb, *Lt.-Col.* Robert M. R.
Lambarde, *Br.-Gen.* Frcs. F.
Lambart, *Capt.* Hon. Lionel J. O., R.N.
Lambert, *Lieut.* Richard.
Lambert, *Maj.* Robert.
Lambert, *Capt.* Robt. C. K., R.N.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* W. Miller.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J.
Lamberton, *Capt.* Jno. R., M.C.
Lambkin, *Lt.-Col.* E. C., M.B.
Lambton, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Charles.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* George O.
Laming, *Maj.* Henry T.
Lamoney, *Maj.* Isaac W., R.E.
Lamotte, *Maj.* Geo. L. M., R.E.
Lampen, *Maj.* Francis Hy. *(N.Z.).*
Lance, *Capt.* Edwin C.
Landen, *Maj.* Arthur.
Landon, *Maj.* Cecil W., A.S.C.
Landon, *Lt.-Col.* J. W. B.
Landon, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. H. A., R.F.C.
Landsberg, *Capt.* H. V., R.A.
Lane, *Lt.-Col.* Eric C.
Lang, *Com. Gr.* H., R.N.
Lang, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey G.
Langdon, *Maj.* Francis J.
Langdon, *Lt.-Col.* John F. P.
Langford, *Maj.* Charles.
Langford, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. G., R.A.
Langford, *Staff-Surg.* Martyn H., R.N.
Langhorne, *Maj.* A. P. Y., R.A.
Langhorne, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A. D.
Langley, *Maj.* Arthur W., M.C., R.A.
Langley, *Capt.* E. J. Flynn.
Langrishe, *Lt.-Col.* John Du P., M.B.
Lanigan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Wm., R.A.M.C.
Langton, *Maj.* John Hy.
Langton, *Act.-Com.* Hon. Evelyn A. G. Gore-, R.N.
Langton, *Com.* Hubert E., R.N.R.
Lannowe, *Lt.-Col.* Brownlow H. H. Mathew-.
Lannowe, *Br.-Gen.* Edmd.] Mathew-.
Lanyon, *Maj.* Owen M., R.A.
Large, *Capt.* Edwin R. *(Mer. Mar.),* R.N.R.
Large, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley D., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Larkin, *Maj.* Jno. Peter.
Larkin, *Lt.-Col.* Frank C., A.O.D.
Lascelles, *Maj.* Hon. Edwd. C., M.C.
Lascelles, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald H., R.A.
Lash, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Jno.
Latch, *and Lt.* Arthur R.
*Latham, *Lt.-Col.* Francis.
Latham, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen G., M.C.
†Latta, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. S. *(Can.).*
Lauder, *Maj.* Jas. La F., M.C., R.A.M.C.
*Laurence, *Com.* Noel F., R.N.
Laurie, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Emilius.
Laurie, *Lt.-Col.* Percy Robt.
Laurie, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald M., R.A.
Lauth, *Maj.* Joachim F. R. *(S.A.).*
Lavarack, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. D. *(Aust.).*
Law, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W. P.
Law, *Lt.-Col.* J. P.
Law, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Hy. P., A.S.C.
Lawford, *Flt.-Paymr.* Vincent A., R.N.
Lawless, *Capt.* Francis.
Lawless, *Maj.* Wm. T. *(Can.)*
Lawrance, *Capt.* Stanley Norman- *(Aust.).*
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. T., R.F.A.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
Lawrence, *Maj.* Geoffrey, R.F.A.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* Hervey M.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* Thompson B., M.C., D.C.M.
Lawrie, *Lt.-John,* D.S.C., R.N.R.
Laws, *Lt.-Col.* Burnett *(Aust.).*
Laws, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W., R.E.
Lawson, *Maj.* Fredk. W. *(Aust.).*
Lawson, *Col.* Hon. Wm. A. W.
Lawson, *Maj.* James *(Aust.).*
Lawton, *Lt.-Col.* T. F. *(Cape)*
Layard, *Lt.-Com.* Brownlow V., R.N.
*Layh, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. T. C. *(Aust.).*
Layton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B.
Layton, *Maj.* Edward.
Layton, *Com.* Geoffrey, R.N.
Layton, *Lt.-Col.* T. B., M.D.
Lea, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F.
Lea, *Lt.-Col.* Percy G. P., A.S.C.
Leaf, *Maj.* Henry Meredith, R.M.
Leah, *Maj.* Thomas C., R.A.
Leahy, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. B. A., A.O.D.
Leake, *Capt.* Francis M., R.N.
Leake, *Capt.* Geo. E. A.
Leake, *Lt.* E. W. Billyard-, R.N.
Lean, *Lt.-Col.* Alan I., A.P.D.
Leaning, *Lt.-Col.* Augustine, A.V.C.
Learmonth, *Lieut.* F. C.
Learmount, *Maj.* Leonard W., R.F.C.
Learmouth, *Br.-Gen.* John E. B. L.
Leask, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. McC. *(Can. A.M.C.).*
Leatham, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. E. K.
Leather, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H.
Le Butt, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph, M.C.
Leckie, *Flight-Com.* Robt., R.N., D.S.O.
Leckie, *Lt.-Col.* Victor C.
Lecky, *Maj.* Chas. S. *(Aust.).*
Lecky, *Col.* F. Beauchamp.
Lecky, *Maj.* Marcus D., R.A.
Lee, *Capt.* Arth. Neale.
Lee, *Maj.* G. W. *(S.A.).*
Lee, *Maj.* George M., M.C.
Lee, *Maj.* Guy, M.C.
Lee, *Maj.* Harrie B. *(Aus. A.M.C.).*
Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Hylton.
Lee, *Maj.* Harry Romer.
Lee, *Maj.* James.
Lee, *Capt.* John Hy.
Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald T.
Lee, *Capt.* Stanlake S., R.A.
Leech, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G., R.A.
Leech, *and Lt.* Wm. F., R.F.C.
Lees, *Capt.* David, M.B.
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Edward F., R.A.M.C.
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick L.
Leese, *Lt.-Col.* Neville, A.S.C.
Leese, *Capt.* Oliver W. H.
Le Fevre, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred T. *(Can.).*
Le Fevre, *Maj.* Hugh P. T., M.C., R.E.
Legard, *Br.-Gen.* D'Arcy.
Leggat, *Lt.-Col.* Archib., M.B.
Leggatt, *Maj.* C. St. Q. O. Fulbrook, M.B.
Legge, *Com.* Montague G. B., R.N.
Legge, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald F.
Legge, *Maj.* R. G., M.C. *(Aust.).*
Leggett, *Maj.* E. H. M.
Leggett, *Col.* Robert A. C. L.
Le Grave, Rev. William.
Leigh, *Maj.* G. E. *(Can.).*
Leighton, *Com.* J. A., R.N.R.
Leipoldt, *Maj.* J. G. W. *(S.A.).*
Leir, *Com.* Ernest Wm., R.N.
Leitch, *Lt.-Col.* J. W., M.B.
Leith, *Capt.* Lockhart, R.N.
Leland, *Col.* Francis W. G.
Leland, *Capt.* H. J. Collett.
Le Maistre, *Maj.* F. W. *(Aust.).*
Le Marchant, *Vice-Adm.* Evelyn R.
Lembcke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E.
Lemmon, *Maj.* Chas. F., R.A.
Lemon, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Jos.
Le Mottée, *Maj.* Edwd. D'A.
Leney, *Maj.* Claud, R.A.
Lennard, *Maj.* Lionel L., Ewelyn R.
Lennox, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Esmé Gordon-, M.V.O. (4th).
Lens, *Lt.-Col.* D. *(S.A.).*
Lentaigne, *Capt.* Edwd. C.
Leroy, *Lieut.-Colonel* R. L. Macalpine-.
Leny, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. Macalpine-.
Leonard, *Maj.* Chas. F. *(Aust.).*
Leonard, *Lt.-Col.* I. *(Can. Cav.).*
Leonard, Rev. Martin P. G.
Leonard, *Lt.-Col.* T. R. M. *(W.A.).*
Le Page, *Act.-Eng.-Com.* Geo. W., R.N.
*Le Provost, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred P. H.
Leslie, *Capt.* G.
Leslie, *Col.* Walter Stewart.
Lester, *Eng.-Com.* Arthur E., R.N.
Letcher, Rev. O. J.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. W.
Leventhorpe, *Maj.* Graham S., R.A.
Leverson, *Lt.-Col.* G. R. F.
Levett, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H.
Levey, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Hy.
Levy, *Maj.* Walter Hy., A.S.C.
Lewer, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard Wm., R.A.
Lewes, *Lt.-Col.* Price K., R.A.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley, M.C.
Lewis, *Maj.* E. A., R.E.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick.
Lewis, *Capt.* Harold V., M.C.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Lester, R.F.
Lewis, *Maj.* L. Hewitt, M.C.
Lewis, *Capt.* Norman A., M.C.
Lewis, *Col.* Philip E., R.A.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Rowland P., R.A.M.C.
Lewis, *Maj.* Wm. Alfred.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Herbert, M.C., R.A.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F. Owen-, O.B.E.
Ley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward M.
Liardet, *Maj.* Claude F.
Library, *Col.* David John, R.E.
Liddell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Robt.
Liddell, *Maj.* Geof. W.
Liefeldt, *Maj.* Theophilus E. *(S.A.).*
Lightbody, *Lt.-Col.* J., M.F.A.
Lightstone, *Capt.* Hyman, M.C., R.A.M.C.
*Ligertwood, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., M.D.
Likeman, *Lt.-Col.* John L.
Lilley, *Lt.* J. L. *(Victoria).*
Lillie, *Capt.* Cyril McF. *(Aust.).*
Lilly, *Capt.* Charles O.
Limpenny, *Eng.-Com.* C. J., R.N.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Lind, *Lt.-Col.* A. G., I.A.
Lindeman, *Maj.* Chas. E.
Lindow, *Lt.-Col.* L.W.Burns-.
Lindsay, *Capt.* E. L.
Lindsay, *Col.* Geo. Mackintosh.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* James Howard.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* Michael Egan.
Lindsey, *Maj.* Chs. Bethune (*Can.*).
Lindsell, *Maj.* Wilfred G., M.C., R.A.
Linfoot, *Maj.* Harold A., M.C.
Ling, *Capt.* Chris. Geo., M.C., R.E.
Lings, *Maj.* Harold C.
Linnell, *Maj.* Hy. Rupert (*Can.*).
Linton, *Capt.* Fredk. Hy.
Lintott, *Maj.* Alfred Lord.
Lister, *Maj.* F. A. (*Can.*).
Lister, *Lt.-Col.* Fred, M.C. (*Can.*).
Lister, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. H., R.A.
Little, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C.
Little, *Maj.* Cecil H.
°Little, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Benj., M.C.
Littlejohns, *Lt.-Col.* Archib., R.A.M.C.
Littleton, *Lt.* H. A., R.N.V.R.
Littleton, *Maj.* Hon. Charles C. J.
Littler, *Capt.* C. A. (*Aust.*).
Livens, *Capt.* Wm. H., M.C., R.N.
Livesay, *Br.-Gen.* Robert O'Hara.
Llewellyn, *Br.-Gen.* Evan Hy.
Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Hoel.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Rbt., I.A.
Lloyd, *Maj.* Ernest G. R.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Prince.
°Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Evan C.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Glyn, A.V.C.
Lloyd, *Maj.* Horace.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Humphrey W.C.
Lloyd, *Br.-Gen.* John Hy.
°Lloyd, *Br.-Gn.* J. Hardress.
°Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Lemuel.
Lloyd, *Maj.* Reginald G. A.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Com.* Robin W. M., R.N.
Lloyd, *Maj.* T. W., R.E.
Loch, *Br.-Gen.* Stewart G., R.E.
Lock, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. R. E.
Lock, *Lt.* Jno. M. Boys.
Lockett, *Lt.-Col.* William J.
Lockhart, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Norman, R.A.
Lockwood, *Capt.* Ambrose L., M.C., R.A.M.C.
°Lockyer, *Com.* Edmd. L. B., R.N.
Lodge, *Capt.* Augustine B. (*Aust.*).
Logan, *Lt.-Col.* D. Dale, M.D.
Loggie, *Maj.* Ormond M., M.C.
Lomas, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth T., R.E.
Lomer, *Maj.* Godfrey, R.A.
Lomer, *Maj.* T. A. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Long, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. de Lande.
Long, *Capt.* Selden H., M.C.
Longbottom, *Lt.-Col.* Thos.
Longbourne, *Br.-Gn.* F. Cecil.
Longcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. A. H., R.A.F.
Longden, *Maj.* A. A., R.A.
Longhurst, *Com.* Gerald F., R.N.
Longhurst, *Maj.* Thos. L., A.S.C.
Longman, *Capt.* Hy. Kerr, M.C.
Longmore, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., R.A.
Longridge, *Lt.-Col.* Theodore.
Longstaff, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph, R.A.
Longueville, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, M.C.
Looker, *Capt.* Arthur Wm.
Lorraine, *Lt.-Col.* Robt., M.C., R.F.C.
Lorch, *Maj.* A. E. (*S.A.*).
Lord, *Capt.* Arthur J., M.C.
Lord, *Lt.-Col.* Frank B.
Lord, *Lt.-Col.* John E. C. (*Aust.*).
Lorenzo, *Maj.* Francis M. de F. (*S. Aust.*).
Loring, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.G.A.
Lough, *Maj.* Regd. D. H., R.M.L.I.
°Loutit, *Maj.* Noel M. (*Aust.*).
°Love, *Maj.* Stuart G., M.C.
Loveday, *Maj.* Francis Wm.
Loveless, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* Leonard S., R.N.R.
Low, *Maj.* Claud J.
Low, *Eng.-Com.* Ernest E., R.N.R.
Low, *Lt.-Col.* Nelson, R.A.M.C.
Low, *Lt.-Col.* R. Ralmain, I.A.
Low, *Maj.* Stuart, R.A.
Low, *Capt.* Walter R., M.C.
Lowe, *Maj.* Sidney J.
Lowe, *Maj.* Wm. D., M.C.
Lowndes, *Maj.* Jno. Gordon.
Lowry, *Maj.* Thos. M., M.C.
Lowsley, *Lt.-Col.* M. M., R.A.M.C.
Loyd, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Chas., M.C.
Luard, *Col.* Artuur J. H.
Luard, *Maj.* Lowes D.
Lucas, *Capt.* Chas. R.
Lucas, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard W.
Lucas, *Maj.* W. R., A.S.C.
Lucey, *Lt.-Col.* Walter F.
Luck, *Br.-Gen.* C. M., R.E.
Luck, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril M., R.E.
Ludgate, *Maj.* Wm., A.V.C.
Lukes, *Capt.-Gen.* Thos. M., O.B.E., R.A.
Lukin, *Br.-Gen.* Robert C. W.
Lumsden, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Forbes, R.A.
°Lumsden, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. V., M.C.
Lund, *Maj.* Otto M., R.A.
Luxmoore, *Lt.-Col.* Noel.
Lyall, *Maj.* Edward, R.E.
Lyall, *Maj.* Robert A.
Lyle, *Maj.* Hilliard (*Can.*).
Lyle, *Col.* Hugh Thos.
Lyle, *Capt.* J. G. V. (*Cape*).
Lymas, *Capt.* W. J. D., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Lynch, *Maj.* Cecil St. J., R.E.
Lynch, *Capt.* Jasper B.
Lynn, *Capt.* A. C.
Lynn, *Maj.* Edison F., M.C.
Lynn, *Capt.* Graham R., M.B.
Lyon, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Lyon, *Lt.-Col.* Claude D. Geo., R.A.
Lyon, *Maj.* Cyril A., R.A.
Lyon, *Lt.-Col.* D. M. Murray.
Lyons, *Lt.-Com.* A. E. P., R.N.
Lyster, *Maj.* Frank S.
Lyttelton, *Capt.* Oliver.
Mabon, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. C., M.C.
Maberly, *Col.* C. Eran.
McAlester, *Maj.* Wm. Hy.
McAllister, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond J., A.S.C.
MacAndrew, *Capt.* H.
McArthur, *Maj.* R. T. (*S.A.*).
MacArthur, *Capt.* Wm. P., M.D.
McCartney, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. D. K. (*Aust.*).
Macaulay, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. K. A., R.E.
McAvity, *Maj.* T. M. (*Can.*).
MacCalic, *Lt.* John F., R.N.V.R.
McCall, *Lt.* Fred R., M.C., R.F.C. (*Can.*).
McCall, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh W.
McCall, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph L., M.C.
McCall, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.B.
McCallum, *Lt.* Eric E. N. (*Can.*).
Maccallum, *Capt.* Hugh, R.I.M.
McCallum, *Lt.-Col.* John D. M.
McCalmont, *Br.-Gen.* Robert A.
McCandlish, *Lt.-Col.* Patk. D.
°McCarroll, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. N. (*N.Z.*).
McCarthy, *Maj.* Jas. J., M.C. (*Rhodes.*).
McCay, *Maj.* Ross C. (*Aust. Arty.*).
McClare, *Maj.* John (*N.Z.*).
McClean, *Maj.* Fredk. S. (*Aust.*).
°MacClellan, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon P., R.A.
McClintock, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. G.
McClintock, *Capt.* Jno. W. L., R.N.
McClintock, *Maj.* Robt. S., R.E.
McClintock, *Lt.-Col.* R. L., R.E.
°McClintock, *Lt.-Col.* Stan. R.
McClure, *Capt.* Ivor H.
McClymont, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. A.
McCombe, *Lt.-Col.* Gault (*Can.*).
McCombe, *Capt.* Jno. S., M.B.
McCombie *Maj.* Hamilton, M.C.
McConaghy, *Maj.* Jno. G., I.A.
McConaghy, *Maj.* W., R.A.M.C.
McConnel, *Capt.* James K.
McConnell, *Maj.* Douglas F., R.A.
Macconnell, *Maj.* Archib. L.
McCormack, *Maj.* Patk. J. (*Aust.*).
McCormick, *Lt.-C.* Harold B.
McCormick, *Lieut.* J. (*Tasmania*).
McCormick, *Lt.* Jas. H. (*Can.*).
MacCormick, *Maj.* Kenne h (*N.Z.*).
McCormick, Rev. W. P. Glyn.
McCowan, *Maj.* Wm. Hugh.
McCracken, *Maj.* William.
°McCracken, *Surg.* Wm. J., M.C., R.N.
McCrimmon, *Maj.* Kenneth H. (*Can.*).
McCuaig, *Maj.* Douglas R.
McCubbin, *Capt.* Geo. R., R.F.C.
McCudden, *Maj.* J. H., M.C., I.A.
McCullagh, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. McK. H., M.C., M.B.
McCulloch, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew J., D.C.M.
McDiarmid, *Maj.* Jas. I. A., R.A.
McDonald, *Col.* Archd. Wm.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C., R.E.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G.
°Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Leslie.
Macdonald, *Maj.* D. Ramsay, M.C., R.A.
†Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J. (*Can.*).
MacDonald, *Lt.-Col.* Eric W. (*Can.*).
McDonald, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Angus (*Can. Art.*).
Macdonald, *Maj.* H. (*I.Can.*).
Macdonald, *Maj.* Harold S., M.C., R.A.
Macdonald, *Maj.* Jas. Alex., R.A.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. B. L. (*Egypt*).
Macdonald, *Maj.* Jas. L. Auld.
Macdonald, *Capt.* K., A.S.C.
MacDonald, *Maj.* K. L.
MacDonald, *Com.* Malcolm H. S., R.N.
McDonald, *Capt.* Peter.
†Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. Jas., R.A.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. P.
MacDonald, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick Wm.
†MacDonald, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel.
MacDonald, *Capt.* Thos. Wilson.
Macdonell, *Br.-Gen.* A. H. (*Canada*).
Macdonell, *Maj.* Ian H.
Macdonell, *Maj.* Jas. A. (*Can.*).
McDonnell, *Col.* Edmond, M.B.
McDougall, *Capt.* Arthur.
McDougall, *Lt.-Col.* K. H. (*Can.*).
McDougal, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F., A.V.C.
Macdowell, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., R.A.
McDowell, *Lt.-Com.* Daniel, R.N.
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain, T.C. (*Can.*).
MacEwern, *Lt.* Norman A. (*Can.*).
McElligott, *Maj.* Arnold E. (*Can.*).
McEwan, *Maj.* Jno. Alex. (*Can.*).
McEwen, *Maj.* Alan B. (*Can.*).
MacEwen, *Col.* Norman D. K., R.A.F.
MacFarlane, Rev. A.
Macfarlane, *Capt.* Fane A. J.
McFarlane, *Maj.* Geo. W. (*Can.*).
Macfarlane, *Capt.* H. E., M.C.
Macfarlane, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B., R.A.
MacFarlane, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. A. (*Can.*).
Macfarlane, *Maj.* Walter.
McFeely, *Capt.* Cecil M., M.C.
Macfie, *Maj.* Claud.
Macfie, *Lt.-Col.* William C., R.E.
McGavin, *Col.* Donald J. (*N.Z.*).
McGildowny, *Maj.* Wm., R.A.
McGillycuddy, *Lt.-Col.* Ross K.
McGilp, *Maj.* Clyde (*N.Z. Art.*).
McGiveney, *and Lt.* Philip.
McGowan, *Com.* Randal B., R.N.
McGowan, *Maj.* Thorburn, R.A.
McGrath, *Maj.* Arthur T., R.A.
Macgregor, *Lt.-Col.* Philip A.
McGregor, *Maj.* Roy S. (*A.A.M.C.*).
MacGregor, *Lt.-Col.* Walt. W.
McGuffen, *Lt.-Col.* Chester F. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
McHarg, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred A., R.E.
McIlree, *Capt.* John R. (*Can.*).
Macintosh, *Maj.* Stanley H.
MacIntyre, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan (*Can.*).
°McKaig, *Lt.-Col.* John B.
Mackay, *Maj.* A. T. (*Can. F.A.*).
°McKay, *Lt.-Col.* Ivan G. (*Aust.*).
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Doull.
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* John Keiler (*Can.*).
McKay, *Capt.* Robert Jas.
McKean, *Maj.* Fredk. T. (*Can.*).
McKee, *Capt.* James.
McKeever, *Capt.* Andrew E., M.C., R.F.C.
MacKendrick, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G. (*Can.*).

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
McKenna, *Maj.* James Chas.
McKenzie, *Maj.* Alex. Geo. (*N.Z.*).
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas., R.A.M.C.
MacKenzie, *Comm.* Colin.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Colin Mansfield.
McKenzie, *Capt.* Cyril, M.C.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* D. S. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Donald F., M.B.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. L.
MacKenzie, *Maj.* Douglas W. A. D.
Mackenzie, *Lt.* Eric Dighton.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Francis B., M.C.
Mackenzie, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. Wm., R.A.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* H. G. G., M.B.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Herbt. Jno.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Ian R. (*S.A.*).
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* J. M.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Hugh.
•Mackenzie, *Maj.* John P. (*Can.*).
McKenzie, *Maj.* Jos. Allen (*Can.*).
McKenzie, *Lt. - Col.* K. McLeod, A.V.C.
McKenzie, *Maj.* Kenneth A. (*Aust.*).
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth Wm., R.A., M.B.
McKenzie, *Maj.* Louis E. (*Aust.*).
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Robert C. (*Can.*).
MacKenzie, *Col.* Thomas Campbell, R.A.M.C.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. K. S. (*Aust.*).
MacKenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Scobie, A.D.C.
MacKessack, *Col.* Peter, M.B.
Mackesy, *Lt.-Col.* John P., R.E.
Mackesy, *Maj.* Pierse J., M.C., R.E.
Mackie, *Maj.* Ernst. F. (*Can.*).
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* Geo., R.A.M.C.
Mackie, *Capt.* Jas. Campbell.
McKie, *Lt.-Col.* John, M.B.
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* John.
McKillip, *Maj.* Thos. (*Can.*).
McKimm, *Maj.* David S. A., M.C.
McKinery, *Lt.-Col.* John W. H. (*Can.*).
MacKinnon, *Lt.-Col.* Daniel A. (*Can.*).
Mackinnon, *Col.* Jas., R.A.M.C.
Mackintosh, *Maj.* Cyril L. S. (*Aust. A.M.S.*).
Mackintosh, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest E. B., R.E.
Mackintosh, *Maj.* J. K., A.S.C.
Mackintosh, *Maj.* Wm. A. O. C., R.A.
Mackworth, *Com.* Geoffrey, R.N.
McLachlan, *Maj.* Thos., M.C.
Maclachlan, *Maj.* Wm. Keith.
McLagan, *Maj.* Douglas G.
MacLaren, *Maj.* Kenneth.
McLarty, *Capt.* Gordon A., M.B.
•McLaughlin, *Lt.-Col.* Larne T. (*Can.*).
Maclaverty, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F. S.
McLean, *Capt.* A. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Maclean, *Flt.-Surg.* Alexander, R.N.
MacLean, *Lt.-Col.* Chs. A. Hugh.
MacLean, *Maj.* Charles W.
†McLean, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. W.
MacLean, *Capt.* Colin K., R.N.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Henry D. N.
McLean, *Maj.* J. B. (*Aust. M.C.*).
MacLean, *Maj.* N. B. (*Can. Art.*).
McLeish, *Maj.* R. S. (*Aust.*).
MacLeod, *Maj.* Adam G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* Donald, M.C.
McLeod, *Capt.* Donald K.
Macleod, *Lt. - Col.* Donald (*S.A.*).
•MacLeod, *Maj.* Geo. Walkers (*Can.*).
McLeod, *Lt.-Com.* Jno. Kelty, R.N.
MacLeod, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm N., M.C., R.E.
MacLeod, *Maj.* Minden W. M., R.A.
MacLeod, *Lt.-Col.* Norman.
McLeod, *Maj.* Norman M., M.C., R.A.
Macleod, *Maj.* Raoul D. C.
McLeod, *Lt.-Col.* Torquil J.
M'Loughlin, *Capt.* M. W. (*Can.*).
McMahon, *Maj.* Francis R., R.E.
MacMahon, *Lt.-Com.* Maurice, R.N.R.
McMaster, *Maj.* Hugh, M.C., M.B.
McMaster, *Maj.* Robt. M. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
MacMichael, *Maj.* Harold A.
McMicking, *Lt.-Col.* Harry.
McMillan, *Lt.-Col.* A. (*Can.*).
McMillan, *Lt.* A., M.C.
McMillan, *Maj.* Alex. (*Can.*).
Macmillan, *Fleet-Surg.* C. C.
McMordie, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley R. (*Can.*).
Macmillan, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril N.
McMullen, *Maj.* Donald J., R.E.
McNab, *Lt.* Arnold E., R.N.R.
Macnaghten, *Lt.-Col.* Balfour.
Macnaghten, *Lt.* Ronald F., M.C., R.E.
McNaughton, *Lt.-Col.* A. G. L. (*Can. F.A.*).
McNaughton, *Maj.* Forbes L., R.A.
McNee, *Capt.* John Wm., M.B.
MacNeece, *Maj.* Wm. Foster, R.F.C.
MacNeil, *Lt.* Alex. (*Aus.*)
McNeill, *Br.-Gen.* A. J.
McNeill, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur N., M.C.
Maconchy, *Capt.* Fredk. C.
McParland, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. F. (*Can. F.A.*).
Macphail, *Col.* Alexr. (*Can.*).
Macpherson, *Maj.* Alan D., M.C., R.A.
McPherson, *Capt.* Andrew.
Macpherson, *Maj.* James, I.A.
McQueen, *Maj.* Jno. A., M.C., R.E.
McQueen, *Lt.-Col.* John D. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
McQueen, *Maj.* Norman.
Macquoid, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E. Every F. Kirwan, I.A.
McRae, *Maj.* Hy. St. Geo. M.
•Macrae, *Maj.* John N.
Macrae, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Cecil, I.A.
Macready, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon N., M.C., R.E.
Macready, *Maj.* John.
Macrorie, *Maj.* Noel de P., M.C.
Macrory, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. S. N.
McSheehy, *Capt.* O. W., R.A.M.C.
McTaggart, *Lt.-Col.* Maxwell K.
Mactavish, *Capt.* Duncan.
McVean, *Lt.-Col.* Donald A.D.
McVittie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., A.S.C.
McWatters, *Maj.* Herbert C.
Madden, *Capt.* Jno. Greville.
Magee, *Lt.-Col.* Frank C. (*Can.*).
Magenis, *Capt.* Geo. C. (*Aus.*).
Magill, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, M.B.
Maginn, *2nd Lt.* J. F.
Magnide, *Maj.* Meredith.
Maguire, *Col.* F. A. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Maguire, *Com.* Owen H. K., R.N.
Mahaffy, *Maj.* Kenneth A., M.C. (*Can.*).
Mahon, *Maj.* A. E., I.A.
Mahon, *Capt.* Brian McM
Mahoney, *Maj.* Michl. J., M.D.
Main, *Maj.* Arthur K., R.A.
Main, *Com.* Frank M., R.N.R.
Mainguy, *Maj.* Roger F., R.F.
Mainprize, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil W., R.A.M.C.
Mair, *Maj.* Brodie V., M.C.
Mair, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. T., R.A.
Mairis, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey B., R.E.
Maitland, *Maj.* Claud A. S.
Maitland, *Br.-Gen.* Edward M., R.A.F.
Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Ramsay.
Maitland, *Maj.* Regd. C. F., R.A.
Maitland, *2nd Lt.* Wm. R.
Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. L. Makgill-Crichton-.
Maitland, *Lt. Col.* Mark E. Makgill-Crichton-.
Majendie, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard J.
Majendie, *Lt.-Col.* Vivian H. B.
Major, *Capt.* Chas. Thos.
Makin, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest L.
Malan, *Maj.* G. S. G. (*S.A.*).
Malcolm, *Col.* Geo. Alex.
Malcolm, *Capt.* J. Alex. (*S.A.C.*).
Male, *Maj.-Gen.* Neill.
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Chas.
•Maling, *Capt.* Fredk. M., R.N.R.
Mallinson, *Lt.-Col.* Henry.
Mallinson, *Lt.-Col.* S. S., M.C., R.E.
Mallock, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R.
Malone, *Flight Sub-Lt.* John J., R.N.A.S.
Maltby, *Lt.-Col.* Paul C., R.A.F.
Man, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert W., A.D.C.
Mangles, *Maj.* Walter J.
Mangles, *Br.-Gen.* Roland Hy.
Manhard, *Capt.* Wm. E. (*Can. Engrs.*).
Manifold, *Lt.-Col.* John A., M.B.
Manley, *Maj.* E. Norman, R.E.
Mann, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. D., R.A.
Mann, *Capt.* Heathcote U., M.C.
Mann, *Eng.-Com.* John, R.N.R.
Mann, *Maj.* Wm. Edgar, R.A.
Manners, *Capt.* Chas. M. S.
Manning, *Lt. Col.* Chas. H.E. (*Aust.*).
Mannock, *Capt.* Edwd., M.C., R.A.F.
Mansbridge, *Maj.* Wm. O. (*Australia*).
Mansfield, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. C.
Mantell, *Col.* Patrick R.
Manton, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel, R.E.
Manton, *Maj.* Russell F. (*Aus. F.A.*).
Maplestone, *Maj.* Philip A. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Marchant, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. H. S.
Marchment, *Lt.-Col.* Alan F., M.C.
Marden, *Col.* Arthur Wm.
Mare, *Maj.* T. (*S.A.*).
Maree, *Maj.* C. J. (*S.A.*).
Margetts, *Lt.* Cecil F. M.
Margolin, *Lt.-Col.* E. L. (*Aust.*).
Marindin, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Hy.
Marindin, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C., R.G.A.
Marix, *Squad.-Com.* Reg. Lennox G., R.N.
Mark, *Capt.* Alan W. D., †M.C.
Marks, *Maj.* Alex. H. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Marks, *Lt.-Col.* D. G., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Marks, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfd. O., A.S.C.
Marper, *Capt.* Geo. (*Aust.*).
Marr, *Maj.* C. W. C., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Marr, *Capt.* Francis A., M.C.
Marrack, *Capt.* Jno. R., M.C., M.B.
Marriner, *Maj.* Bryan L., R.A.
Marriott, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin W. P. V., R.A.M.C.
Marriott, *Lt.-Col.* Guy B.
Marriott, *Capt.* Jno. (Cookes).
Marriott, *Maj.* Regd. Adams.
Marriott, *Maj.* Richard G. A.
Marriott, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald, R.A.
Marsden, *Capt.* Thos. Roy (*Aust.*).
Marsh, *Lieut.* Bruce C., R.N.M.
Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* Cunliffe H.
Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* Hopton E., R.A.
Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* John F. H.
Marshall, *Maj.* Alf. Russel, M.C.
Marshall, *Lt.* Alfred (*Aust.*).
Marshall, *Maj.* Anthony.
Marshall, *Maj.* Chas. F. K., M.C., R.A.
Marshall, *Maj.* Claud C.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. Hillis, R.A.M.C.
Marshall, *Capt.* F. A. J. E., M.C.
Marshall, Rev. Geo. Herbert.
Marshall, *Maj.* Hy., M.B., R.A.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Alfd., A.O.D.
Marshall, *Capt.* Jno. Dobbs, M.B.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Stuart.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Konric R. (*Can.*).
•Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Norman, M.C. (*Aus.*).
•Marshall, *Capt.* Wm., R.N.M., R.D.
Marshall, *Maj.* D. B. Burt-.
Marsham, *Capt.* Francis W.
Bullock-, M.C.
Martel, *Maj.* Giffard Le Q., R.E.
Martell, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* Albt. A. G., R.N.
Martelli, *Lt.-Col.* Horace de C., R.A.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Archib. V. P.
Martin, *Lt.* Bernard W. J. H.
Martin, *Maj.* Cecil W.
Martin, *Maj.* Chas. K. C. (*Can.*).
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., *WG*, R.E.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* E. E. (*Aust.*).
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C De R., M.C.
Martin, *Capt.* Edwyn S. D., M.C.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest B., R.E.
Martin, *Maj.* Hugh, M.A.
Martin, *Lieut.* James, R.N.R.
Martin, *Maj.* Jas. H., R.A.M.C.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hall, M.C.
Martin, *Flt.-Surg.* Jas. M.
Martin, *Maj.* Kevin J.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence T. (*Can.*).

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Martin, *Capt.* O.
Martyn, *Col.* Anthony W.
Martyn, *Lt.-Col.* Michael C., M.C.
Martyr, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril G., V.D.
Mascall, *Maj.* Maurice E., R.A.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C. (*Aust.*).
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* David J., R.A.
Mason, *Maj.* Douglas H. C. (*Can.*).
Mason, *Maj.* Glyn K. M.
Masson, *Capt.* Harold L., M.C.
Mason, *Lt.* James C. (*Canada*).
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm F.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* H. O. B. Browne-.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Roger H. Monck-.
Massey, *Maj.* Frank G., M.C. (*N.Z.*).
Massie, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Edwd. (*Can.*).
Massie, *Maj.* R. G. A. (*Aust.*).
Massie, *Maj.* Robt. F. (*Can.*).
Massy, *Maj.* Chas. W., M.C., R.A.
Massy, *Maj.* Hugh R. S., M.C., R.A.
Massy, *Maj.* Seaton D., R.F.C.
Master, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G.
Master, *Lt.-Col.* George, R.E.
Masters, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey, R.A.
Masterson, *Capt.* Thos. S.
Matcham, *Col.* Wm. E.
*Mathers, *Lt.-Col.* David.
Mather, *Maj.* Leslie F. S. (*Aust.*).
Matheson, *Maj.* Archb., R.E.
Matheson, *Act.-Com.* Chas. G., R.N.R.
Matheson, *Maj.* John C. Maci.
Matheson, *Maj.* Wm. M., M.C., R.A.
Mathias, *Capt.* Francis M.
Mathias, *Capt.* Leonard W. H.
Mathias, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Gilbert.
Matson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. (*Aus. A.V.C.*).
Matthews, *Capt.* Alec. B., R.E.
Matthews, *Maj.* Ernest A. C., I.M.S.
Matthews, *Col.* Harold H. (*Can.*).
Matthews, *Lt.-Col.* John, R.A.M.C.
Matthews, *Maj.* Leslie W. (*Aust.*).
Matthews, *Maj.* Regd. C., A.V.C.
Matthews, *Lt.-Col.* W. H.
Matthews, *Col.* Wm. R., M.B.
Maturin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. H.
*Maturin, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. G., R.A.
Maud, *Col.* Harry.
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Alan H., A.S.C.
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* C. G., M.C.
Maude, *Maj.* Eustace A.
Maughan, *Maj.* Francis G.
Maughan, *Maj.* J. St. Aubyn, R.A.M.C.
Maughan, *Maj.* John M. (*Aust.*).
Maule, *Maj.* Hugh P. G., M.C., R.A.C.
Maule, *Capt.* Wm. H. F.
Maule, *Maj.* Wm. John.
Maund, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C. (*Can.*).
Maurice, *Lt.-Col.* David B.
Maxfield, *Maj.* W. E. (*Can.*).
Maxted, *Maj.* George (*Aust.*).
Maxwell, *Maj.* Alec.
*Maxwell, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur, V.D.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Arthur M., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* David L.
Maxwell, *Col.* Hon. Hy. E.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. D. P.
Maxwell, *Maj.* Wm. Fredk., R.E.
May, *Maj* Harry, R.F.A.
May, *Com.* John, R.N.
May, *Maj.* John Cyril.
Mayne, *Capt.* Ashton G. O. M.
Mayne, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. R. G.
Mayne, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert B., R.A.
Mead, *Maj.* Stephen, R.G.A.
Meade, *Maj.* Guy W., M.C., R.A.
Meade, *Capt.* Hon. Herbert, R.N.
Meaden, *Maj.* Alban A., R.A.M.C.
Meadows, *Maj.* Robert T., R.A.M.C.
Meadows, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney M. W., R.A.M.C.
Meares, *Capt.* Aubrey.
Meares, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril F.
Meares, *Lt.-Col.* Mervyn, A.O.D.
Mears, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Lennox.
Mears, *Lt.-Col.* Trevor I. N.
Medcalf, *Capt.* Ferdinand G. (*Aust.*).
Medill, *Maj.* P. M., R.A.
Medlicott, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. E., I.A.
Meeke, Rev. C. H., M.A.
*Meiklejohn, *Lt.-Col.* James R. C.
Meiklejohn, *Maj.* Ronald F.
Meinertzhagen, *Lt.-Col.* Rd.
Meldon, *Maj.* Philip A., R.A.
Mellicott, *Capt.* Donald Roy.
Mellard, *Maj.* Reginald Wm.
*Mellin, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur A., R.N.
*Mellor, *Lt.-Col.* Abel, R.A.
Mellor, *Com.* William, R.N.
Melson, *Act.-Lt.-Com.* Arth. P., R.N.R.
Melvill, *Lt.-Col.* Teignmouth P.
Menzies, *Lieut.* A. F.
*Menzies, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Hy.
Menzies, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F.
Menzies, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Menzies, *Maj.* Stewart G., M.C.
Meredith, *Maj.* Alan P. O. (*Can.*).
Meredith, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. B. (*Aust.*).
Meredith, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Merriman, *Maj.* Arth. D. N.
Merriman, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. G., R.A.
Messer, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. A.
Messiter, *Lt.-Col.* Charles B.
Metcalfe, *Capt.* Christopher P., R.N.
Metcalfe, *Maj.* Christopher H. F.
Metcalfe, *Br.-Gen.* Fenwick Hy., R.A.
*Metcalfe, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. C.
Metcalfe, *Maj.* Jas. B., M.C. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Methuen, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Allin.
Meyer, *Lt.-Col.* I. J. (*S.A.*).
Meynell, *Maj.* Francis H. Lindley.
Michie, *Maj.* David K.
Mickle, *Capt.* Kenneth A., R.A.
Mickleu, *Lt.-Col.* John, M.C.
Middleton, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, R.A., T.D.
Middleton, *Com.* John R., R.N.
Middleton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy.
Miéville, *Lt.-Com.* Jean L., R.N.V.R.
Milburn, *Capt.* Booker, M.C.
Mildred, *Lt.-Col.* Spencer, R.E.
Miles, *Maj.* Eric G., M.C.
Miles, Rev. Fredo. J. (*Aust.*).
Miles, *Maj.* Lancelot Geo.
Miles, *Maj.* Regd., M.C. (*N.Z., F.A.*).
Milford, *Lieut.* A. (*Cape*).
Milford, *Maj.* Kenneth E., R.A.
Millar, *Capt.* Cecil R., R.A.M.C.
Millar, *Lt.-Col.* J., M.C.
Millar, *Maj.* Jas. Wm. J.
Millar, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J.
Millen, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel H. (*Can.*).
Miller, *Lt.* Albert B.
Miller, *Maj.* Albert P., M.C. (*Can.*).
Miller, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred D.
Miller, *Capt.* Allister M., R.F.C.
Miller, *Maj.* Chas. Fredk.
Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Edward D.
*Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Swiney.
Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W., T.D., M.B.
Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert G. B., M.C.
Miller, *Act.-Fleet-Paymr.* Hugh.
Miller, *Col.* Hugh de B., R.A.
Miller, *Maj.* J. Sidney, M.G.C.
Miller, *Maj.* John Alex.
Miller, *Maj.* L. W. (*Can.*).
Miller, *Maj.* Leonard C., R.A.
Miller, *Capt.* Robt. Molyneux, R.A.M.C.
Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Sinclair, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Miller, *Lt.-Col.* W.
Miller, *Maj.* Wm. Archd., M.C.
Miller, Rev. Wm. H. L.
Milligan, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L. (*Can.*).
Milligan, *Lt.-Col.* John, R.F.A.
Milligan, *Maj.* John W. (*S.A.*).
Millis, *Capt.* Chas. H. G., M.C.
Millner, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., M.C.
Mills, *Maj.* Arth. L. S. (*Can.*).
*Mills, *Lt.-Col.* A. Mordaunt.
Mills, *Maj.* Arth. Sam. (*Can.*).
Mills, *Capt.* Hon. Egremont J.
Mills, *Capt.* Frank.
Mills, *Lt.-Col.* G. Pilkington.
Mills, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. E. (*Can.*).
Millward, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C.
Milman, *Lt.-Col.* Octavius R. (*Can.*).
Milne, *Maj.* Edgar O., A.S.C. (*Aust.*).
Milsom, *Maj.* Cecil F.
Milward, *Lt.-Col.* Clement A.
*Milward, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert M.
Minagall, *Maj.* Chas. F. (*Can.*).
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., I.A.
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. F., M.C. (*Can.*).
Minchin, *Lt.* J. B., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Minchin, *Capt.* Thos. Wm.
Mirrlees, *Lt.-Col.* R.
Minet, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest C. T., M.C.
Minns, *Capt.* Allan N., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Minogue, *Lt.-Col.* Martin J., M.C.
Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas H.
*Mitchell, *Maj.* Archibd. M.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, R.G.A.
Mitchell, *Maj.* Chas.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas.
Mitchell, *Capt.* Francis H., M.C.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. (*N.Z.*).
Mitchell, *Maj.* J. Douglas.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* J. Wesley (*Aust.*).
Mitchell, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Hy. (*Can. F.A.*).
Mitchell, *Maj.* Percy R., R.A.
Mitchell, *Maj.* Robert.
Mitchell, *Maj.* T. J., M.B.
Mitchell, *Capt.* W. E. O.
Mitchell, *Maj.* W. J. Forbes (*Can.*).
Mitchell *Co'.* Wm. Gore B., M.S.
Mitford, *Capt.* Jno. Philip.
Moberley, *Lt.* Walter H.
Moberly, *Lt.-Col.* Archib. H., R.A.
Moberly, *Lt.-Col.* Bertrand R.
Moberly, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. J., I.A.
Moberly, *Maj.* Maurice.
Moberly, *Lt.-Com.* Jack E. A., R.N.
Modera, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., M.C.
Moens, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. W. H. M.
Moffatt, *Capt.* G. B. (N.Z.M.S.).
Moffat, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. A. (*S.A.Med.C.*).
Moffatt, *Capt.* Francis J. G.
Moffitt, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W.
Moggs, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. J. Rees-.
Moir, *Lt.-Col.* Alan J. G.
Moir, Com. D. F., R.N.
Moir, *Lt.-Col.* James P., R.E.
Moir, *Maj.* Malcolm E., R.F.A.
Moir, *Maj.* Robert G., M.C.
Molesworth, *Maj.* Edwd. A.
Molesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. Ellicombe.
Molloy, *Lt.-Col.* P. W. (*S.A.*).
Molloy, *Maj.* Leonard G. S.
Molony, *Maj.* Trevor C. W., R.A.
Molony, *Lt.-Col.* Walter W.
Molyneux, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M. (*S.A.*).
Money, *Maj.* Ernle F. D.
Money, *Maj.* Noel C. K.
*Money, *Br.-Gen.* Noel E.
Monroe, *Capt.* Hubert S., R.N.
Montagu, *Capt.* Hon. Lionel S., R.M.
Montague, *Lt.-Col.* Percival J., M.C. (*Can.*).
Montefiore, *Maj.* T. H. Sebag-, M.C., R.A.
Monteith, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh G.
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard L.
Montgomery, *Capt.* F. C.
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., R.M.L.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.* Thos. H., A.S.C.
Montgomery, *L.-Col.* W. Alex.
Moodie, *Lieut.* Peter A.
Moodie, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H. (*Can.*).
*Moon, *Sgdn.-Com.* Edwin R., R.N.A.S.
Moon, *Flt.-Surg.* Joseph A., R.N.
Moore, Rev. C. W. Gwennap, M.A.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* David Hy. (*Aust.*).
Moore, *Maj.* Donald T. (*Aust.*).
Moore, *Lt.* Edmund H., M.B.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Duke.
Moore, *Maj.* Edwd. Hy. M., R.A.M.C.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Francis.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Hamilton.
Moore, *Maj.* Hy., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Moore, *Lt.-Com.* Hy. Ruthven, R.N.
Moore, *Maj.* Herbt. Durie.
Moore, Col. Herbt. T. G., R.E.
*Moreton, *Capt.* J. Lancelot G.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Maxton, A.S.C.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. F., M.C.
Moore, *Lieut.* T. M. (N.S.W.)
Moore, *Maj.* Wm. Agnew.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., R.A.
Moore, *Capt.* Herbert M.
*Morant, *Capt.* Edgar R., R.N.
*Morant, *Br.-Gen.* Hubt. H. S.
Mordaunt, *Lt.-Col.* Osbert C.
Mordy, *Maj.* A. G. (*Can.*),
More, *Maj.* J. C., I.A.
Morehead, *Capt.* J. A., R.N.
Moreton, *Maj.* Percy O. R.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Arth H., A.S.C.
Morgan, *Maj.* Bernard E.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. F., A.S.C.
Morgan, *Maj.* F. Alan S., R.A.
Morgan, *Maj.* G. W.
Morgan, *Maj.* Harold de R.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* John W. M., A.S.C.
Morgan, *Maj.* M. H. Ll., R.A.
*Morgan, *Br.-Gen.* Rossie-win W.
Morgan, *Maj.* Wm. Hy., R.E.
Moriarty, *Maj.* Oisin E., R.A.
Moriarty, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver N.
Moriarty, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. B., R.A.M.C.
Morin, *Maj.* Archibald Hy.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Frank (*Can.*)
Morland, *Capt.* Walter E. T., M.C.
Morley, *Maj.* Francis J., M.C.
Morley, *Maj.* Lionel St. H.
Morlidge, *Capt.* Arthur.
Morphy, *Maj.* J. Aubrey (*Can.*)
Morrell, *Maj.* Roy (*Aust.*).
Morrice, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis E.
Morris, *Maj.* Alfred.
Morris, *Maj.* Chas. Oxley.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. M., M.B.
Morris, *Lt.-Com.* E. N. Groves, R.N.A.S.
Morris, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. M.
Morris, *Maj.* Geo. W. Sterne.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Hugh, A.S.C.
Morris, *Maj.* Joseph, M.G.C.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J.
Morrisey, *Maj.* T. S. (*Can.*).
Morrison, *Maj.* Gordon F. (*Can.*).
Morrison, *Capt.* James Arch.
Morrison, *Maj.* W., M.C., D.C.M.
Morrison, *Capt.* Wm. K., M.B.
Morse, *Lt.* John A. V., R.N.
Morse, *Maj.* Richd. V. (*Aust.*).
Morshead, *Maj.* Hy. T., R.E.
Morshead, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie J. (*Aust.*).
Morshead, *Maj.* Owen F., M.C., R.E.
Morshead, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert H. Anderson-.
Mort, *Lt.-Col.* G. M.
Morter, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney P., R.A.
Mortimere, *Lt.-Col.* C. R.
Mortimore, *Lt.-Col.* Claude A., R.A.
Morton, *Maj.* F. W. (*N.Z.*).
Morton, *Maj.* Harry, M.C.
Morton, *Col.* Hugh M., M.B.
Mosby, *Lt.* John E. G., R.A.F.
Moseley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Hy. (*Aust.*).
Mosley, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. S., A.V.C.
Moss, *Capt.* William.
Mossop, *Maj.* Albert I.
Mossop, *Capt.* James.
Mothersill, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A. (*C.M.C.*).
Mouat, *Maj.* George E. D.
Moultrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh C., R.A.
Mounsley, *Lt.-Col.* John Harold.
Mouton, *Lt.-Col.* J. W. (*S.A.*)
Mowatt, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. J.
Moxon, *Capt.* Chas. S.
Moyer, *Maj.* L. C. (*Can.*).
Mozley, *Capt.* Bernard C.
Mozley, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. N., R.E.
Muir, *Lt.-Col.* J. Balderstone.
Muir, *Com.* Hy. Geo., R.N.R.
Muirhead, *Maj.* Jno. S., M.C., R.E.
Muirhead, *Lt.-Col.* John A., I.A.
Muirhead, *Lt.-Col.* Murray.
Mulholland, *Capt.* Hon. Chas. H. G.
Mullen, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie M. (*Aust.*).
Muller, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., M.B. (*S.A.*).
Muller, *Maj.* F. (*S.A.*).
Mulligan, *Maj.* Edric N. (*Aust.*)
Mullins, *Maj.* Arth. G. (*S.A. Art.*).
Mulock, *Com.* Geo. F. A., R.N.
*Mulock, *Col.* Redford H., R.A.F.
Mulqueen, *Maj.* Fred. J., M.C., R.E.
Mulvey, *Maj.* John J. (*S.A.*).
Munby, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Ernest.
Munby, *Maj.* Aldwin M.
Munro, *and Lt.* Alexander.
Munro, *Maj.* Edwd. J. (*Aust.*).
Munro, *Lt.-Col.* D. C. D., M.C., D.C.M.
Murchison, *Maj.* Donald S. (*N.Z.*).
Murchison, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth D., M.B.
Murdie, *Maj.* Robert (*Can.*).
Murdoch, *Lt.-Col.* Clive.
Murdoch, *Maj.* Jno. Carr.
Murphy, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril F. de S., M.C., R.A.F.
Murphy, *Maj.* John J., A.S.C.
Murphy, *Capt.* Leo, R.A.M.C.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. J. F. (*C.M.C.*).
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* W. H.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* W. R., I.M.S.
Murray, *Maj.* Hon. Arthur C., M.P.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie E.
Murray, *Maj.* C. M., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril A. G. O.
Murray, *Maj.* D. D. C. (*S.A.*).
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Donald N. (*Aust.*).
Murray, *Capt.* Geo. Badenoch (*Lt. R.N.R.*).
*Murray, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry Wm., V.C. (*Aust.*).
Murray, *Fleet-Paymr.* Herbert R., R.N.
Murray, *Maj.* J.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* John A. Shakespear.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Kenelm D.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie.
Murray, *Capt.* M. F.
*Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald E. (*S.A.*).
Murray, *Maj.* Sydney.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. David, T.D.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col* Wm. Athol, R.A.
Murray, *Maj.* Geo. A. Delmé-.
Murray, *Maj.* Arth. Erskine-, R.A.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. A. Wolfe-, M.C.
Murrow, *Maj.* Hy. Lloyd, M.G.C.
Musgrave, *Br.-Gen.* A. D., R.A.
Musgrave, *Lt.-Col.* E. C.
Muspratt, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney F.
Musson, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. L., M.C.
Musters, *Maj.* J. N. Chaworth-.
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar K., V.C.
*Naden, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, M.C.
Naismith, *Maj.* John Oliver, R.A.
Naismith, *Lt.-Col.* William J.
Nall, *Maj.* Joseph, R.A.
Naper, *Lt.-Col.* Lenox A. D., R.A.
Napier, *Col.* Vernon M. C., R.A.
Napier, *Capt.* Wm. Rawdon, R.N.
Nash, *Maj.* E. J. M., A.S.C.
*Nash, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. E., Palmer.
Nash, Rev. R. H.
Nason, *Maj.* Henry H. W.
Naunton, *Capt.* Hugh P.
Naylor, *Lieut.* Cedric, D.S.C., R.N.
Neal, *Maj.* H. V. J. McCann.
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* Philip, V.C.
Needham, *Lt.-Col.* J. G., A.S.C.
Needham, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. A., I.M.S.
Needham, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick M. B.
Neeland, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Hy. (*Can.*).
Neeves, *Lt.-Col.* Horace H., M.C.
Negus, *Lt.-Col.* Raymond E.
Neill, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan F. D., R.E.
Neil, *Maj.* Fredk. A., R.E.
Neill, *Lt.-Col.* Redmond B.
Neilson, *Capt.* Donald F., M.C.
Neilson, *Lt.-Col.* John Beaumont.
Neilson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Fraser.
Neilson, *Maj.* W. (*Can.*).
Nelles, *Lt.-Col.* L. H. (*Can.*).
Nelson, *Capt.* Charles.
Nelson, *Capt.* George E.
*Nelson, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert.
Nelson, *Maj.* Jno. Wedall.
Nelson, *Capt.* Herbt. D. H. Y.
Nesbitt, *Captain* C. W.
Nevile, *Maj.* Gervys C., R.A.
Nevill, *Maj.* Cosmos C. R.
Nevill, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Austin, R.E.
Neville, *Col.* William C.
Newbold, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., R.E.
Newbold, *Maj.* Thos. C.
Newcombe, *Maj.* Edward A.
Newcombe, *Lt.-Col.* Stewart F., R.E.
Newcome, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Wm., R.A.
Newell, *Lt.-Col.* E. M.
Newell, *Maj.* S. M., M.B.E.
Newill, *Lt.-Com.* J. B., R.N.
Newington, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. A. H.
Newland, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E.
Newland, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. S. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Newman, *Maj.* Clarence N. (*N.Z.*).
Newman, *Maj.* J. (*Aust.*).
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. G. W.
Newnham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., I.A.
Newton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. T. H., M.D. (*N.Z.M.C.*).
Newton, *Capt.* H.
Newton, *Maj.* Hy. Leigh, R.A.
Newton, *Capt.* P. L., R.G.A.
Newton, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. C., R.A.
Neylan, *Lt.-Col.* John N.
Niblett, *Lt.-Col.* H., A.S.C.
Nicholl, *Lt.-Col.* Donald F., R.A.
Nicholl, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh I.
Nicholl, *Sqdn.-Com.* V., D.S.C., R.N.A.S.
Nicholls, *Maj.* Ernest P., R.A.
Nichells, *Maj.* S. C. P. (*N.Z.*).
Nicholls, *Maj.* Wm. Ashley, R.F.A.
Nicholson, *Lieut.* B. (*Cape*).
Nicholson, *Com.* Bertram W. L., R.N.
Nicholson, *Lt.-Com.* Edward Hugh Meredith, R.N.
Nicholson, *Lt.-Col.* F. L., M.C., I.A.
Nicholson, *Maj.* Hugh B.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Rd. Lindsay, R.N.
Nicholson, *Maj.* St. John R., R.A.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Wm. Cedric (*Can.*).
Nickalls, *Maj.* Cecil P., R.A.
Nickalls, *Maj.* Patteson W.
Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.
Nicol, *Maj.* Geo. Gordon, R.E.
Nicolls, *Lt.-Col.* E. H. J., M.C.
Nikranth, Shriram Jatar, *Lt.*, I.M.S.
Nimmo, *Lt.-Col.* John S., A.V.C.
Nisbet, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C.
Nisbet, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas.
Nissen, *Lt.-Col.* Peter N., R.E.
*Niven, *Maj.* Hugh W., M.C. (*Can.*).
Niven, *Lt.-Col.* Oswald C., R.A.
Nixon, *Capt.* Charles H. F.
Nixon, *Maj.* Ernest J., M.C.
Nixon, *Maj.* Fergus B.
Nixon, *Lt.-Col.* James A.
Noakes, *Lt.-Com.* Cyril J. L., R.N.
Noble, *Lt.-Col.* Norman D., R.E.
Noblet, Rev. John J.
Nockolds, *Capt.* Humphrey, R.A.M.C.
Noel, *Maj.* Harold E., R.H.A.
Norcock, *Maj.* Hy. L., A.S.C.
Norie, *Maj.* Frank H., I.A.
Norman, *Lt.-Col.* Compton C.
Norman, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. H.
Norman, *Capt.* Montagu C.
Norman, *Col.* Walter Hy.
Norman, *Lieut.* Wm. Wylie.
Normand, *Lieut.* Saml. R., R.A.
Normand, *Maj.* Henry M., R.A.
Norrie, *Maj.* C. M., R.E.
Norrie, *Lt.-Col.* Ily. Creer (*Aust.*).
Norrington, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L. W.
Norris, *Capt.* Herbert (*Can.*).
Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. Edwd.
Norsworthy, *Maj.* Stanley C., M.C. (*Can.*).
North, *Maj.* Cyril B., M.C., R.E.
North, *Maj.* Edwd. Bunbury.
North, *Lt.-Col.* Harold N., R.E.
North, *Lieut.* J., R.N.
North, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver H.
North, *Lt.-Col.* Piers Wm.
Northen, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, A.S.C.
Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (*S. Aust.*).
Norton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E., (*W.I.R.*).
Norton, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil B.
Norton, *Maj.* Edwd. F., M.C., R.A.
*Norton, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert P.
*Nosworthy, *Lt.-Col.* F. P., M.C., R.E.
Notley, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. K.
Notman, *and Lt.* J. P.
Nott, *Lt.-Col.* John G. L. Pleydell-.
Noyes, *Lt.-Col.* Chs. R. Finch-, R.A.F.
Nugent, *Maj.* Hector A. (*Aust.*).
Nugent, *Capt.* J. F. Henslowe.
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Walter V., R.A.
Nugent, *Brig.-Gen.* F. H. Burnell-.
Nunn, *Asst.-Paymr.* Reginald A., R.N.R.
Nunn, *Maj.* Regd. L., R.E.
Nunn, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Hy. C.
Nussey, *Br.-Gen.* Albert H. M. (*S. Africa*).
Nussey, *Maj.* W. J. (*S.A.*).
*Nutt, *Lt.-Col.* Allan V.
Nutt, *Col.* Herbert Jno.
Nutt, *Maj.* Norman Hy.
Nuttall, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., R.A.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Nuttall, *Maj.* Wm. F. Dixon-Oakden, *Maj.* Thos. Hy.
Oakley, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Oakman, *Lt.* Walter G.
Oates, *Capt.* Augustus (*Aust.*).
Oates, *Capt.* John S. O., M.C.
Oates, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Coope.
O'Brien, *Col.* Hy. F., R.E.
O'Carroll, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., M.B.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* James L.
O'Connor, *Capt.* Cornelius B.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. N., M.C.
O'Connell, Rev. Maurice.
Odam, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T., T.D.
°Oddie, *Lt.-Col.* William.
O'Donahoe, *Maj.* Danl. J. (*Can.*).
O'Donnell, *and Lt.* Albert E.
O'Donoghue, *Maj.* Richd. J. L.
O'Farrell, *Maj.* M. (*Victoria*).
Ogg, *Maj.* Arthur C.
Ogg, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. M., R.A.
Ogilby, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J. L.
°Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sholto S.
Ogilvy, *Lt.-Col.* David, R.E.
Ogilvy, *Capt.* Hon. L. G. S.
Ogle, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund C. (*W. Ind. R.*).
Ogle, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel.
O'Gorman, *Maj.* Bernardine.
O'Gorman, *Lt.-Col.* C. J., R.A.M.C.
O'Grady, *Col.* Standish de C., M.B.
Ohlenschlager, *Lt.* N. A. G., R.N.
O'Kelley, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew N.
O'Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* E. J. de Penthenyˉ.
O'Kelly, *Capt.* Henry K.
Oldfield, *Col.* Arth. R., A.O.D.
Oldfield, *Br.-Gen.* Leopold C. L.
Oldfield, *Maj.* Richd. W., M.C., R.A.
Oldham, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. H. L., R.A.
Oldham, *Col.* Geo. M., R.E.
Olding, *Maj.* Edwin A. (*Aust.*).
°O'Leary, *Lt.-Col.* H. W. D. McCarthy-, M.C.
Oliver, *Wing-Com.* Douglas A., R.N.A.S.
Olphert, *Lt.-Com.* Wybrants, R.N.R.
O'Neill, *Maj.* E. J. (*N.Z. Med. C.*).
O'Neill, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. M., R.A.M.C.
O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Slingsby.
Onslow, *Lt.-Col.* G. M. Macarthur (*Aust.*).
Oppen, *Lt.-Com.* Hans, R.D., R.N.R.
Oppenheim, *Maj.* Augustus C.
Ord, *Maj.* Garnet L. (*Can.*).
Ordish, *Maj.* H. (*Aus.*).
Organ, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A., A.S.C.
Ormerod, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M., R.F.A.
°Ormond, *Br.-Gen.* Daniel M. (*Can.*).
Ormsby, *Col.* G. J. A., M.D.
Ormsby, *Lt.-Col.* Thos., A.P.D.
Ormston, *Maj.* Ernest W., R.N.
O'Rorke, Rev. Benj. G., M.A.
O'Rorke, *Capt.* John W. M., I.A.
Orr, *Maj.* E. H. (*N.Z.*).
Orr, *Col.* Gerald M.
Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harrison.
Orr, *Maj.* Norman C.
Osborn, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis Jas., R.A.
Osborne, *Maj.* D'Arcy Willoughby-, R.A.
Osborne, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund A., R.E.
Osborne, *Com.* W. O. B. S., R.N.
Osborne, *Lt.* Geo. F. F., R.E.
Osborne, *Lt.-Col.* H. Percy.
Osborne, *Capt.* Leonard A., M.C.
Osborne, *Lt.-Col.* R. H., M.C.
Osbourne, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. N. T. Smythe.
•Osburn, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C., R.A.M.C.
O'Shaughnessy, *Lt.* Cuthbert L., R.E.
O'Shea, *Maj.* Timothy.
Osler, *Col.* Stratton H. (*R. Can. Eng.*).
Osmond, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., H.A.C.
O'Sullivan, *Lt.-Col.* John J.
Oswald, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth A.
Ottley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fredk.
Outram, *Com.* Edmnd., R.N.R.
Overton, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. C. R.
Ovey, *Maj.* Darrell.
Ovey, *Maj.* Richard L.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. W., R.A.
Owen, *Maj.* Douglas C.
Owen, *Maj.* Goronwy.
Owen, *Capt.* Hugh B., M.B., (*S.A.*).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* M. M. Morgan-.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Cunliffe, R.E.
Owen, *Mai.* Sydney L., R.E.
Owen, *Act.-Capt.* Wm. Hy., R.N.R.
Owston, *Lt.-Col.* Leycester V.
Oxenham, *Maj.* Norman Hy.
Ozanne, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, R.M.L.I.
Pace, *Maj.* Thos. Geo., A.S.C.
Packe, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund C.
Packe, *Maj.* Wm. Vere.
Padwick, *Surg.* Harold B., R.N.
Pagan, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Wm.
Page, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. S., M.C.
Page, *Maj.* Chas. Hy.
Page, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert F. G., R.A.
Page, *Capt.* Geoffrey F.
Page, *Lt.-Com.* G. F. L. L., R.N.
Page, *Maj.* Lewis M. S.
†Page, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel P. (*Can.*)
Paget, *Maj.* Bernard C. T., M.C.
Paine, *Lt.-Col.* D. D. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Painter, *Maj.* Gordon W. A., R.A.
Pallant, *Capt.* Hubert A., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Pallant, *Lt.-Col.* S. Luis-, R.A.M.C.
Pallin, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel F. G., A.V.C.
Pallin, *Col.* Wm. Hy., A.V.C.
Pallot, *Eng.-Com.* Elias G., R.N.
Palmer, *Maj.* Albert J.
Palmer, *Maj.* Alex. E. Guy, M.C.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril E., R.A.
Palmer, *Br.-Gen.* H. B. H. Orpen-.
Palmer, *Maj.* Hy. W. T., R.E.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., R.G.A.
Palmer, *Lt.-Com.* Laurence K., R.N.
Palmer, *Maj.* R. L., M.C., R.A.
Palmer, Rev. Reginald, M.C.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Hy. (*Can.*).
Palmer, *Maj.* R. A. H. Orpen-.
Palmes, *Com.* George B., R.N.
Palmes, *Maj.* George C.
Palmes, *Capt.* Gerald L.
Pank, *Lt.-Col.* C. H.
Panton, *Maj.* Hy. F., M.C., M.B.
Papillon, *Lt.-Col.* Pelham R.
Parbury, *Lt.-Col.* Keith, R.A.
Pardoe, *Lt.-Col.* Frank L.
Pardoe, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. K.
Parish, *Lt.-Col.* Francis W., M.C.
Park, *Capt.* Godfrey W. A.
Park, *Maj.* Jas. Dove, R.E.
Park, *Capt.* Maitland E.
Parker, *Capt.* Albert C.
Parker, *Capt.* Geo. Alec, M.C., R.F.C.
Parker, *Lt.-Com.* Jas. Sandbach, R.N.
Parker, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Parker, *Capt.* Wm. Newton, M.B.
Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Frank L.
Parkin, *Maj.* J. F., I.A.
Parkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S., R.A.M.C.
Parkinson, *Maj.* Richd. F. (*Can.*).
Parkinson, *Maj.* Thos. W.
Parks, *Maj.* John H. (*Can.*).
Parminter, *Capt.* Reginald H. R., M.C.
Parnell, *Com.* G. L., R.N.
Parr, *Capt.* Victor Hy., M.C.
Parry, *Lt.-Col.* Dulas B.
Parry, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J., M.B.
Parry, *Col.* Ll. E. Sidney.
Parry, *Lt.-Col.* P. E. Langworthy-.
Parry, *Com.* Regd. St. P., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Parry, *Eng.-Lt.* Rey G., R.N.
°Parry, *Maj.* Richard A.
Parry, *Maj.* Thos. Hy.
°Parson, *Maj.* George (*S.A.*).
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred W.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Hurle, A.S.C.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
Parsons, *Maj.* H. M. (*Aust.*).
Parsons, *Maj.* J. Stanley, R.E.
Parsons, *Maj.* John William (*Aust. L.H.*).
Parsons, *Maj.* Johnson L. R. (*Can.*).
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Forster, R.A.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* William Fredc., R.A.
Partridge, *Maj.* Llewellyn.
Pascoe, *Maj.* Jas. Sydney, R.A.M.C.
Paske, *Lt.-Col.* George F.
Paterson, *Maj.* A. T. (*Can. F.A.*).
Paterson, *Maj.* Adrian G., M.C.
Paterson, *Maj.* Arthur A. A., M.C., R.A.
Paterson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Wm. S.
•Paterson, *Br.-Gen.* Ewing.
Paterson, *Lt.-Col.* Philip J.
Paterson, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. W. (*Can.*).
Paterson, *Maj.* Thos. G. F., M.B.
Pateshall, *Maj.* Hy. Evan.
Paton, *Maj.* Ian V.
Patrick, *Capt.* Wm. J. C. Kennedy-Cochran-, M.C., R.F.C.
Patterson, *Maj.* Arthur H. Tylden-.
Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* E. C. Tylden-, R.E.
Patterson, *Capt.* Arthur F. I., R.A.M.C.
Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Patterson, *Maj.* Jno. (*E.Af.*).
Patterson, *Maj.* John, R.A.
Patterson, *Maj.* J. Wilson, R.E.
Patterson, *Maj.* Wm. Regld. (*Can.*).
Pattison, *Maj.* Jno. H.
Paul, *Lt.-Col.* James R. A. Hiller.
Paul, *Maj.* John K. (*Aust. Art.*).
Paul, *Capt.* W., M.C.
Paull, *Maj.* John Hicks.
Paxton, *Lt.-Col.* A. N., M.C., R.E.
Payne, *Maj.* Denys W., M.C., R.A.
†Payne, *Maj.* Frank Gervas.
Payne, *Maj.* Herbert G.
Payne, *Maj.* Leslie H. (*Aus.*).
Payne, *Maj.* Robert L.
Paynter, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. C. B.
Paynter, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. P., R.A.
Pence, *Lt.-Com.* Alfd. G., R.N.
°Pencocke, *Lt.-Col.* Warren J.
Pe.rd, *Capt.* Clifford J.
Pearse, *Col.* Hugh W.
Pearse *Lt.-Col.* Stoney A.
Pearson, *Maj.* A. G.
Pearson, *Capt.* Bertram L., M.C.
Pearson, *Maj.* Harold L., R.A.
Pearson, *Col.* H. L., R.E.
Pearson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh D., R.E.
Pearson, *Maj.* John H., M.C.
Pearson, *Maj.* Noel G., M.C.
Pearson, *Capt.* Ronald W., M.C. (*Can.*).
Pearson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Wm., R.F.A.
Pearson, *Br.-Gen.* V. L. N.
Pearson, *Capt.* Wilfrid J., M.C., R.E.
Pease, *Maj.* Edson R. (*Can.*).
Pease, *Capt.* Herbert E.
Peat, *Lt.* P. S., R.N.R.
Peck, *Maj.* A. H., M.C., R.A.F.
Peck, *Capt.* Ambrose M., R.N.
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus W. (*Can.*).
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Edward G., T.D.
Peck, *Maj.* Herbert, M.C., R.A.
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney C., R.A.
Peddie, *Maj.* Tom A.
Podler, *Maj.* Geo. H., M.C.
Peebles, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur S.
Peebles, *Maj.* Herbert W.
•Peebles, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C.
Peel, *Capt.* Basil G.
Peel, *Lt.-Col.* E. T., M.C.
Peel, *and Lt.* H. M.
Peel, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sidney C.
•Peel, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Ralph.
Peel, *Maj.* Willoughby E.
Pegler, *Maj.* Sidney J.
†Peirs, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J. C.
Peirse, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Beresford-, R.A.
Peirse, *Maj.* Noel M. de la P. Beresford-, R.A.
Peirse, *Wing-Com.* Rich. E.C.
Pelham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Dudley R. H.
Pelling, *Lt.-Col.* Albert J., M.C., R.E.
Pelly, Rev. Douglas R., V.D., M.A.
Pelly, *Maj.* Edmund G., M.C.
Pelly, *Col.* John S.
Pelly, *Br.-Gen.* Raymond T.
Pemberton, *Capt.* Geoffrey H.
Pemberton, *Maj.* Ryland T.
Pemberton, *Maj.* Sholto, M.C.
Pendavis, *Lieut.* H. V.
Pender, *Lt.-Com.* Edwd. P. U., R.N.
Pender, *Maj.* Hy. D. Denison-, M.C.
Penfold, *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest A., M.B.
Penn, *Maj.* Bertie H., A.O.D.
Pennant, *Capt.* Dyfrig H., R.A.M.C.
•Pennell, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Pennington, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert S. W.
Pennington, *Capt.* Richard C., R.E.
•Pennycuick, *Maj.* James A.
Penrose, *Lt.-Col.* H. E. (*Can.*).
Pense, *Lt.-Col.* Percy C.

COMPANIONS D.S.O.—*contd.*
Penton, *Col.* R. H., R.A.M.C.
Pepler, *Maj.* Eric (*Can.*).
Pepys, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald L., I.A.
Pepys, *Lt.-Col.* Walter.
Perceval, *Maj.* Christopher P. W., R.A.
Percival, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E., M.C.
Percival, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar, M.C., M.B.
Percival, *Lt.-Com.* John R.N.R.
*Percival, *Lt.-Com.* Percy R. P., R.N.
Percy, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Richd.
Pereira, *Maj.* Arthur B. P.
Perkins, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E.
Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Thrale.
Perkins, *Maj.* G. F.
Perott, *Maj.* R. R. (*S.A.*).
Perry, *Maj.* Arthur C.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund L., I.M.S.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth M. (*Can.*).
Perry, *Maj.* N. D. (*Can.*).
Persse, *Lt.* Denys P., R.N.
Persse, *Maj.* Richard, M.C.
Pery, *Maj.* Hon. Edmund C.
Peshall, Rev. C. J. E., R.N.
Peters, *Col.* Charles Ayre (*C.A.M.C.*).
Peters, *Lt.* Frederic T., D.S.C., R.N.
Peters, *Maj.* John W. P.
°Peterson, *Maj.* Arthur J., R.A.
Peterson, *Lt.* Fredk. Hy., R.N.R.
Peterson, *Maj.* W. G. (*Can.*).
Petre, *Maj.* Henry A., M.C. (*Aust. F.C.*).
Petre, *Maj.* Roderic L., M.C.
Petre, *Capt.* Walter R. G., R.N.
Petrie, *Maj.* Charles L. R.
Petrie, *Lt.* David P.
Petty, *Col.* William.
Peyton, *Maj.* Thos. Hy., M.D.
Phelan, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest C., M.C., M.B.
Philip, *Lt.* Geo. M., M.C.
Philips, *Lt.-Col.* John Lionel, R.A.
Phillimore, *Maj.* R. H., R.E.
Phillimore, *Capt.* V. E. B., R.N.
Phillips, *Maj.* F. A.
Phillips, *Maj.* Frank Roff, R.A.
Phillips, *Col.* Geoffrey F.
Phillips, *Maj.* Jno. C. Spencer.
Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Noel C., M.C.
Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Owen F. (*Aust. Art.*).
Phillips, *Lt.-Com.* P. Esmonde, R.N.
Philpot, *Maj.* David (*Can.*).
Phipps, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., R.A.
Phipps, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Ramsay, R.A.
Phipps, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. H. (*Aust A.M.C.*).
Phipson, *Capt.* Edwd. S., L.M.S.
Phirozshah Bymunji Bharucha, *Capt.*, I.M.S.
Pickard, *Mad.* Jocelyn A. A.
Pickering, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J.
Pickering, *Maj.* Emil Wm.
Pickering, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Pickford, *Maj.* Percival, M.C.
Pidsley, *Capt.* Wilfrid G.
Piercey, *Lt.-Col.* J. G. (*Can. F.A.*).
Piggott, *Lt.-Col* Francis S.G., R.F.
Pigot, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, M.C.
Pigott, *Lt.-Col.* Walter M. Royston.
Pigott, *Wing-Com.* J. R. W. Smyth.
Pilper, *Col.-Com.* S. W. (*S.A.*).
Pilcher, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Spilman.
Pilcher, *Maj.* Fredk. A., R.A.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Guy R.
*Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Norman.
Pilson, *Maj.* Arthur F.
Pim, *Capt.* Douglas C., M.B.
Pinkney, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. W. P.
Pinsent, *Maj.* John R., R.E.
Pinwill, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R.
*Pipon, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Hy., M.C.
Pirie, *Lt.-Com.* Wilfd. B., R.N.
Pitman, *Capt.* Chas. R. S., M.C.
Pitman, *Col.* John D. (*Can.*).
*Pitts, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur T., R.A.M.C.
Place, *Maj.* Chas. G. M., M.C.
Planck, *Maj.* Oswald B. F.
*Plant, *Maj.* Eric C. P. (*Aust.*)
Platt, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Playfair, *Capt.* Ian S. O., M.C., R.F.
Playfair, *Maj.* Thos. A. J. (*Aust.*).
Playne, *Surg.* Basil A., R.N.
Plimpton, *Lt.-Col.* Kelburne A.
Plummer, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund W.
Plummer, *Maj.* Thomas H.
*Plunkett, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. F., M.C.
Pocock, *Lt.-Col.* M. R., I.A.
Pocock, *Lt.-Col.* Philip F.
Poe, *Col.* John, R.A.M.C.
Poë, *Maj.* Wm. S., R.M.A.
Poland, *Lt.-Com.* A., R.N.
Pollard, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. M., R.A.M.C.
Pollard, *Maj.* Cyril A.
Pollard, *Maj.* W. A. (*Cape*).
Pollard, *Act.-Com.* Wm. F., R.D., R.N.R.
*Pollitt, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. P., R.E.
Pollock, *Col.* Chas. E., R.A.M.C.
Pollock, *Lt.-Col.* Hy., R.N.V.R.
Pollok, *Lt.-Col.* Robert V.
Polson, *Captain* D. (*N.Z.*).
Ponsonby, *Capt.* Douglas G.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Chambré, M.C.
Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
Poole, *Maj.* Fras. G.
Poole, *Maj.* G. S.
Poole, *Maj.* Henry R., R.A.
Poole, *Maj.* Ivan M. C.
Poole, *Lt.-Col.* Leopold T., M.C., R.A.
Poole, *Capt.* Jno. Sanderson.
Poole, *Maj.* R. M.C. (*S.A.*).
Poolf, *Capt.* J. A. Batten-, M.C.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Alex.
Pope, *Capt.* Edward B.
Pope, *Maj.* Francis.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney B.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Vyvyan V.
Popham, *Lt.-Col.* Edward L.
Popham, *Maj.* Gilbert la.
Popham, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S.
Popham, *Br.-Gen.* H. R. M. Brooke.
*Porch, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil P.
*Portal, *Maj.* Chas. F. A., M.C., R.A.F.
Portal, *Maj.* Jno. Leslie.
Portal, *Maj.* M.
Portal, *Lt.-Col.* Wyndham R., M.V.O. (*4th.*)
Porter, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil G. (*Can.*).
Porter, *Maj.* F. J. W., R.A.M.C.
*Porter, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Herbt.
Porter, *Maj.* Herbert A.
Porter, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C. Mansel.
Poston, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J. L., R.A.
Pott, *Maj.* Douglas, M.C.
Pott, *Maj.* Edwd. Helme.
Potter, *Lt.-Col.* Claud F., R.A.
°Potter, *Lt.-Col.* Colin K., M.C.
Potter, *Lt.-Col.* Harman B.
Potter, *Maj.* Kenneth M., R.F.A.
Potter, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Allen, A.S.C.
Pottinger, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C., R.A.
Poulton, *Capt.* John.
Pountney, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S.
Poupore, *Maj.* Albt. G. (*Can.*).
Pow, *Maj.* James (*N.Z.*).
Powell, *Col.* A. Ff., R.A.
Powell, *Capt.* Arth. H. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Eden B.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar E., R.A.M.C.
Powell, *Capt.* Edwd. D., M.C., R.E.
Powell, *and Lt.* George.
Powell, *Maj.* H. E., A.V.C.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Geo.
°Powell, *Lt.-Col.* John, M.C., R.F.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Edwd., R.A.M.C.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Philip L. W.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* R. Montagu, R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Randolph MacH., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Richmond F., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* W. Henry, R.F.A.
Power, *Maj.* Jno. Jos. (*Aust.*).
Power, *Maj.* Michael S. (*S.A. Med. C.*).
Power, *Lt.-Col.* R. E.
Power, *Maj.* Thomas.
Power, *Capt.* William S.
Powers, *Maj.* Thos. Edwd. (*Can.*).
Pownall, *Maj.* Hy. R., M.C., R.A.
Poynter, *Maj.* Arthur V.
Poyntz, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh S.
Poyntz, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth E.
Poyzer, *Vet.-Col.* Richd.
Pragnell, *Maj.* Thos. W.
Prance, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. C., R.A.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. Gilbert.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* D. H., M.C.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. McD.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* H. Roger E., I.A.
Pratt, *Maj.* Merryn.
Pratt, *Maj.* Oscar S.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. E. B., R.E.
Prechtel, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred F.
Preedy, *Lt.-Col.* F., M.C., R.E.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Noel P. R., R.A.
Prescott, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. E., R.E.
Prescott, *Lt.-Col.* J. J. W., R.A.M.C.
Preston, *Maj.* Casson O'D., R.A.
Preston, *2nd Lt.* James.
°Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Richd. M. P., R.A.C.
Preston, *Maj.* Wm. J. P.
Pretorious, *Maj.* H. S. (*S.A.*).
Pretorious, *Lt.-Col.* N. J. (*S.A.*).
Prettejohn, *Maj.* N. K. (*S.A.*).
Pretyman, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F., R.F.C.
Price, *Lt.* E. F., M.C. (*Can.*).
Price, *Maj.* Ivon Hy.
Price, *Maj.* Owen Lloyd, R.A.
Price, *Capt.* Philip Ll. Howell- (*Aust.*).
Price, *Lt.-Col.* R. B., M.B.
Price, *Lt.* Thos. Edwd., R.N.R.
Price, *Maj.* Thos. Rez., M.C.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. R. C.
Price, *Lt.* J. Howell-, D.S.C., R.N.R.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Owen G. Howell-, M.C. (*Aust.*).
Prichard, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C. H., R.E.
Prichard, *Maj.* H. V. Hesketh-, M.C.
Prickett, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H.
Prideaux, *Maj.* Humphrey H., M.C.
Pridgeon, *Maj.* A. F.
Pridham, *Lt.-Col.* Geoff. R., R.E.
Pridie, *Capt.* E. D.
Priestly, *Capt.* J. Hubert.
Priestman, *Maj.* John H. T.
Prince, *Maj.* F. E., R.E.
Prince, *Lt.-Col.* Peregrine.
Pringle, *Lt.-Col.* Hall G.
Pringle, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. N., M.C. (*S.A. Med. C.*).
°Prior, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard H.L.
Prior, *Lt.-Col.* H. A. S.
°Prior, *Lt.-Col.* John H., R.E.
Prior, *Lieut.* M.
Pritchard, *Br.-Gen.* Clive G., R.G.A.
Pritchard, *Capt.* Ralph B., M.C.
Prittie, *Maj.* Hon. H. Cornelius O'C.
Probyn, *Maj.* Harold M., R.A.F.
Probyn, *Lt.-Col.* P. J., R.A.M.C.
Prockter, *Maj.* Percy Wm.
Proctor, *Lt.-Col.* A. H., M.D., L.M.S.
°Prower, *Lt.-Col.* John M. (*Can.*).
Prowse, *Lt.-Col.* Waldren B. (*Can. Art.*).
Pryce, *Maj.* Cary ap R., R.A.
Pryer, *Maj.* Alfred A., A.V.C.
Prynne, *Col.* Harold V., F.R.C.V.S.
Pryor, *Maj.* T., I.A.
Pryor, *Maj.* Walter M.
Puckle, *Maj.* Bruce H., M.G.C.
Puddicombe, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. P., M.B.
Pudsey, *Maj.* Denison, R.A.
Pugh, *Lt.-Col.* David C., R.A.
Pugh, *Maj.* Herbert O.
Pugh, *Capt.* Mervyn P., M.C.
Pullen, *Maj.* Ernest F. (*Can.*).
Pullinblank, *Engr.-Com.* Jno. B., R.N.
Pullman, *Maj.* Alfred H.
Purcell, *Br.-Gen.* John F. (*Cape*).
Purdon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., M.C., M.B.
Purdy, *Lt.-Col.* John S. (*Aus. A.M.C.*).
Purser, *Lt.-Col.* Lydmar M., M.B.
Purser, *Lt.-Col.* Muir (*Aust.*).
Purves, *Maj.* R. B., M.B.
Purvis, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy.
Puttick, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. (*N.Z.*).
Pye, *Maj.* Kellow Wm., R.E.
Pym, Rev. Thomas W.
Pyman, *Maj.* C. L. K. (*Can.*).
Pyman, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey L., M.C.
Pyne, *Maj.* Fredk. S., R.A.
Pyott, *Capt.* Ian V., R.N.V.R.
Quibell, *Capt.* Arthur H.
Quick, *Lt.-Col.* B. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Quinne, *Engr.-Com.* John, R.N.R.
Quirk, *Maj.* Douglas.
Radcliffe, *Maj.* S. R., R.A.
Radclyffe, *Maj.* Chas. R.
Raddall, *Lt.-Col.* T. H. (*Can.*).
Radford, *Maj.* Ernest G. (*Aust, M.G.C.*).
Radford, *Capt.* Norman H., M.C.
Radice, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred H.
Rae, *Maj.* J., A.V.C.
Rae, *Lt.-Col.* William (*Can.*).

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Rafferty, *Maj.* Rupert A. (*Aust.*).
Raikes, *Maj.* David T., M.C.
†Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey T.
Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence T., R.A.
*Raikes, *Com.* Robert H. T., R.N.
Railston, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. G. M.
Raimes, *Maj.* Alwyn L.
Raines, *Maj.* R. Groves-.
Ralph, *Lt.-Col.* A. C., I.A.
Ralph, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar M. (*Aust.*).
Ralston, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. (*Can. F.A.*).
Ralston, *Maj.* Jas. L. (*Can.*).
Ralston, *Capt.* William Hy., M.C.
Rambaut, *Capt.* Gerard M., R.A.
Rampling, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* R., R.N.
Ramsay, *Com.* Hon. Alexander R. M., R.N.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Hilton A., R.A.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Gordon.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth A. (*Can.*).
Ramsbotham, *Capt.* J. B. (*Capel.*).
Ramsbottom, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon O.
Ramsden, *Maj.* Arthur G. F., R.F.A.
Ramsden, *Lt.-Col.* Josyln V., R.A.
Ramsden, *Lt.-Col.* R. Elmslie.
Ramsden, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. (*Australia*).
*Ransome, *Br.-Gen.* A. Lee, M.C.
Ranson, *Col.* Wilson, F.R.C.S.
Rapson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. E.
Rasch, *Lt.-Col.* Guy E. C.
Rashleigh, *Maj.* Philip, R.A.
Rashleigh, *Maj.* Regd. N., M.C., R.A.
Rathbone, *Maj.* Harold E. F., R.E.
Ratsey, *Col.* H. E., R.E.
Rattray, *Col.* Malcolm MacG., M.B.
Rattray, *Maj.* P. M.
Rawlence, *Capt.* M., R.E.
Rawson, *Maj.* Cresswell D., I.A.
Ray, *Maj.* John (*Aus. F.A.*).
Ray, *Lt.-Col.* Matthew B., R.A.M.C.
Ray, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A.
Raymer, *Lt.-Col.* R. R.
Raymond, *Maj.* Edwd. H. B.
Rayner, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Rayner, *Maj.* Wm. B. F.
Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
Rea, *Maj.* C. P.
Rea, *Capt.* John G. Grey.
Read, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Arth. (*Aust.*).
Read, *Capt.* Herbert E., M.C.
Read, *Maj.* John Jas., R.F.A.
Read, *Capt.* R. O. Crewe-.
Reade, *Maj.* Arthur, M.C.
Readman, *Maj.* John J.
Ready, *Capt.* J. M., M.C.
Reason, *Lt.-Col.* Clifford H. (*C.A.M.C.*).
Reay, *Maj.* Tom.
Rebsch, *Capt.* Wm. K., I.A.
Reddie, *Br.-Gen.* Anthony J.
Rede, *Com.* R. L'Estrange M., R.N.
Redfern, *Capt.* John G.
Redhead, *Act.-Capt.* Chas. M., R.D., R.N.R.
Redmond, *Capt.* Wm. A., M.P.
Reed, *Maj.* Alfred E. (*Aust.*).
†Reed, *Lt.* Arch. Dayrell, R.N.R.
Reed, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, R.A.
Rees, *Lt.-Col.* Evan T., M.C.
Rees, *Br.-Gen.* H. Conway.
*Reeve, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Gordon.
Reeves, *Maj.* Paget E. Stuart.
Reeves, *Maj.* Robert C., R.A.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Reid, *Maj.* Charles.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. S., R.E.
Reid, *Capt.* Dennis W., M.C.
Reid, *Capt.* D. E. (*Queensland.*).
Reid, *Col.* Francis Maude.
Reid, *Col.* Fredk. J., A.S.C.
Reid, *Maj.* Geo. Eric (*Can.*).
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Hector G., A.S.C.
Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
Reid, *Maj.* Horace A., M.C., R.E.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* J. Garner (*Can.*).
Reid, *Capt.* Noel Spence.
Reid, *Maj.* Walter R., R.A.
Reilly, *Maj.* Hugh L., I.F.C.
Reirdon, *Maj.* Wm. Roy (*Can.*).
Rendell, *Maj.* Hy. Thos.
Rennie, *Maj.* John George.
Rennison, *Maj.* Arthur J.
Retitie, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. J. K., R.A.
°Revell, *Maj.* John W., R.E.
Rewcastle, *Maj.* Geo. L. B., M.C.
Reyne, *Capt.* Gerard van R.
Reynolds, *Capt.* Chas. Edwd.
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Philip, R.A.
°Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis L. C.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Philip Guy.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* W., M.C.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
Rhodes, *Lieut.* Fredk. Wm.
Rhodes, *Col.* Godfrey D., R.E.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* John P., R.E.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen.
Ricardo, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Geo.
Ricardo, *Maj.* Wilfrid F.
Rice, *Lt.-Col.* B. A. McHenry, I.A.
°Rice, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil E.
Rice, *Maj.* G. D., I.A.
Rice, *Lt.-Com.* Wm. Victor, R.N.
Rich, *Maj.* Chas. E. F.
Rich, *Maj.* Ernest E., R.A.
Richards, *Maj.* Bernard O.
Richards, *Maj.* Darcy J. R., M.C., R.A.
Richards, *Maj.* Francis H., R.A.
Richards, *Lt.-Col.* Harold A. D.
Richards, *Capt.* John F. G., M.B.
Richards, *Captain* Sydney.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. W. G.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Archd. R.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Johnstone.
°Richardson, *Maj.* G. Carr, M.C., R.A.
Richardson, *Col.* H., M.D.
Richardson, *Maj.* Harry McK. W., M.C. (*N.Z.*).
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Jardine.
Richardson, *Maj.* John.
Richardson, *Maj.* John D. (*Aust.*).
Richardson, *Lt.* John Jas. (*Can.*).
Richardson, *Br.-Gen.* Morris
Richardson, *Lt.-Com.* Regd. C., R.N.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Neil G. Stewart-.
Richey, *Maj.* G. H. M.
Richmond, *Capt.* Geo. Wm., M.B.
Richmond, *Maj.* John D., M.B.
Rickards, *Maj.* Gerald A., M.C., R.A.
°Rickman, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. W.
Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
Riddel, *Capt.* Donald O., M.B.
Riddell, *Maj.* Archibald.
Riddell, *Maj.* Consett C. (*Aust.*).
†Riddell, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Pius A.
Riddell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward V.
Riddell, *Lt.-Col.* John B., R.A.
Riddell, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B., R.A.
Rideal, *Maj.* John G. E.
Ridings, *Maj.* Cecil.
Ridley, *Maj.* Claude A., M.C.
Ridley, *Maj.* John C. T. E. C. (*Aust.*).
Ridley, *Lt.-Com.* Jno. J. C., R.N.
Ridout, *Lt.-Col.* Julian Y. H., R.A.
Rigby, *Capt.* Walter (*E. Af.*).
°Rigg, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H.
Rigg, *Com.* Walter G., R.N.
Riggall, *Capt.* A. H. (*Trans.*).
Riggall, *Lt.-Col.* Harold W. (*Aust.*).
Riley, *Lt.-Col.* Hamlet L.
Riley, *Lt.-Gen.* Harold Jas. (*Can.*).
Ripley, *Lt.-Col.* Blair (*Can.*).
Risley, *Lt.-Col.* Crescent G.
Rispin, *Maj.* Donald E. A. (*Can.*).
Ritchie, *Maj.* Hon. Harold.
Ritchie, *Maj.* Michael B. H.
Ritchie, *Capt.* Neil M.
Ritchie, *Lt.-Col.* Theodore F., M.B.
Ritchie, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. F.
Ritchie, *Lt.-Col.* William B.
°Ritson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. A. S., A.S.C.
Rivis, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. C. L., A.S.C.
Roache, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph G. (*N.Z.*).
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Hy., A.S.C.
Roberts, *Lt.-Com.* Arthur M., R.N.
Roberts, *Com.* C. A. G., R.D., R.N.R.
Roberts, *Maj.* E. A., I.M.S.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Frank C., M.C.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. E.
Roberts, *Com.* John, R.D., R.N.R.
Roberts, *Maj.* Jno. Price, M.C.
Roberts, *Capt.* Percival T. (*Aust.*).
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen R.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* W. H., M.C., R.E.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Bradley.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton-.
Roberts, *Maj.* M. T. Cramer-.
Robertson, *Maj.* Alex., R.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Cbetwode.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Colin McL., R.A.
Robertson, *Maj.* Frank M. B.
Robertson, *Maj.* Geo. R. G., R.F.A.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon McM.
Robertson, *Capt.* Horace C. H. (*Aust. L.H.*).
Robertson, Rev. James.
Robertson, *Maj.* Josiah Jas.
Robertson, *Maj.* N. Roy (*Can. Eng.*).
Robertson, *Capt.* Albt. C. Hy.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Annesley C.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Beverly B.
Robinson, *Capt.* D. L.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Daniel G., M.B.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Heaton.
Robinson, *Maj.* Ernest H., M.C.
°Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis.
Robinson, *Maj.* Fred. Wilfrid, M.C., M.D.C.
Robinson, *Acting Lt.-Com.* Fredk. W., R.N.R.
Robinson, *Maj.* F. W. T.
Robinson, Rev. G. L.
*Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Abrahall.
Robinson, *Maj.* Jas. Alex. (*Aust.*).
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* J. Poole B.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* John A. P., R.A.
Robinson, *Maj.* Leond. J. W.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Percy G., R.A.
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Stratford W., R.A.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Pasley, A.S.C.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Rowan-, R.A.
Robinson, *Maj.* Lawrence, R.E.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Chambers.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B. Rowan-.
Robson, *Lt.-Com.* Humphrey M., R.N.
Roch, *Col.* Horace S., R.A.M.C.
Roche, *Maj.-Gen* T. H. de M.
Rochfort, *Maj.* Harold Boyd-, M.C.
Rochfort, *Capt.* Richard A., M.C.
Roe, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril E. A. S.
Rodd, *Maj.* W. J. P., I.O.M.
Rodger, *Maj.* T. H. (*S. Afr.*).
Rodgerson, *Capt.* Alan P.
Rodocanachi, *Capt.* Theodore E., M.C.
Roe, *Maj.* Chas. D., I.A.
Roe, *Maj.* Wm. Francis.
Roe, *Capt.* C. G. Henderson-.
Roffey, *Maj.* Myles H.
Rogers, *Maj.* Arthur L., R.F.A.
Rogers, *Maj.* David T. (*Aust. Art.*).
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, M.B.
Rogers, *Maj.* H. Schofield, R.E.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., R.A.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh S.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
°Rogers, *Maj.* Jas. S. Y.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Joe. Bartlett, M.C. (*Can.*).
Rogers, *Maj.* Walter L. Y., R.A.
Rogers, *Maj.* Wilfrid F., R.A.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Rogerts, *Maj.*, Robert P. (*Can.*).
Rolfe, *Lt.-Com.*, Cliveneville-, R.N.
Rolfe, *Capt.* Herbt. Neville-, R.N.
Rolland, *Br.-Gen.* Alex., R.E.
Rolleston, *R.-Adm.* John P.
Rolling, *Maj.* Bernard I.
Rollo, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Rolls, *Lt.-Col.* Norman T.
Rolls, *Maj.* Stanley P. A.
Rome, *Maj.* Charles L.
Rome, *Br.-Gen.* Claude S.
°Romanes, *Maj.* James G. P.
Romilly, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram H. S.
Ronald, *Capt.* Harry (*Aust.*).
Ronald, *Maj.* John J.
Rooke, *Lt.-Col.* Cresswell P.
Rooke, *Lt.-Col.* Everard H., R.E.
Roper, *Maj.* Edward R., M.C., R.A.
Rorie, *Col.* David, M.D.
Rorke, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert V. (*Can.*).
Roscoe, *Maj.* Barry W (*Can.*).
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Macgregor, M.S.
Rose, *Capt.* Frank F., R.N.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Arthur.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* J. M., R.M.A.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Geo. (*N.S.A.*).
°Rose, *Col.* Richard A. De B.
Rosher, *Lt.-Col.* J. B., M.C.
Roskruge, *Eng.-Com.* Francis J., R.N.
Ross, *Maj.* Alan C.
°Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander (*Can.*).
Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
Ross, *Maj.* Geo. Whitehill.
Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
Ross, *Maj.* Hugh C. Edwd.
Ross, *Maj.* James (*Can.*).
Ross, *Maj.* Jno. Alex. (*Can.*).
°Ross, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. Munro (*Can.*).
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Lorne (*Can.*).
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm N. (*Can.*).
Ross, *Capt.* Robt. Knox, M.C.
Ross, *Lt.-Com.* Robt. Peel, R.N.
°Ross, *Maj.* Ronald C., I.A.
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* T. Gordon (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Rothwell, *Maj.* Richd. S., R.A.
Rothwell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Edwd.
Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
Rousseau, *Maj.* P. J. (*S.A.*).
Routh, *Maj.* Guy M., R.E.
Roux, *Lt.-Col.* P. D. A. (*S.A.*).
Row, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A. (*N.Z.*).
Rowan, *Lt.-Col.* Percy S.
Rowand, *Com.* Alex., R.N.
°Rowbotham, *Lt.-Col.* Jas., M.C.
Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
Rowe, *Maj.* Septimus G. (*Aus.*).
Rowe, *Maj.* Wilfred B., R.A.
Rowe, *Ch.-Eng.* William, R.N.R.
Rowlandson, *Lt.-Col.* M. G., D., I.A.
Rowlette, *Capt.* Lionel M., R.A.M.C.
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil A.
Royle, *Maj.* Reginald G.
Rudkin, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald F., R.A.M.C.
Ruel, *Maj.* Wm. George.
Rumbold, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney D., M.C.
Rundall, *Lt.-Col.* C. F., R.E.
Rundle, *Col.* Frank P., R.E.
Rundle, *Eng.-Com.* Mark, R.N.
Runge, *Capt.* Chas. H. S., M.C.
Rush, *Maj.* F. C. (*Can.*).
Rush, *Lt.-Col.* W. W. (*S.A.*).
Rushbrooke, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Philip I.
Rushton, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., R.E.
°Russell, *Maj.* Albert, R.E.
Russell, *Capt.* Bertie A.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Bertrand J. A.
Russell, *Col.* Bruce B
Russell, *Maj.* C. B. (*Can. Eng.*).
Russell, *Lt.* Chas. Regd.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* G. G.
Russell, *Capt.* Gordon Bruce.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Jno., A.S.C.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Horatio D.
Russell, *Maj.* Noel H. C.
Russell, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald E. M., R.E.
Russell, *Lt.* Robt. Tor.
Russell, *Capt.* Valentine C., M.C.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C. Pomeroy.
Russell, *Col.* Wm. Kelson, R.E.
Russell, *Maj.* Wm. Malcolm.
Rust, *Maj.* William T. C., A.S.C.
Rutherford, *Lt.-Col.* N. J. C., M.B.
Rutherford, *Lt.-Col.* Norman C., M.B.
Ryalls, *Capt.* Harry D.
Ryan, *Maj.* Ambrose Wm., R.A.
Ryan, *Maj.* Curteis F. M. N., M.C., R.E.
Ryan, *Capt.* Denis G. J.
Ryan, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh T., A.V.C.
Ryan, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert S., R.A.
Rybot, *Maj.* Norman V. L.
Rycroft, *Lt.-Col.* Julian N., O., M.C.
Rye, *Maj.* H. B. Tonson-
Rynd, *Maj.* Francis F., R.A.
Ryrie, *Maj.* Harold S. (*Aust.*).
Sackville, *Capt.* Lionel C. Stopford.
Sadler, *Maj.* Albert, A.S.C.
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. K., M.C., R.E.
St. Clair, *Maj.* Geo. J. P., R.A.
St. Clair, *Maj.* Wm. H. (*Aust. Art.*).
St. Clair, *Maj.* Wm. L., R.F.A.
°St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund F., R.A.
St. John, *Maj.* Fredk. O., M.C.
St. John, *Br.-Gen.* Richard S.
°St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Eustace.
St. John, *Maj.* E. St. John Harris-.
St. John, *Lt.-Com.* R. J., Harris-, R.N.
St. John, *Maj.* Wilfred Harris-.
St. Leger, *Col.* H. Hungerford.
Sale, *Capt.* John C., M.C., R.A.M.C.
°Salisbury, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. G. (*Aust.*).
Salkeld, *Maj.* Harold Y.
Salmon, *Lt.-Col.* G. Noel.
Salmon, *Capt.* Hugh M. B.
Salmon, *Act.-Com.* Reginald, R.N.R.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. G. H., R.A.F.
Salmonson, *Capt.* A. C. B. Critchley- (*N.Z.*).
Salt, *Br.-Gen.* Harold F., R.A.
Sampson, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. C., R.A.M.C.
Sampson, *Maj.* Geo. Ellis.
Sampson, *Maj.* Pat., R.A.M.C.
°Samson, *Comm.* C. Rumney, R.N. (*Col.* R.A.F.).
Samuel, *Maj.* Fredk. Alfaro.
°Samuel, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Dudley.
Sanday, *Wing-Com.* Wm. D. S., M.C., R.F.C.
Sandeman, *Capt.* Gerald R., R.N.
Sanders, *Eng.-Lt.-Com.* Geo. H. S., R.N.
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald E.
Sanders, *Eng.-Capt.* Wm. Cory, R.N.
Sandilon, *Maj.* Aymor E.
Sandford, *Maj.* A. B. (*Aust.*).
°Sandford, *Maj.* Danl. A., R.A.
Sandford, *Com.* Francis H., R.N.
Sandilands, *Lt.-Col.* Harld. R.
Sandilands, *Lt.-Col.* Vinct. C.
Sands, *Maj.* L. C. (*Aust.*).
Sandys, *Lt.-Col.* Edward S.
Sangmeister, *Lt.-Col.* F. A. W.
Sangster, *Maj.* Patrick E.
Sankey, *Lt.-Col.* Grofton E. P.
Sapte, *Maj.* Francis.
Sargeaunt, *Maj.* Percy R., R.G.A.
Sargent, *Maj.* Arthur E. E., M.C.
Sargent, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Sargent, *Col.* Percy W. G., M.B.
Sarson, *Lt.-Col.* Edward V., R.A.
Sasse, *Capt.* Cecil D. (*N.S.W.*).
Saunders, *Eng.-Com.* A., R.N.
Saunders, *Maj.* C. G. (*Can. A.V.C.*).
Saunders, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril.
Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
Saunders, *Maj.* Ernest H.
Saunders, *Maj.* George F. C.
Saunders, *Maj.* Harold E. R.
Saunders, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C.
Saunders, *Maj.* J. Llewellyn (*N.Z.*).
Saunders, *Maj.* Macan, I.A.
Saunders, *Maj.* R. G. F.
Saunders, *Lt.-Com.* Raphael, R.N.V.R.
Saunders, *Com.* Walter J. T., R.N.
Savage, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur J., R.E.
Savage, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald T., A.S.C.
Savage, *Maj.* Harold M. (*Can. F.A.*).
Savage, *Lt.-Col.* Morris B.
Savage, *Maj.* Percival J. (*Aust.*).
Savile, *Lt.-Col.* Clare R. U.
Savile, *Col.* Geo. W. Wrey.
Savile, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence W., R.E.
Savory, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold K. M. C. W.
°Savory, *Sqdn.-Com.* Kenneth S., R.N.A.S.
°Sawyer, *Lt.-Col.* Guy H.
Sawyer, *Maj.* Leonard.
Sawyer, *Col.* Hy. Thos.
Saye, *Maj.* Kenneth N., R.E.
Sayer, *Maj.* Arthur P., R.E.
Scafe, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Ernest.
Scaife, *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
Scale, *Capt.* Jno. Dymoke.
Scales, *Lt.* Joseph L. (*Aust.*).
Scammell, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred G.
Scanlan, *Lt.-Col.* John J. (*Aust.*).
Scarlett, *Br.-Gen.* Francis R., R.A.
Scarlett, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hugh James Alex.
Scarlett, *Maj.* H. Ashley-.
Sceales, *Lt.-Col.* George A. McL.
Schomberg, *Lt.-Col.* Harold St. G.
Schomberg, *Maj.* Regd. C. F.
Schreiber, *Maj.* E. C. A., R.A.
Schuster, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel R.
Sclater, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. (*Can.*).
Scobell, *Lt.-Col.* Sanford J. P.
Scoones, *Capt.* Geoffry A. P., M.C.
Scothern, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E.
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. F. S., R.A.
Scott, *Lt.* Chas. Arth., R.I.M.
Scott, *Com.* Arthur A., R.N.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. Reid, R.A.
Scott, *Capt.* Chas. Baliol.
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. W., R.A.
Scott, *Maj.* Edward I. C. (*Aus.*).
Scott, *Capt.* Ernest, M.B.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* F. W. A.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
Scott, *Maj.* Gerald B., I.A.
Scott, *Staff Surg.* Gilbert B., R.N.
Scott, *Maj.* H. Lawrence, M.C.
°Scott, *Maj.* Hy. St. George S.
Scott, *Capt.* J., M.B., I.M.S.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* James M.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* John Creagh.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. W. Lennox, R.A.M.C.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Morris A. (*Can.*).
Scott, *Maj.* O. A.
Scott, *Act.-Eng.-Com.* Robt. A., R.D., R.N.R.
Scott, *Maj.* Robt. Hamilton.
Scott, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Scott, *Maj.* Wm. Dishington, M.C.
Scott, *Capt.* Wm. J. Rendall (*Aust.*).
Scott, *Com.* Malcolm R. J. Maxwell-, R.N.
Scott, *Maj.* Robt. C. S. Morrison, R.M.A.
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* W. J. Maxwell-.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Francis G. Montague-Douglas-.
Scratchley, *Lt.-Col.* Victor H. S.
Scrimgeour, *Maj.* G. C., M.C., R.A.
Scully, Rev. Vincent J.
Seagram, *Br.-Gen.* Tom Ogle.
Searight, *Maj.* Hugh F.
Searle, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Seath, *Maj.* Gordon H.
Sebastian, *Capt.* Errol G.
Seckham, *Col.* Bassett T.
Seckham, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas T.
Sedgwick, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. R., R.A.
Seel, *Maj.* E. H. Molyneux-.
Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
†Segrave, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. H. Erik.
Selby, *Maj.* Chas. W., M.C., R.A.
Seligman, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert S., R.A.
Sell, *Capt.* Edgar C.
Selmes, *Maj.* J. Chas. (*Aus. F.A.*).
Semmens, *Maj.* J. N. (*Can.*).
Senior, *Lt.-Col.* H. W. R., I.A.
Sewell, *Com.* Evelyn P., R.A.M.C.
°Sewell, *Br.-Gen.* Horace S.
Seymour, *Br.-Gen.* Archib. G.
Seymour, *Lt.-Com.* Arth. G., R.N.
Seymour, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. N.
Seymour, *Capt.* Claude, R.N.
Seymour, *Br.-Gen.* Lord Hy. C.
Seymour, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn F. E.
Seymour, *Com.* Hugh, R.N.
Seymour, *Com.* Ralph F., R.N.
Seys, *Maj.* Roger C., R.A.
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. T., M.C., R.E.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*contd.*
Shakespear, *Maj.* Geo. F. C., M.C.
Shanahan, *Maj.* Michael (*Aust.*).
Shanly, *Lt.-Col.* C. N. (*Can.*).
Shannon, *Maj.* Herbert J. (*Aust.*).
Shannon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Boyd.
°Shannon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. John.
Sharland, *Lt.-Col.* Alan A.
Sharp, *Maj.* Frank Wm.
Sharp, *Eng. Lt.-Com.* Maurice J. R., R.N.
Sharp, *Capt.* Robert R., M.C., R.A.
Sharpe, *Maj.* Alfred G. M.
Sharpe, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. S.
Sharpe, *Maj.* W. J. (*Can. Cav.*).
Shaw, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Gordon (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Shaw, *Maj.* Gordon D. A.
Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Arthur (*Can.*).
°Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence D., R.A.M.C.
Shaw, *Maj.* Wm., A.S.C.
Shea, *Maj.* Alexander G.
Shea, *Surg.-Maj.* Arthur W.
Shea, *Lt.-Col.* Henry F., R.M.R.
Shearer, *Maj.* G. W. (*Can. F.A.*).
Shearman, *Capt.* Chas. E. G., M.C.
Shebbeare, *Maj.* Robert A.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* M. Archer-, M.P.
Sheehan, *Maj.* Geo. F., R.A.M.C.
Sheepshanks, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C.
Sheepshanks, *Capt.* R. H.
Shekleton, *Lt.-Col.* A., R.F.C.
Sheldon, *Lt.-Col.* Clifford D., R.E.
Shelbear, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. L. (*Aust.*).
Shellard, *Maj.* Edwin.
Shelton, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, A.S.C.
Shelton, *Lt.-Com.* Robt. H., R.N.V.R.
Shephard, *Lt.-Col.* C. Sinclair.
Shepherd, *Col.* A. E. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Shepherd, *and Lt.* Alfred S., M.C., R.F.C.
Shepherd, *Maj.* Claude I.
Shepherd, *Capt.* Gilbert J. V., R.E.
Shepherd, *Col.* C. Herbert.
Shepherd, *Maj.* Wm. Kidd O., R.A.
Sheppard, *Capt.* Edgar, M.C.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Ponsonby.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Robert O.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T.
Sherbrooke, *Com.* H. G., R.N.
Sherbrooke, *Lt.-Col.* Neville H. C., R.A.
Sherbrooke, *Lt.-Col.* R. Lowe.
Sherer, *Lt.-Col.* James D.
Sheringham, *Maj.* A. T., I.A.
Sherlock, *Maj.* David J. C.E., R.A.
Sherman, *Maj.* Edwin C.
Sherston, *Capt.* John R. V., M.C.
Sherston, *Col.* W. Maxwell.
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver C.
Shewan, *Maj.* Hugh M.
Shiel, *Maj.* Francis R. A., R.A.
Shiner, *Maj.* Herbert, M.C.
Shinkwin, *Col.*, Ion R. S.
Shook, *Flight-Com.* Alex. M., R.N.A.S.
Short, *Maj.* Percy H.
Short, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert G. R., Burgess-.
Shorthose, *Maj.* John T.
Shove, *Lt.-Com.* Herbert W., R.N.
Shuter, *Br.-Gen.* Regld. G.
Sidgwick, *Maj.* Charles C. D.
Sidney, *Lt.-Col.* Henry.
Sills, *Maj.* John H. (*Can.*).
Silver, *Col.* John P., M.B.
Sim, *Maj.* George E. H., R.E.
Simcox, *Maj.* Chas. Thos.
Sime, *Maj.* Archib. W. H., M.C.
Simmons, *Maj.* J. Aynscough, M.C.
Sinner, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R. O. A.
Simonds, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil B., R.A.
Simpson, *Col.* Chas. Napier, R.A.
Simpson, *Lieut.-Col.* George Seldon.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., R.A.
Simpson, *Col.* Lightly S., R.E.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* P. J., A.V.C.
°Simpson, *Lt.-Com.* Salisbury H., R.N.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. J., M.C., R.A.
Simson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Robt.
Simson, *Col.* Wm. A. (*Can.*).
Simson, *Com.* Geoffrey B. Spicer-, R.N.
Sinclair, *Lt.* Jno. Lewis, R.N.R.
Sinclair, Rev. Patrick, M.A.
Singleton, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. T. C.
Singleton, *Lt.-Com.* Mark, I.A.
Sinnatt, *Squn.-Com.* Sidney V.
Skelton, *Maj.* Dudley S., R.A.M.C.
Skelton, *Eng.-Com.* Reginald W., R.N.
Skey, *Capt.* Cyril O., M.C.
Skinner, *Maj.* Alex., I.A.
Skinner, *Maj.* Edmund Wm.
Skinner, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. J., R.A.
Skinner, *Col.* Geo. J., I.A.
Skinner, *Maj.* Hy. Terence.
Skinner, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., R.A.
Skinner, *Maj.* H. Ross-, M.C.
Skirrow, *Maj.* Arthur G. W.
Slade, *Capt.* Harold A., M.C.
°Sladen, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald C., M.C.
Slane, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. C. F. (*Aust.*).
Slater, *Lt.* Harry A.
Slater, *Lt.* Hy. Ernest (*Aust.*).
Slaughter, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. J., A.S.C.
Sloan, *Maj.* Allen T., R.A.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. J. Hy.
Smeaton, *Maj.* Wm. C., R.A.M.C.
Smalley, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar.
Smallman, *Maj.* Arth. B., R.A.M.C.
Smart, *Capt.* Bernard A., R.A.F.
Smart, *Com.* Morton, R.N.V.R.
Smeathman, *Lt.-Col.* Lovell F., M.C.
Smellie, *Lt.-Col.* John Hugh.
Smeltzer, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur S., M.C.
°Smiles, *Capt.* Walt. D., R.A.F.
Smit, *Lt.-Col.* Barend J. J., (S.A.).
Smith, *Maj.* A. E., M.C., R.F.A.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. F., M.C.
Smith, *Capt.* C. F. (*Cape*).
Smith, Rev. Chas. Wm.
Smith, *Capt.* Colin W. J., I.A.
Smith, *Maj.* Douglas K., R.A.
Smith, *Maj.* Dudley W. A. (*Aust.*).
Smith, *Eng.-Com.* Frank Hy., R.N.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Smith, *Lt.* H.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* H. Clementi
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R. W. Marriott, R.A.
Smith, *Com.* Hy., R.D., R.N.R.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Broke, R.A.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Lockhart.
Smith, *Com.* Hy. P. B., R.N.R.
°Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. C. Hyde.
Smith, *Maj.* Hrbt. F. Edgar.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Horace M.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hubt. Hamilton.
Smith, *Maj.* Hugh W. T., R.A.
Smith, *Maj.* Hy. D. St. Alban (*Can.*).
Smith, *Maj.* Hugh William.
Smith, *Capt.* Humphrey H., R.E.
Smith, *Maj.* Isham P., R.G.A.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* John Grant.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* L. A., R.A.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard K.
Smith, *Maj.* M. Beckwith, M.C.
Smith, Rev. Canon Martin L., D.D.
Smith, *and Lt.* Phillip Jas. (*Aust.*).
Smith, *Capt.* R. K., M.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Arth., M.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. Boylan, M.D.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney, R.A.F.
Smith, *Capt.* Stanley A. (*Can.*).
Smith, *Com.* Sutton, R.N.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Tristram O. (*Can.*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. (*Aust.*).
Smith, *Act.-Capt.* Wm. Erasmus, R.D., R.N.R.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Mac-Kenzie.
Smith, *Capt.* Wm. Selwyn, R.A.
Smith, *Maj.* Philip W. L. Broke-, R.E., R.F.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* G. L. Compton-.
Smith, *Maj.* Alfred Digby (*N.Z.*).
Smith, *Maj.* A. A. Dorrien-.
Smith, *Maj.* E. P. Dorrien-.
Smith, *Maj.* Thos. G. L Lumley-.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin C. Montgomery-, R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Murray (*S.A.*).
Smith, *Maj.* Alex. G. Nicol-.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas C. Percy-.
°Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Charles D. Pye-, M.C.
Smith, *Maj.* Hugh G. Seth-.
Smith, *Maj.* Gerald M. Sinker-, R.A.
Smith, *Lt.-Com.* Andrew Wilmot-, R.N.
Smitheman, *Capt.* Fras. J.
Smithson, *Br.-Gen.* Walter C.
Smithwick, *Lt.-Com.* Algn., R.N.R.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.*, A. D. D., R.N.
Smyth, *Maj.* Geoffrey H. J. S.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A., R.F.A.
Smyth, *Maj.* George O. S., M.C., R.A.
°Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald B. F.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J. W., R.E.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Henry.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Humphrey E., R.A.
°Smyth, *Col.* Owen S., R.A.
Smyth, *Br.-Gn.* Robt. Napier.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Robert R.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* T. (*S.A.M.C.*).
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Randal C. E. Skeffington-.
Smythe, *Maj.* Robt. B. (*N.Z.*).
Smythe, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert C.
Snape, *Maj.* Joseph, M.C.
Snepp, *Lt.-Col.* E., A.S.C.
Sneyd, *Capt.* Ralph S., R.N.
Snow, *Lt.-Col.* Humphry W.
Snow, *Maj.* Wilfrid R., M.C., R.A.F.
Snowdon, *Maj.* Harold S. K., R.A.
Soames, *Lt.-Col.* A. A.
Sole, *Maj.* Denis M. A.
Somerset, *Lt.* Hy. R. S. F. de V.
Somerville, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Fownes.
Somerville, *Com.* Jas. F., R.N.
Somerville, *Capt.* Robert S., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Somerville, *Col.* W. A. T. B.
Somerset, *Maj.* Wm. J., R.E.
Sommerville, *Com.* F. A., R.N.
Sommerville, *Maj.* Jno. A. (*N.Z.*).
Sorel, *Lt.-Col.* Wyndham L.
Sotheby, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G., M.V.O. (5th).
Southam, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel A. C., R.A.
Soutry, *Lt.-Col.* Trevor Ll. B.
Sowerby, *Col.* Harry J.
Sowrey, *Maj.* Fredk., M.C., R.A.F.
Speight, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H. E., R.E.
°Sparkes, *Maj.* Wm. M. B.
Sparks, *Col.* Hubert C., M.C.
Sparling, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. W. (*Can.*).
Sparling, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. C.
°Sparrow, *Lt.-Col.* A. A. Hanbury-, M.C.
Speir, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth R. N., R.E.
Spence, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert O.
°Spence, *Eng.-Com.* Robt., R.N.
Spencer, *Maj.* Aubrey V.
Spencer, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. L., R.E.
Spencer, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E., M.C., R.A.
Spencer, *Lt.-Col.* J. A. W.
Spencer, *Maj.* Richd. A., R.A.
°Spens, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh B.
Sprague, *Capt.* Alfred Wm.
Spickernell, *Act.-Paymr.* Frank, R.N.
°Spiller, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan W. L., R.A.
Spinks, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Watson, R.
Spittle, *Maj.* Geo. H., R.E.
Spong, *Maj.* Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
Spooner, *Maj.* Cecil C.
Spowers, *and Lt.* Allan, M.C.
Spragge, *Lt.-Col.* Basil Edw.
Sprenger, *Capt.* Leslie F., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Spreull, *Maj.* Andrew, A.V.C.
Spring, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. G.
Spring, *Lt.-Col.* Trevor C.
Sprot, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Wm. R.
Spry, *Maj.* Chas. A. N. Hume-.
Spry, *Maj.* Leighton Hume-.
Spry, *Maj.* Wm. E. Hume-.
Spurrell, *Maj.* Wm. J., M.C.
Spurrier, *Maj.* Geo. S., A.S.C.
Squibb, *Lt.-Col.* J. Dawson-(*S.A.*).
Squires, *Maj.* Ernest K., M.C., R.E.
Stable, *Lt.* Robert Hy.
Stack, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., R.E.
Stack, *Maj.* W. J. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Stacpoole, *Maj.* George W. R.
Stacy, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie V. (*Aust.*).
Staff, *Maj.* J ames (*N.Z.*).
°Stafford, *Lt.-Col.* R.S.H., M.C.
Stairs, *Maj.* Hy. Bertram.
Stallard, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney.
Stamford, *Maj.* Alfred R., A.O.D.
Stanbrough, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard K., R.A.
Standing, Rev. Geo., M.C.
Stanford, *Fleet Surg.* Chas. E. C., M.B.
Stanistreet, *Lt.-Com.* Hy. D. C., R.N.
Stanley, *Col.* Hon. Algn. F.
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk., R.A.
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Fredk. Wm.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Stanley, *Maj.* Harold P. (*Can.*).
Stanley, *Capt.* J. Lofthouse.
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Oliver H., R.A.
Stanley, *Maj.* R. A. (*Aust. Exp.*).
Stanley, *Maj.* Wm. Alan.
Stannus, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. R. A.
Stansfeld, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. (*Aust.*).
Stanton, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. W. S., N.A.
Stanton, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh A. S.
°Stanway, *Lt.-Col.* William Hy.
Stapleton, *Capt.* Jno. Hy.
Starnes, *Capt.* Fred. (*N.Z.*).
Staveley, *Maj.* Robert, R.A.
Stayner, *Maj.* Biehd. W., M.C. (*Can.*).
Stebbing, *Lt.-Col.* Nigel A.
Stedall, *Maj.* Leigh P.
Steel, *Maj.* Edward A., R.A.
Steel, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Macd. (*Can.*).
Steel, *Capt.* Matthew R., M.C.
Steele, *Capt.* Robt. C., R.A.F.
Steele, *Maj.* Wm. J., R.E.
Steenkamp, *Maj.* W. (*S.A.*).
Steevenson, *Maj.* John R., A.V.C.
Stein, *Capt.* O. F.
Steinaecker, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. V.
Stennett, *Lt.-Col.* Harry M. (*N. Rhodesia*).
Stephens, *Maj.* Fredk. A.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Arth., M.C.
Stephenson, *Capt.* Basil.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. K., R.A.
Stephenson, *Capt.* Marmaduke B., M.C.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
°Stepney, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C. Herbert.
Stericker, *Maj.* Arthur Wm.
Sterling, *Capt.* G. P., M.C.
Steven, *Capt.* J. Fraser.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. C. J., M.E.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil M. H., R.A.
Stevens, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Arch.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Harold R. G.
Stevens, *Maj.* Herbert L.
Stevens, *Br.-Gen.* Leighton M.
Stevenson, *Maj.* Donald F., M.C., R.A.F.
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald H., M.B.
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Perci. H. (*Can.*).
Stevenson, *Capt.* Robt. (*N.Z.*).
Steward, *Capt.* Charles K., M.C.
Steward, *Col.* Godfrey R. V.
Steward, *Maj.* Sidney J.
Stewart, *Maj.* Albert Lewis.
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Edwd. (*N.Z.*).
Stewart, *Maj.* Alex. John.
Stewart, *Col.* Bryce.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. T. (*Can.*).
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Davison B., R.A.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas, R.F.A.
Stewart, *Capt.* Fredk. N., M.C., M.D.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert A.
Stewart, *Capt.* Herbert W. W.
Stewart, *Maj.* Hy. Arthur (*Can.*).
°Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, M.C. (*N.Z.*).
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Ian.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* J. C. (*Can. F.A.*).
°Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Campbell (*Aust.*).
Stewart, *Capt.* Jas. Lennox, M.C., M.B.
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* John H. K.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. M. Young (*A.A.M.C.*).
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Smith (*Can. A.*).
Stewart, *Maj.* Noel.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick A. V.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick D.
Stewart, *Capt.* Walter P.
Stewart, *Maj.* Wm. E. Logan.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Murray.
Steyn, *Capt.* Pierre.
Steyn, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. (*S.A.*).
Stidston, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A., M.D.
°Stillwell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. D., R.A.
Stilwell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B.
Stirke, *Maj.* Henry R.
Stirling, *Maj.* Alex. D., M.B.
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* J. A., M.C.
Stirling, *Maj.* Walter A., M.C., R.A.
Stirling, *Maj.* Walter Fras.
Stirling, *Br.-Gen.* Wm., R.F.A.
Stirling, *Maj.* Alan D., M.C. (*N.Z.*).
Stitt, *Capt.* Wm. H., M.C.
Stobart, *Lt.-Col.* G. H., R.A.
Stobart, *Lt.-Col* Hugh M.
Stockdale, *Maj.* Geo. V., M.B.
°Stockley, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest N., R.E.
Stocks, *Capt.* Jno. Leofric.
Stockwell, *Maj.* Cecil V. (*Can. F.A.*).
Stockwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C. I.
Stockwell, *Com.* Hy., R.D., R.N.R.
Stodart, *Maj.* David E., D.F.C.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* A. W., M.C., R.E.
Stokes, *Capt.* Adrian, M.D.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Harold W. P.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G., M.C.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph S. G., M.C., R.E.
Stokoe, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas Rd.
Stone, *Maj.* Christopher R., M.C.
Stone, *Lt.-Col* Jno. Hartrick.
Stone, *Lt.-Com.* R. G., R.N.
Stone, *Maj.* Wm. A. C., M.C., R.F.A.
Stoney, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J. L., M.C.
Stoney, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Howard.
Stooks, *Maj.* Chas. Sumner.
Stordy, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. J., R.A.
Storey, *Maj.* Chas. E., M.C.G.
Storey, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Innes.
Stork, *Capt.* Ernest S., M.B.
Storr, *Maj.* L. P.
Storrie, *Lt.* Wiliam.
Stourton, *Maj.* Philip F., R.E.
Stourton, *Maj.* Hon. Edward P. J.
Stout, *Capt.* Percy W.
Stout, *Maj.* Thos. D. M. (*N.Z. Med. C.*).
Strack, *Maj.* Cyril E., R.A.
Strange, *Capt.* John S., M.C.
Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. J. M., R.E.
Streatfeild, *Maj.* Granville E. S.
Streatfeild, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. S. J.
Street, *Maj.* Arthur H., R.A.
Street, *Lt.-Col.* Harold.
Stretch, *Maj.* Edward A.
Strevens, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, M.C.
Strick, *Maj.-Gen.* John A.
Strieidinger, *Col.* Oscar.
Stringer, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
Strong, *Lt.-Col.* Addington D.
°Strong, *Com.* Fredk. E. K., R.N.
Strong, *Lt.-Col.* G. M. (*Can.*).
Strover, *Maj.* Martyn R., R.A.
Strutt, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Lisle.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* C. Kennedy-Craufurd.
Stuart, *Capt.* Gerald F.
Stuart, *Col.* Herbert C.
Stuart, *Lt.* Ronald N., V.C., R.N.R.
Stuart, *Lt.* W.
Stuart, *Maj.* Gilbert R. Burnett, R.F.A.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* J. P. Villiers.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick Villiers.
Stubber, *Maj.* R. Hamilton.
°Stubbs, *Br.-Gen.* Guy C.
Studdert, *Maj.* Robert H., M.C., R.F.A.
°Studholme, *Maj.* Jno. (*N.Z.*).
Sturdee, *Maj.* Vernon A. H. (*Aust.*).
Sturges, *Maj.* Chas. H. M.
Sturt, *Maj.* Montague A. S.
Styles, *Maj.* Alfred G. (*Can.*).
Sugars, *Capt.* Harold S., M.C., R.A.M.C.
°Sugden, *Br.-Gen.* Richd. E.
Sullivan, *Capt.* Harold E., R.N.
Sullivan, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey A.
Summerhayes, *Maj.* Jno. O., R.A.M.C.
Summers, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Sumpter, *Maj.* Geo., M.C., R.A.
Sunderland, *Col.* M. S. J.
Sutcliffe, *Maj.* Richd. D.
Suter, *Act.-Com.* Roy N., R.N.
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* H. H.
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* James, M.E.
Sutherland, *Maj.* Robt. Orr.
Sutherland, *Maj.* Thos. D., M.C.
Suttie, *Maj.* Hubert F. Grant., M.C., R.A.
Sutton, *Maj.* Arth. C. (*Can.*).
Sutton, *Maj.* Bertine E., M.C., R.F.C.
Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk., R.A.
Sutton, *Capt.* Geo. Wm.
Swabey, *Capt.* George T. C., M.E.
Swann, *Maj.* Hy. Leslie A.
Swayne, Col. C. H., R.A.M.C.
Swayne, *Maj.* Oswald R.
Sweeny, *Maj.* Roger L. C., M.C.
Sweet, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H.
Sweet, *Capt.* Robert, I.M.S.
Sweny, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Fredk., N.Z.
Swettenham, *Maj.* G. K.
Swift, *Br.-Gn.* Albt. E. (*Can.*).
Swift, *Maj.* Neville C., M.C.
Swinburne, *Lt.-Col.* I. V. (*S.A.*).
Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., R.A.
Swithinbank, *Lt.-Com.* C. W., R.N.R.
Sword, *Lt.-Col.* Donald C.
Sworder, *Lt.-Com.* Kenneth F., R.N.R.
Sydenham, *Maj.* Edwd. V.
Syer, *Maj.* Joseph M. (*Can.*).
Sykes, *Maj.* A. C., R.E.
Sykes, *Capt.* Charles H.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* Francis B.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* W. Ainley, I.M.S.
Syme, *Maj.* Gilbert A., M.C., R.E.
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Stewart.
Symon, *Capt.* James Alex.
Symonds, *Lt.-Col.* Guy, R.A.
Symons, *Lt.-Col.* C. B. O., R.E.
Symons, *Maj.* L. C. Soltan.
Synge, *Lt.-Col.* Mark.
°Synnot, *Br.-Gen.* A. H. S. Hart.
Synnot, *Maj.* Wilfrid T., R.A.
Taberer, *Capt.* Travers C. M.
Tagg, *Maj.* Ernest J. B., R.M.L.I.
Tailyour, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. W. Renny.
Tait, *Maj.* James.
°Talbot, *Com.* Cecil P., R.N.
Talbot, *Maj.* Douglas H., M.C.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick G.
Talbot, *Col.* Gen. J. F., R.A.
Talbot, *Capt.* Hy. FitzR. G., R.N.
Tallents, *Maj.* Godfrey E.
Tallents, *Maj.* Hugh.
Tambiyn, *Lt.-Col.* David S. (*Can.*).
Tamplin, *Maj.* Robert J. A.
Tandy, *Lt.-Com.* H. G. H., R.N.
Tandy, *Maj.* M. O'C., R.E.
Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C.
Tanner, *Maj.* R. M. (*S.A.*).
Tapley, *Lt.-Col.* James J. B.
Tarleton, *Lt.-Col.* F. R.
Tarver, *Lt.-Col.* A. Leigh.
Tassie, *Maj.* Leslie G. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Tatchell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward.
Tatham, *Maj.* Fredk. S. (*S.A.*).
Tattersall, *Lt.* E. H.
Tattersall, *Capt.* Philip C. P.
Tattersall, Rev. Thos. N.
Taunton, *Maj.* Arth. J. S.
Taylor, *Maj.* Hy. P. Blair.
Tayleur, *Maj.* Chas. L. O., R.A.
Taylor, *Maj.* A. E. (*Can.*).
Taylor, *Br.-G.* A. H. Mendle.
Taylor, *Lt.* Arthur Chas.
Taylor, *Capt.* Bruce M., M.C.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Lanc.
Taylor, *Maj.* Fawcett G. (*Can.*).
Taylor, *Lt.* - Col. George Prichard, M.B.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Glenleigh J. S.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* H. Neufville.
Taylor, *Maj.* Harold B. (*Aust.*).
Taylor, *Col.* Harry (*Aust.*).
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* J. Jeffreys.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. J. C. (*Aust.*).
Taylor, *Capt.* J. A. Chisholm.
Taylor, *Capt.* John, I.M.S.
Taylor, *Maj.* Lyster R. E. W., R.A.
Taylor, *Br.-Gen.* Maurice G., R.E.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Murray R., M.D.
Taylor, *Capt.* Norman C., I.A.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Stopford, M.B.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Geo.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* St. John L. H. Du Pont, R.E.
Teale, *Maj.* Jos. Wm., R.E.
Teall, *Maj.* George H.
Tebbutt, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. H. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Teichmann, *Capt.* O., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Temperley, *Maj.* Alfred.
Temperley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C.
Tempest, *Maj.* Wulstan J., R.F.C.
Temperley, *Lt.-Col.* Eric.
Tennant, *Col.* Chas. Pilcher.
Tempie, *Col.* Richd. D.
Templeton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Tenison, *Maj.* Wm. P. C., R.A.
Tennant, *Maj.* James.
Tennant, *Lt.-Col.* John E., M.C., R.A.F.
°Terrot, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R.
Terry, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. M. Imbert.
Tetley, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., T.D.
Tetley, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Eric.
Teversham, *Col.* Richard K.
Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. B., R.A.
Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Frank S.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Thackwell, *Maj.* Charles J.
Thatcher, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald G., R.A.
Theilusson, *L.-Col.* Hon. H. E.
Theobald, *Maj.* Alfred C. L.
Theobald, *Lt.-Col.* H. C. Webb.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Hon. W. G.
Thewles, *Lt.-Col.* Horace A.
Thom, *Lt.-Col.* John G., M.C.
Thom, *Maj.* John H., R.A.
Thomas, *Maj.* A. F.
Thomas, *Capt.* Alan E. W.
Thomas, *Capt.* Arnold N., L.M.S.
Thomas, *Maj.* Basil.
Thomas, *Maj.* Gwilym I. T., *M.C., R.F.A.
Thomas, *Maj.* Gwynne C.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert St. George.
Thomas, *Maj.* Jas. Hugh, M.B.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Leo. Rhys.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Alb. Chs.
Thompson, *Capt.* Arnold J., M.C.
Thompson, *Maj.* Aubrey J., R.A.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Claude E., M.C.
Thompson, *Maj.* Cyril Hy. F.
Thompson, *Lt.* Geo. Ernest.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* J. T. C. (*Can.*).
Thompson, *Maj.* Jas. Geo. C., R.F.A.
Thompson, *Capt.* Jas. Gilbert, M.C.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Roland.
Thompson, *Maj.* Roy M., M.C. (*Aus.F.A.*).
Thompson, *Maj.* Stephen J.
Thompson, *Lieut.* Thomas.
Thompson, *Capt.* Thos. A. Lacy, M.C.
Thompson, *Lt.* Wm. D. Baird, M.C.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Geo., R.A.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Irwin, M.B.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Jas. (*S. Africa*).
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Maxwell, R.E.
Thompson, *Capt.* Wm. Winfred (*Can.*).
Thompson, *Maj.* A. H. Synee-, R.A.
Thoms, *Maj.* N. W. B. B., M.C. (*N.Z.*).
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander G., I.A.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alan F., R.A.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Angus E. M. S.
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* C.B., R.E.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G., R.A.M.C.
Thomson, *Maj.* Charles P., M.D.
Thomson, *Lt.-Com.* Evelyn C. O., R.N.
Thomson, *Capt.* G. E., M.C., R.F.C.
°Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo., M.C.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* H. W., M.D.
Thomson, *Maj.* Herbert Guy.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A. R.
Thomson, *Maj.* Roger G., R.A.
Thomson, *Maj.* Vivian H., M.C., R.A.
†Thorne, *Lt.-Col.* A. F. Andrew N.
Thorneycroft, *Maj.* Geo. E. M., R.A.
Thornhill, *Capt.* Chas. M., M.C.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert J. M.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Badham-, R.A.
Thornley, *Com.* George S., R.N.
Thornley, *Maj.* Jos. H. (*Can.*).
Thornton, *Maj.* Noel S.
Thornton, Rev. Stephen A. P. (*Nav. Chapl.*).
Thornton, *Col.* Wm. Brooke.
Thornycroft, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M.
Thoroid, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. S. Grant-.
Thorowgood, *Com.* Arthur P., R.N.
Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Hugh, R.A.
Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. W. B.
Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Claude.
Thorpe, *Br.-Gen.* Edward I. de S.
Thorpe, *Lt.-Col.* Harold.
Threipland, *Col.* William Murray-.
Thring, *Lt.-Col.* A. L. (*S.A.*).
Thunder, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart H. J., M.C.
Thurlow, *Lt.-Col.* E. G. L.
Thurstan, *Com.* N. M. C., R.N.
Thurston, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel V., R.A.M.C.
Thwaites, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. H. (*Aus.A.M.S.*).
Tidswell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Jas.
Tidswell, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund S. W.
Tighe, *Maj.* Vincent John.
Tillard, *Maj.* Arthur B., I.A.
Tillard, *Maj.* Elliot D., R.E.
Tillett, *Lt.-Col.* Alex., M.C.
Tillie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. K., M.C.
Tillotson, and *Lt.* John E., M.C.
Tilney, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie E. (*Austrl.*).
Tilney, *Lt.-Col.* Norman E., R.A.
Tilney, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Hy.
Timins, Rev. Francis Chas.
Timmis, *Maj.* Regd. S. (*Can.*).
Tippet, *Lt.-Com.* Arthur G., R.N.
Tobin, *Col.* Frederick J.
Tobin, *Maj.* Harry W.
Todd, *Capt.* David.
Todd, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G., A.V.C.
Todd, *Capt.* Geo. Jas., R.N.
°Todd, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J. M.
°Toll, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm. (*Aust.*).
Toller, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. S. N.
Tolley, *Maj.* Howard G. (*Aus.Eng.*).
Tomes, *Maj.* Clement T., M.C.
°Tomkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis M.
°Tomkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Archdale.
Tomlin, *Maj.* Julian L., R.E.
Tomlinson, *Capt.* Leonard W. (*S.A.*).
Tomory, *Maj.* David M. (*S.A.M.C.*).
Tompson, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. H. D.
Tong, *Capt.* Thos. B.
Tonge, *Col.* Wm. Corrie.
Toogood, *Capt.* Cyril G.
Toop, *Capt.* Francis H.
Topham, *Maj.* T. Harrison-.
Torkington, *Lt.-Col.* O. M.
Torr, *Maj.* Wm. W. T., M.C.
Torrance, *Maj.* P. V. (*Can.*).
Torrance, *Brig.-Com.* Wm. J., R.N.
°Torrens, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L.
Torrie, *Maj.* Claude J.
°Tortise, *Maj.* Herbert J.
Tostevin, *Brig.-Lt.-Com.* Harold B., R.N.
Tower, *Rear-Adm.* Cyril E.
Townley, *Lt.* Norman V.
Townsend, *Maj.* Jas. Newman.
Townsend, *Maj.* Meredith D., R.A.
Tozer, *Maj.* Claude J. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Tracy, *Lt.-Col.* George C.
Traill, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund F. T.
Traill, *Maj.* Hy. E. O'Brien, R.A.
Traill, *Capt.* John C. M., M.C. (*Aus.*).
Traill, *Maj.* Robert F.
Traill, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas B.
Traill, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Henry.
Traill, *Lt.-Col.* William S., R.E.
Travers, *Col.* Hy. Cecil.
°Travers, *Lt.-Col.* R. J. A. (*Aust.*).
Trease, *2nd Lt.* Reginald E., M.C.
Tredennick, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. P.
Treehy, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E.
Treloar, *Capt.* George D.
Tremeer, *Lt.-Col.* C. A. C. (*S.A.*).
Tremlett, *Lt.* Elias, M.G.C.
Trench, *Capt.* Chas. Fredk.
Trench, *Maj.* Julius F. Chevenix-, R.E.
Trench, *Maj.* Lawrence Chevenix-, R.E.
Treuenfels, *Maj.* Carl O. von, R.F.A.
Trevor, *Lt.-Col.* William H.
Trew, *Maj.* Wm. M. (*Austr.*).
Trewby, *Capt.* George, R.N.
Trimble, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B. O., M.C.
Trimmer, *Com.* Philip H., R.N.
Tringham, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. M.
Tripp, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. L., M.C., R.M.A.
Trobridge, *Maj.* Fredk. G.
Tron, Rev. Mazzini, M.C.
Trotter, *Maj.* Clifford T. (*Can. Eng.*).
Trotter, *Maj.* Harold L. (*Can.*).
Troup, *Lt.-Col.* Alan G., A.S.C.
Troutdale, *Maj.* Robt. Cecil.
Trower, *Maj.* Reginald G., M.C., R.E.
Truman, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M.
°Tuck, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald L. J.
Tuckey, *2nd Lt.* F. C., R.F.A.
Tufton, *Lt.-Col.* Lorn P. O. (*Can.*).
Tufton, *Maj.* Hon. John S. R.
Tuke, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. S., R.A.
Tulloch, *Lt.-Col.* Donald F., R.A.
Tulloch, *Maj.* Ewan, M.C., R.E.
Tulloch, *Maj.* Richd. M. G.
Turnbull, *Maj.* David O., A.V.C.
Turnbull, **Lt.-Col.* G. Oliver, I.A.
Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. A., R.A.M.C.
Turnbull, *Lt.* Richd. J., D.S.C., R.N.R.
Turnbull, *Capt.* Wm. McGregor (*N.Z.*).
Turner, *Maj.* Alan C., R.A.M.C.
Turner, *Maj.* Alfred C. F., M.B.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. G. B.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold G., R.E.
Turner, *Maj.* Arth. Montagu.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Canning.
Turner, *Maj.* Charles Edwd.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H.
Turner, *2nd Lt.* Ernest Gilb.
Turner, *Col.* Ernest V., R.E.
Turner, *Maj.* Frank Cecil.
Turner, *Capt.* Harry G.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* J. F., R.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Eamer.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph B. (*S.A.*).
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald.
Turner, *Maj.* Regd. A., M.C., R.E.
Turner, *Com.* Robt. R., R.N.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* C. G. R. Sydney-.
Turton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., R.E.
Tuson, *Col.* George E.
Tweedie, *Maj.* D. K., R.A.
Tweedie, *Maj.* Hy. Carmichael.
°Tweedie, *Lt.-Col.* John L. F.
Tweedie, *Col.* John Lannoy.
Twemlow, *Col.* F. R.
Twiss, *Maj.* Clifford C. H.
Twiss, *Maj.* Edward K.
Twiss, *Maj.* H. W. P., I.A.
Tyler, *Col.* Arthur M., R.A.
Tyler, *Maj.* Robt. Maxwell.
Tynan, *Maj.* John.
Tyndall, *Maj.* Hy. Stuart.
°Tyrrell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., M.C., M.B.
Tyrrell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G., R.E.
Tyrrwhitt, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick St. J.
Tysoe, *2nd Lt.* William.
Tytler, *Col.* H. C., I.A.
Tytler, *Maj.* Jas. F. Fraser-.
°Tytler, *Maj.* Neil Fraser-.
Udsell, *Maj.* Thurlo R., R.A.
Ulrich, *Maj.* Theodore F. (*Aust.*).
Umfreville, *Lt.-Col.* Harry K.
Underwood, *Lt.-Col.* J. P. D.
Unett, *Capt.* John A.
Uniacke, *Capt.* Andrew Gore.
Uniacke, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn W. P.
Uniacke, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald L.
Unthank, *Lt.-Col.* John S.
Unwin, *Col.* Gaston B., I.A.
Upton, *Capt.* Edward J. Gott.
Upton, *2nd Lt.* W. A.
Urmston, *Lt.-Col.* Archib. G. B.
Urquhart, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M., M.C. (*Can.*).
Urquhart, *Capt.* Jas. A. B., R.A.
Urwick, *Maj.* F. D.
Utterson, *Lt.-Col.* Archib. T. M.
Uzielli, *Lt.-Col.* T. J., M.C.
Vacher, *Lt.-Com.* Cecil C. B., R.N.
Vallentin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E., R.A.
Vallings, Rev. Geo. Ross.
Vandeleur, *Maj.* Thos. B.
Van Lier, *Maj.* Jno. W. H. G. H. (*Can.*).
Vander Byl, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Van der Kiste, *Lt.-Col.* Freegift W.
Vandersluys, *Maj.* Chas. H. (*Can.*).
Vanderwater, *Lt.-Col.* Roscoe (*Can.*).
Van DerWesthuizen, *Lt.-Col.* P. B. (*S.A.*).
Van De Venter, *Col.* D. J. C. B. (*S.A.*).
Vanner, *Capt.* Jas. C., M.C.
Van Niekerk, *Lt.-Col.* L. (*S.A.*).
Van Rensburg, *Lt.-Col.* M. J. J. (*S.A.*).
van Someren, *Maj.* W. Y. Logan, M.C.
Van Someren, *Maj.* William Seymour, I.A.
°VanStraubenzee, *Maj.* Alex. Wm., R.A.
Van Tonder, *Col.-Comdt.* R. J. P. (*S.A.*).
Van Tyl, *Maj.* C. J. (*S.A.*).
Van Tyl, *Col.-Comdt.* J. A. (*S.A.*).
Van Tyl, *Lt.-Col.* J. S. (*S.A.*).
Van Velden, *Lt.-Col.* D. C. (*S.A.*).
Varwell, *Maj.* E. H., R.E.
Vasey, *Maj.* G. A. (*Aust.*).
Vaughan, *Br.-Gen.* Edward.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. G.
Vaughan, *Maj.* Eugène N. E. M.
Vellacott, *Maj.* Paul C.
Venables, *Maj.* James D.
Venn, *Com.* Geo. W. C., R.N.R.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Venning, *Capt.* Francis E. W.
Venning, *Maj.* J. A. (*S.A.*).
Vercoe, *Capt.* Hy. Ray (*N.Z.*).
Verey, *Maj.* Hy. Edward.
Verman, *Maj.* P. A. (*S.A.*).
Verney, *Maj.* Leonard M.
Vernon *Lt.-Col.* Hugh V. (*Aust.*).
Vernon, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Albemarle.
Vernon, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel D.
Vernon, *Lt.* Rupert Robt.
Vernon, *Maj.* Granville C. F. Harcourt-.
Verrett, *Lt.-Col.* Hector B. (*Can.*).
Vesey, *Br.-Gen.* Ivo L. B.
Vicars, *Lt.* Desmond O. (*Can.*).
Vicary, *Lt.-Col.* A. C., M.C.
Viccars, *Maj.* Jno. Ellis.
Vickerman, *Maj.* Hugh (*N.Z.*).
Vickers, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edwd.
Vickers, *Maj.* W. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Vickery, *Lt.-Col.* C. Edwin, R.A.
Vickress, *Maj.* Wm. H., A.S.C.
Vidal, *Maj.* Alan C., R.A.M.C.
*Vignoles, *Lt.-Col.* Walter A.
Vigors, *Maj.* Philip U. W.
Vigors, *Capt.* Richard P. L.
Villiers, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Walt.
Villiers, *Lt.* Oliver G. G., R.N.V.R. (*Capt.-R.N.*).
Villiers, *Maj.* Paul F. (*Can.*).
Villiers, *Lieut.* Regd. H.
*Villiers, *Maj.* Hon. Arthur G. Child-.
Vince, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur N.
Vince, *Maj.* W. B., M.C.
Viney, *Maj.* Chas. F. B. (*S.A.*).
Vipan, *Maj.* Charles.
Visser, *Lt.-Col.* P. F. (*S.A.*).
Vivian, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Odo R., M.V.O. (4th).
Vorster, *Lt.-Col.* P. W. (*S.A.*).
Vowles, *Capt.* Alan S. (*Aust.*).
Wace, *Col.* E. Chas., R.A.
Wace, *Col.* Edward G., R.E.
Wadely, *Maj.* Stewart Hy.
Wade, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Oswald.
Wade, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. S. H.
Wade, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest W., M.B.
Wade, *Col.* H., M.D.
Wadley, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. J., A.V.C.
Waggett, *Maj.* Ernest B., M.B.
Wainewright, *Br.-Gen.* Arthr. R., R.A.
Wait, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh G. K., R.E.
Waite, *Maj.* Clement Wm.
Waite, *Maj.* Fredk. (*N.Z.*).
Waite, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C. N., M.C. (*Aust. Art.*).
Waithman, *Lt.-Col.* Roland Hy.
Wakefield, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. M., R.A.
Walch, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Crosby.
Waldo, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R. Meade-.
Walford, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Walkem, *Lt.-Col.* H. C. (*Can.*).
Walker, *Maj.* Arthur, R.A.M.C.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Dunbar, R.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram Jas.
Walker, *Maj.* C. W. G., I.A.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Ernest, R.A.
Walker, *Capt.* Fredk. Wm.
Walker, *Br.-Gen.* George, R.E.
Walker, *Maj.* Geo. Goold, M.C., R.A.
Walker, *Capt.* Geo. Hy.
Walker, *Maj.* Hy. West, R.A.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* J., R.A.
Walker, *Br.-Gen.* J. W., R.A.
*Walker, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. (*Aust.*).
Walker, *L.-C.* Jno. Douglas G.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* John B., R.G.A.
Walker, *Maj.* S. J. (*Aus. F.A.*).
Walker, *Maj.* T. M., R.F.A.
Walker, *Adm.* Thos. Philip.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Herbt., A.V.C.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Keating, M.C. (*Can.*).
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Claude E. Forestier-.
*Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Roland S. Forestier-.
Wallace, *Maj.* Chas. J., M.C.
Wallace, *Maj.* E. C. L., I.A.
Wallace, *Maj.* Gerard P., R.F.C. (*S.A.*).
Waller, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R.
Wallace, *Maj.* John T., M.C., R.A.
Wallace, *Capt.* Robt. Bruce, M.B.
Waller, *Maj.* Hardress W. L., M.C., R.A.
Waller, *Capt.* Jas. H. de W., R.E.
Waller, *Maj.* Robt. J. R., R.A.
Wallinger, *Maj.* Ernest A.
Walsh, *Maj.* J.
Walsh, *Maj.* Robt. H., M.C., R.A.
Walsh, *Maj.* Roy W. W. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Walshe, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. W.
Walshe, *Maj.* S. J. A. H., M.B.
Walter, *Maj.* Fras. Edwd.
Walters, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert de L., R.A.
Walters, *Capt.* Richd. H., R.N.
Walton, *Br.-Gen.* Cusack, R.E.
Walton, *Capt.* Leslie A. M.C.
Walwyn, *Maj.* Chas. L. T., M.C., R.A.
Walwyn, *Maj.* Fulke Jas.
Walwyn, *Capt.* Humphrey T., R.N.
Wandesforde, *Capt.* F. C. R Prior-.
Wannell, *Lt.-Col.* G. E.
*Wansbrough, *Maj.* Outhbert (*Can.*).
Warburton, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffy., R.N.
Warburton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Meivill.
Warburton, *Maj.* Geoffrey Wm.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Lambert.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, I.A.
Ward, *Col.* Arthur B., M.B. (*R.A.*).
Ward, *Capt.* Clement W.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Francis.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Guy B. C.
Ward, *Maj.* Harold M. A., *R.A.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, R.A.
Ward, *Maj.* Jno. Chappell, R.M.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Jos., R.A.M.C.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Hugh, M.C., M.B.
*Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot E.S.
Ward, *Maj.* Victor M. Barrington-, R.E.
Ward, *Capt.* Robert McG. Barrington-, M.C.
Wardell, *Maj.* Henry.
*Warden, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L.
*Warden, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh F.
Warden, *Lt.-Col.* John W. (*Can.*).
Warden, *Com.* St. Leger S., R.N.
Warner, *Capt.* Richd. O.
Wardle, *Capt.* Ernest V. L.
Wardle, *Capt.* Mark K., M.C.
Wardle, *Capt.* Thos. E., R.N.
Ware, *Lt.-Col.* Francis B. (*Can.*).
Ware, *Maj.* Geo. Wm. W., M.B.
Waring, *Lt.-Col.* Anthony Hy., R.A.M.C.
Waring, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Archib.
Waring, *Lt.-Col.* John, R.A.
Wark, *Maj.* B. A. (*Aust.*).
Warman, *Capt.* Clive W., M.C., R.A.F.
Warner, *Maj.* Edwd. C.T., M.C.
Warner, *Lt.-Col.* H. G. Lee-, M.C.
Warner, *Maj.* Thos. Lovell.
Warre, *Lt.-Col.* Henry O.
Warren, *Maj.* George E.
Warren, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel E., R.A.
Warren, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R., R.A.
Warrender, *Lt.-Col.* H. V.
Warrens, *Maj.* Edward R. C., R.A.
Warton, *Maj.* Robt., B., R.A.
Warwick, *Maj.* Hugh B.
Warwick, *Captain* J. A.
Warwick, *Maj.* Philip H.
Wassell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E. (*A.A.M.C.*).
Waterhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. F.
Waterlow, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. F.
Watermeyer, *Capt.* J. H. H.
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold H. S., M.C., R.E.
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* J. D.
Waterworth, *Lt.-Col.* GeraldF
Watkin, *Maj.* Edwd. H. P. Pease-.
*Watkins, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey R. S., R.N.
Watkins, *Capt.* Gwelyn D., R.N.
Watkins, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Wm., M.C.
Watkins, *Maj.* Philip S., R.E.
Watling, *Col.* Francis W., R.E.
Watson, *Maj.* A. C.
Watson, *Capt.* Allan, M.B.
Watson, *Col.* Andrew A., R.A.M.C.
Watson, *Com.* Bertram C., R.N.
*Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Campbell N.
Watson, *Maj.* Chas. H., I.M.S.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. S. M. C., R.E.
Watson, *Maj.* Douglas P., M.B.
Watson, *Com.* Fischer B., R.N.
Watson, *Maj.* Francis S., R.A.
Watson, *Maj.* Gill, France.
Watson, *Capt.* Herbt. F., M.C.
*Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh W. M.
Watson, *Com.* Regd. J. N., R.N.
Watson, *Maj.* Ronald M.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley T.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Stancliffe W. (*Can.*).
Watson, *Capt.* William.
Watson, *Maj.* William E.
Watson, *Com.* William W., R.N.
Watt, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Fitzg.
*Watt, *Br.-Gen.* Donald M., I.A.
Watt, *Capt.* John Alexander.
Watts, *Lt.-Com.* Arthur G., R.N.
Watts, *Col.* Brian, R.A.M.C.
Wauchope, *Maj.* David A., T.D.
Wauchope, *Lt.-Col.* G. B.
Way, *Lt.-Col.* Benj. Irby.
Way, *Maj.* Gerald O.
Way, *Maj.* James, M.C., R.A.
Wayman, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R. B.
Wayte, *Maj.* Adrian B.
Weatherby, *Lt.-Col.* James T.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew H.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A. C.
Webb, *Maj.* M. E., M.C., R.E.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* R. H., M.C. (*Can.*).
Webb, *Lt.-Com.* T. P., R.N.
Webb, *Maj.* Walter Edwd.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. R.
Webber, *Br.-Gen.* Adrian B. Incledon-.
Weber, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. F.
Webster, *Capt.* Albert E. (*Merc. Mar.*), R.N.R.
Webster, *Col.* Wm. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Webster, *Lt.-Col.* T. S. Riddell-.
Wedgwood, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert H.
Wedgwood, *Lt.-Com.* Josiah C., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Weekes, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Wilson.
Weeks, *Maj.* Ronald M., M.C.
Weir, *Lt.-Col.* Donald L., M.C.
Weir, *Br.-Gen.* George A.
Weir, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley P. (*Aust.*).
Welch, *Maj.* Herbt. L. St. V. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
Welch, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B. St. V. (*Aust. A.M.C.*).
*Welch, *Br.-Gen.* Martin Kemp-, M.C.
Weldon, *Maj.* Francis H.
Weldon, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth C.
Wells, *L.-Col.* Alan G., R.A.M.C.
Wells, *Lt.-Col.* Barrington C.
Wells, *Lt.-Col.* L. F., R.E.
Wells, *Maj.* Russell P.
Welman, *Lt.* A. E. P., R.N.
Wemyss, *Maj.* Henry C. B.
*Wenyon, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert J.
Were, *Maj.* Harry H.
Wernicke, *Maj.* F. P., I.M.S.
Wessel, *Capt.* J. A. (*S.A.*).
West, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. H. D., R.A.
West, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. G., R.A.
West, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. Melb'ne, M.D.
West, *Lt.* Roger R. F.
Westcar, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. V. L. Prescott-.
*Western, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram C. M.
Westlake, *Col.* Almond P.
Westley, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. H. S.
Westmacott, *L.-Col.* Gerald P.
Westmacott, *Capt.* Guy R.
Westmore, *Lt.-Com.* Hy. G. G., R.D., R.N.R.
Westmorland, *Lieut.-Col.* Herbt. C.
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Claude H. (*N.Z.*).
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Leslie.
*Weston, *Br.-Gen.* Spencer V., P., M.C.
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., R.A.M.C.
Westrop, *Maj.* Sidney A., M.C.
Westropp, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm F., M.B.
Wetherell, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Robt.
Wetherall, *Lt.-Col.* Harry E. de R., M.C.
Wethered, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. L.
Whait, *Lt.-Col.* J. R., M.B.
Whalley, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk., M.B.
Whalley, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R.
*Whatford, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart L.
Wheal, *Capt.* Samuel.
Wheatley, *Maj.* Cyril M.
Wheatley, *Maj.* Wm. P. R.
Wheelton, *and Lt.* Fredk. L.
Wheeler, *Lt.-Col.* Cordy.
Wheeler, Rev. Frank H.
Whelan, *Lt.-Col.* J. F., M.B.
Whelden, *Maj.* Wynn P.
Whetham, *Lt.-Com.* Edye K., R.N.
Whetham, *Lt.-Col.* P.
Whetham, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C. Boddam-, R.A.F.
Whetham, *Maj.* Sydney A. Boddam-, M.C., R.A.
Whetherly, *Maj.* Wm. S.
Whigham, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. D.
Whinney, *Maj.* Harold F.
Whitaker, *Maj.* Arthur P. D.
Whitcombe, *Maj.* Robt. Hy.
White, *Maj.* Alisan K. G., R.A.
White, *Maj.* Arthur Chas.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
White, *Maj.* Chas. R., M.B.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Ramsay.
White, *Maj.* Donald A. (*Can.*).
White, *Maj.* Eric S., A.S.C.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frank A. E., R.E.
White, *Col.* Fredk., R.M.L.I.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick A.
White, *Maj.* Geo. F. C., R.A.
White, *Lt.-Col.* H. A. D. (*Aust. L.H.*).
White, *Maj.* Harold F. (*Aust.*).
White, *Capt.* Hy. Basil H.
White, *Maj.* Hy. H. Ronald.
White, *Capt.* James Robert.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Ross, R.E.
White, *Col.* Jno. Burton (*Can.*).
White, *Capt.* Jno. Donald, M.C.
White, *Maj.* Maurice F. G., R.E.
White, *Maj.* Noel B., M.C.
White *Lt.-Col.* Oliver W.
White, *Lt.-Col.* R.K., R.A.M.C.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Lynch.
White, *Lt.* S. P. R., D.S.O., R.N.R.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel R. L.
White, *Maj.* W. Lambert, R.A.
White, *Maj.* Wm. Nich., A.S.C.
White, *Capt.* Rd. B. L. Bazley-.
White, Rev. Eric M. Milner-, M.A.
White, *Lt.-Col.* R. S. Murray-.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund L.E., R.A.
Whitehead, *Capt.* Ernest K.
°Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* Hector F.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. H. (*S.A. Med.C.*).
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Jas.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfd. J.
Whiteley, *Maj.* Percival (*S.A.*).
Whitfeld, *Maj.* Leslie C. (*Aust.*).
Whitfield, Rev. J. L.
Whitfield, *Cdr.* Paul, R.N.
Whitridge, *Lt.-Col.* M. W. (*K.A.F.*).
Whittall, *Lieut.* Hugh.
°Whittall, *Lt.-Col.* Percival F., R.E.
Whittaker, *Lt.* Gordon W., R.N.R.
Whitting, *Maj.* Everard "Le G., M.C., R.A.
Whittington, *Maj.* Alan R.
Whitty, *Lt.-Col.* Noel I.
Whitty, *Lt.-Col.* Allen.
Whitwill, *Maj.* Mark, M.C., R.E.
Whitworth, *Capt.* Harry.
Whitworth, *Maj.* J. H., M.C.
Whitworth, *Com.* W. J., R.N.
Whyte, *Maj.* Jas. A. (*N.Z.*).
°Whyte, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. H. (*N.Z.*).
Whyte, *Lt.-Col.* R. P. Preston-.
Whyte, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy.
Wickens, *Maj.* Robt. C. (*N.Z.*).
Wickham, *Maj.* Charles G.
Wickham, *Capt.* Jno. C., R.E.
°Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. P., R.A.
Wicks, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm. C.
Widdowson, *Maj.* E. A., M.C. (*N.Z.*).
Widdrington, *Br.-Gen.* Bertram F.
Wieck, *Lt.-Col.* George F. G. (*Aust. L.H.*).
Wienholt, *Capt.* A., M.C. (*E.A.*).
°Wienholt, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. M.
Wiggin, *Br.-Gen.* Edgar A.
°Wiggin, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Hy.
Wightman, *Maj.* James, M.C.
Wighton, *Maj.* Edward, R.A.
Wigram, *Com.* Ronald S. J., R.N.
Wilberforce, *Lt.-Col.* Harold H.
Wilbraham, *Lt.-Col.* Bernd. H.
Wilcox, *Maj.* E. A. C. (*Can.*).
Wild, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid H.
°Wildblood, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H.
Wilde, *Maj.* Leonard C.
Wilde, *Capt.* Reginald C., M.C.
Wilding, *Maj.* H. G. (*N.Z.*).
Wiles, *Lt.*, Harold J. (*Aust.*).
Wiley, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Jos.
Wilford, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund E.
Wilgar, *Maj.* Wm. P. (*Can. Eng.*).
Wilkens, *Maj.* Jacob (*S.Af.*).
Wilkin, *Rear-Adm.* Henry D.
Wilkins, *Capt.* Cyril P., M.C.
°Wilkinson, *Maj.* Alan M.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* G. H., I.A.
Wilkinson, *Col.* Geo. A. E.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Harris V.
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. B. Des Vœux.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Hy. T. D.
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* J. S., M.C.
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Roger.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* T. H. Des Vœux.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Wm. Dale, M.C.
°Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T.
Willan, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis F. Green-.
Wilks, *Maj.* G. L., R.M.A.
Will, *Maj.* Robert R., R.F.A.
Willan, *Br.-Gen.* Frank G.
Willan, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. T., R.A.M.C.
Willan, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Hugh, M.C.
Willans, *Capt.* Harry, M.C.
Willans, *Maj.* Thomas J.
Willcocks, *Maj.* Jas. L., M.C.
Willcox, *Maj.* Hy. B. D., M.C.
Willets, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. E. (*Can.*).
Willett, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W. B.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* A. J., A.V.C.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Ernest.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F. C.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Aug. Scott, R.A.
Williams, *Engr.-Lieut.-Com.* Chas. A. N., R.N.
Williams, *Col.* Edward J. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest M. (*Aust.*).
Williams, *Maj.* Evelyn H. W.
Williams, *Maj.* Geo. A. S.
Williams, *Maj.* Gerard W., M.C., R.E.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert N. (*S.A.*).
Williams, *Br.-Gn.* Guy C., R.E.
Williams, *Maj.* H. A., I.M.S.
Williams, *Staff-Paym.* H. P., R.N.
Williams, *Maj.* Herbert M., A.V.C.
Williams, *Maj.* Hugh Ll., M.C.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Jas.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. John.
Williams, *Maj.* Jesse.
Williams, *Maj.* Jno. C. M., R.F.A.
Williams, *Lt.-Com.* J. Whitlow, R.N.R.
Williams, *Maj.* Leslie G.
Williams, *Capt.* Rees Jno.
Williams, *Capt.* Richd. (*Aus. Fly. C.*).
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Carlisle.
Williams, *Capt.* Roger Ll., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Williams, Rev. Ronald C. L.
Williams, *Maj.* S. J., A.V.C.
Williams, *Maj.* Stanley H., R.A.
Williams, *Maj.* Thos. I. C. (*Aus. Art.*).
Williams, *Maj.* Thos. Rhys. (*Aus. Eng.*).
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. W.
Vaughan- (*S.A. Med. C.*).
Williams, *Capt.* Penrose L. Watkin-, R.A.M.C.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* D. Brock-.
Williams, *Maj.* Harold Price-, M.C., R.A.
Williams, *Lt.* F. Seymour-, R.E.
Williamson, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. J., R.A.M.C.
Williamson, *Engr.-Com.* Jas. D., R.N.R.
Willis, *Major* Evelyn S. Winstanstine, I.A.
Willis, *Maj.* Gerald C. W.
Willis, *Maj.* Herbert G., M.C., M.B.
Willis, *Maj.* Montague H. S.
Willis, *Lt.-Col.* Sherlock G., R.A.
Willock, *Maj.* Wm. Jas. (*Aus.*).
Willock, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. G., R.F.A., R.A.F.
Willoughby, *Maj.* Douglas V.
Willsallen, *Maj.* T. L. (*Aust.*).
Willson, *Maj.* Edward, R.A.
Willyams, *Major* Edward Neynoe.
Wilmer, *Lt.-Col.* Eric R. G.
Wilmer, *Lt.-Col.* G. H., M.C.
Wilmer, *Maj.* G. R., Worthington-.
Wilmot, *Lt. - Com.* Trevor Bisshey-, R.N.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* A. E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E. J.
Wilson, *Maj.* Alex. Douglas (*Can.*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Moreton.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H. Hutton.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Holt.
Wilson, *Maj.* Bevil T., R.E.
Wilson, *Maj.* Cecil W.
Wilson, *Capt.* Clive H. A.
Wilson, *Col.* Cyril Edward.
Wilson, *Maj.* Donald C., R.F.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas H.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, R.E.
Wilson, *Capt.* Frank O'Brien.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Gavin L., M.C.
Wilson, *Maj.* George.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. T., R.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Com.* Graham F. W., R.N.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Guy, M.P.
Wilson, *Maj.* H. R., R.F.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry T.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Maitland.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert D., R.F.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* James T. R.
Wilson, *Col.* Lancelot M.
Wilson, *Lt.-Com.* M. F. F., R.N.
Wilson, *Maj.* Nigel M.
Wilson, *Maj.* Patrick H., R.A.
°Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Percy N. W., M.C.
Wilson, *Maj.* Percy P.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* R. C., M.C., I.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. H. F. W.
Wilson, *Ch.-Engr.* Robert.
Wilson, *Com.* Robt. Amcotts.
Wilson, *Maj.* Robt. Edwd.
°Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., M.C.
Wilson, *Maj.* Wm. Douglas (*Can.*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Eric.
Wilson, *Maj.* Wm. Herbert.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Eric E. B. Holt-, R.N.
Wilton, *Maj.* Eric A. (*Aust.*).
Wiltshire, *Lt.-Col.* A. R. L., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Wiltshire, *Maj.* H. W., M.D.
Winder, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. H. R., M.D.
Winder, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice G., R.A.M.C.
Wingate, *Br.-Gen.* Godfrey H. F.
Wingfield, *Lt.-Col.* Rev. Wm. Edw., R.F.A.
Wingate, *Col.* Basil F., R.A.M.C.
Wingfield, *Lt.-Col.* John M.
Winn, *Lt.* Sydney T., R.N.
Winsloe, *Maj.* Alf. R., R.E.
Winsloe, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E., R.E.
°Winter, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A., M.C.
Winterbottom, *Maj.* A. D.
Winterscale, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril F. B.
Wise, *Lt.-Col.* Percival K., R.F.C.
Wisdom, *Capt.* Robert.
Wistance, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A., M.C.
Withers, *Maj.* Robt. B., R.A.
Witts, *Maj.* E. F. B.
Witts, *Capt.* Fredk. V. B., M.C., R.E.
Wodehouse, *Lt.-Com.* Philip G., R.N.
Wolff, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold J., R.E.
Wolmarans, *Maj.* J. F. (*S.A.*).
Wood, *Maj.* Alexr. V. L.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* C. P. Boileau.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Michell A.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Clement B.
Wood, *Lt.-Com.* Christopher J. F., R.N.
Wood, *Col.* E. Fitz G. M.
Wood, *B.-Gen.* Edwd. Allan.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, A.S.C.
Wood, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest J. Mact.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* George B. G.
Wood, *Capt.* Hy. Geo. W.
Wood, *Col.* H. St. Leger.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Regd.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* James, R.A., M.C.
Wood, *Maj.* Jno. Bruce, M.C.
Wood, *Maj.* Louis, R.A.
Wood, *Maj.* Maximilian D.
Wood, *Capt.* Percy.
Wood, *Maj.* Wm. Ferguson, M.B.
Wood, *Maj.* Wm. Stewart (*Can.*).
Woodcock, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A., R.A.
Woodcock, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfred A.
Woodgate, *Maj.* Austin B.
Woodhead, *Capt.* B. M. (*S.A.*).
Woodhouse, *Maj.* Hugo K. S.
Woodhouse, *Capt.* Jno. W., M.C., R.F.C.
Woodley, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. N., R.A.M.C.
Woodman, *Capt.* Harrold E. (*Aust.*).
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* John S.
Woods, Rev. Albert Wm. (*Can.*).
°Woods, *Com.* Alex. R. W., R.N.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Byron J. G.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* J. P. S. (*S.A.*).
Woods, *Maj.* Max.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Percy W., M.C. (*Aust.*).
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Philip Jas.
Woodside, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A., R.A.M.C.
Woods, *Maj.* Wm. Talbot, M.C.
Woodward, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. W.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Woodward, *Lt.-Com.* Hugh J., R.N.
Woodward, *Capt.* Walter E., R.N.
Woolcock, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R. (*Aust.*).
Woollett, *Capt.* Henry W., M.C.
Woolmer, *Maj.* E., M.C.
Woon, *Maj.* Ernest W., M.C. (*S.A.*).
Wootten, *Maj.* Geo. Fred. (*Aust.*).
Wootten, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. E.
Wordsworth, *Maj.* Robt. Jas.
Worgan, *Bv.-Gen.* Rivers B.
Wormald, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Worrall, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R., M.C.
Worrall, *Lt.-Col.* Steph. Hy.
Worship, *Lt.-Col.* Verelst Turner.
Worsley, *Lt.-Com.* Frank H., R.D., R.N.R.
*Worsley, *Lt.-Col.* Frank P.
Worsley, *Lt.-Com.* H. B., R.N.
Worsley, *Capt.* Ronald H. W.
Worsnop, *Lt.-Col.* Charles B. (*Can.*).
Wortham, *Lt.-Col.* Harold C. W.
*Worthington, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Wraith, *Cl.* Edwin A., R.A.M.C.
Wrathall, *Capt.* Wm. P., M.C.
Wray, *and Lt.* E. M. G.
Wray, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Cecil, R.A.
Wray, *Capt.* Fawcet, R.N.
Wray, *Capt.* Kenneth M.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew R., M.B.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Bache Allen.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* C. V. R.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest T. L.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* F. W., I.M.S.
Wright, *Capt.* Geoffrey M. H., M.C.
Wright, *Col.* George, R.A.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Harold L., R.E.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert H., A.S.C.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas I.
Wright, *Col.* Robt. P. (*Can. A.M.C.*).
Wright, *Maj.* Sydney C., R.A.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., R.A.M.C.
Wright, *Lt.Col.* Warwick, R.A.F.
Wright, *Col.* Wm. Gordon, R.A.M.C.
Wright, *Maj.* Wm. Oswald.
Wright, *Capt.* W. R. Tylden-Wrightson, *Act. Lt.-Com.* Edmund G., R.N.R.
Wroughton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur O. B., R.A.M.C.
Wyatt, *Maj.* Ernest R. C.
Wyatt, *Lt.-Col.* G. Nevile, R.A.
Wyatt, *Bv.-Gen.* Louis J.
Wyld, *Lt.-Com.* Herbt. W., R.N.
Wyld, *Maj.* Jasper W. G., M.C.
Wylie, *Col.* James S., M.V.O. (4th), V.D. (*S.A.*).
Wylie, *Maj.* John Price.
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E., V.C.
Wyman, *Maj.* R. (*N.Z.*).
Wymer, *Maj.* H. J. de C.
Wyndham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Edw. S.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm.
Wynne, Herbt. Watkins Williams-
Wynne, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. S.
*Wynne, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Owen
Wynter, *Lt.-Col.* H. D. (*Aust.*).
Wynter, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W., R.A.
Wynter, *Capt.* Jno. Rawson.
Wynyard, *Maj.* Edwd. Geo.
Yale, *Col.* James Corbet.
Yalland, *Maj.* Robert R.
Yardley, *Capt.* John Hy. R.
Yates, *Maj.* Cecil McG., R.A.
Yates, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert P.
Yates, *Maj.* Robert J. B., I.A.
Yates, *Capt.* William Thos. (*Aust.*).
Yehyd, *Col.* Mohammed Bey Sadek.
Yool, *Lt.-Col.* George A.
York, *Maj.* Richd. L., R.F.A.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph M.
Youden, *Maj.* H. A. (*Aust.*).
Young, *Maj.* B. (*S.A.*).
Young, *Capt.* Chas. Euston (*Aust.*).
Young, *Lt.-Com.* E. Hilton, R.N.V.R., M.P.
Young, *Capt.* Geo. B.W., R.N.
Young, *Capt.* Harvey G. (*C.A.M.C.*).
Young, *Maj.* Hugh Greville.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Geo., I.A.
Young, *Maj.* J. Allen, M.C., R.A.
Young, *Maj.* Jas. Maclaren.
Young, *and Lt.* Kenneth.
Young, *Maj.* Robert (*N.Z.*).
Young, Rev. Stanislaus D.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H.
Young, *Capt.* Wm. Allan, M.B.
Young, *Maj.* Wm. McKenzie (*Aust.*).
Younger, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur A., R.A.A.
Yuill, *Capt.* Harry H., M.C., R.E.
Yule, *Maj.* Geo. U., R.E.
Ziegler, *Maj.* Colin L.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS (For INDIAN APPOINTMENTS, *see* p. 512).

APPOINTMENTS in the self-governing Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland—are entirely under the control of the local Governments, and for information with regard to them application should be made to the *High Commissioners* or *Agents-General* in London, particulars of whom, with their addresses, will be found under the respective Dominions in the ALMANACK. With regard to appointments of a Consular nature, application should be made to the *Foreign Office*. Inquiries as to appointments in Egypt and the Sudan should be addressed to the Secretary, Selection Board, Ministry of Finance, Cairo. Aden and adjacent territories are subject to the Government of Bombay. Ascension Island is under the supervision of the Admiralty. All civil officers of Rhodesia are either nominated or appointed by the British South Africa Company, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. For appointments in North Borneo, application should be made to the British North Borneo Company, 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. Appointments in Sarawak are in the hands of His Highness the Rajah. The patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is confined to those colonies and countries which are administered under his direction.

The selection of candidates depends on the general educational attainments, the professional or otherwise subsequent training and experience (if any), and on the character and personal fitness of the applicants. These qualifications are judged by the candidate's academic record, by testimonials from properly qualified persons who have a personal knowledge of the candidate and his career, and by personal interviews at the Colonial Office.

*** Attempts to influence the Secretary of State's selection through Members of Parliament or other persons who are not personally well acquainted with the applicant are useless, and will be regarded as indicating that the applicant himself does not consider his qualifications sufficiently good to justify his appointment on his own merits. They can in no case operate to the advantage of a candidate, and may prejudice his chance of success.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Country.	Bales of 500 lb. consumed.	Spindles Working.	Country.	Bales of 500 lb. consumed.	Spindles Working.
U.S.A.	5,368,000	29,523,000	Belgium	234,382	1,372,000
U.K.	3,765,462	55,165,000	Brazil	199,642	...
Russia	2,035,079	10,599,000	Canada	115,478	855,000
Germany	1,770,286	8,800,000	Switzerland	90,831	1,407,000
India	1,606,551	6,300,000	Netherlands	84,817	454,000
Japan	1,341,839	2,177,000	Sweden	78,727	530,000
France	987,843	7,400,000	Portugal	67,940	480,000
Austria-Hungary	864,096	4,718,000	Other Countries	83,969	3,058,000
Italy	812,760	4,622,000			
Spain	323,750	1,853,000	The World	19,831,392	139,313,000

War Medals and Decorations.

THE war medal, as we understand it, is only a century old. Waterloo (1815) was the first occasion upon which a medal was issued to officers and rank and file also. The award was not made spontaneously by the Regent or his Ministry. Much petitioning was necessary, the Duke of Wellington in his application putting forth the plea that the medal would have a good effect upon the Army. The medal, which was given to survivors, was of silver, with the head of the Prince Regent on the obverse and a design of Victory on the reverse, and was hung from a ribbon of blue with red edges. The Prussian Waterloo medal had a ribbon of blue, yellow, and blue stripes. From Waterloo, every successful British campaign has been marked by the distribution of a medal, but never since has a medal been struck for one particular battle.

Early Medals and Definition.—Ancient Rome is said by some (experts differ) to have awarded medals in bronze, silver, and gold to her famous soldiers. However, it is not until the fourteenth century that the military medal is really met with. Possibly the division of the spoil amongst the victors was considered sufficient mark for service. The knighthood conferred upon the field of battle, the flag, and war cry may be taken as the precursors of the medal proper. China is said to have had military medals during the Han dynasty (1–100 A.D.). A medal is defined as a piece having no place in the currency struck to commemorate some event or person.

Armada.—The defeat of the Spanish fleet (1588) was made the occasion by Elizabeth of an issue of gold and silver medals. The design gave the medals the name of "Ark in Flood." They were issued with gold and silver rings and chains, with which they were worn. James I. continued the idea. In 1643 Charles I. authorised medals to be given to his followers if the Commander-in-Chief considered "faithful service in the forlorn hope" to have been rendered. And Cromwell followed with a medal (his shape was oval, not circular) for those who took part in the Dunbar "crowning mercy." Medals were handed to the volunteers in Holland during 1622–3. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden provided a military medal in 1620.

Prize Money.—For a long period gold medals were given to successful commanders. Parliament decided in 1692 that one-tenth of all naval prize money should be set apart for medals and other awards. But the men did not share in the distributions. It was thought "expedient" to institute a naval medal following Earl Howe's victory of June 1, 1794. Marlborough's wars did not bring him or his warriors medals. The Seven Years' War and that of American Independence were entirely without medals. The first Indian medal (the Deccan) awarded to all ranks dates from 1784.

Naval Medals.—For all naval victories between 1787 and 1815 only 139 medals were conferred by the Government during those years. However, the survivors of Nile and Trafalgar were not permitted to go empty-handed. Two men, Davison and Boulton, whose business was connected with the Navy, found the funds to buy medals for the men. Many years afterwards (1847) Queen Victoria instituted the Naval General Service medal, and had an issue made to the survivors of the glorious years of 1793–1840.

Army.—At the same time, the Peninsular medal made its appearance, and was given to the survivors of the Napoleonic campaign. The ribbon (red, with blue edges) carried twenty-eight clasps, the first being Egypt, 1801. Gold medals had been conferred upon officers taking part in the Peninsular battles, and the Government, on ascertaining that some officers would be entitled to two or three decorations, ordered that for all medals over one a clasp only should be given for those subsequent. Separate medals were struck for Indian battles (1799 onwards), Kaffir (1833–5), and Acre (1840). A star suspended by a rainbow ribbon was issued for the Gwalior (1842) fighting. This star was known by the writer to be worn as late as Sept., 1915, by Private Adams (æt. 93). Medals and grants began to be issued in 1830 for long service and good conduct. Then followed Meritorious Service, 1845; Conspicuous Gallantry (Navy), 1854; Distinguished Conduct on the Field, 1854 (ribbon has red, blue, and red stripes).

Order.—War medals are worn on the left breast; for saving life in peace, on the right. Their order from the centre of the breast is first those for bravery (V.C.), then orders of knighthood, British war medals in order of receipt, foreign orders, and foreign war medals. The clasp for the earliest engagement is worn nearest the medal. If a second or third war takes place in a country and a medal and ribbon is in existence for the first, that is adopted usually for the others; holders of the early medal get clasps for the additional battles. The frontier campaigns of India are marked by clasps to one of the four Indian General Service medals.

Ribbons.—The principal medals and ribbons worn for recent campaigns are as follows. The ribbons for the V.C. and other British orders will be found earlier in this volume under Orders of Knighthood. (Contraction: s. = stripe.)

Mons (1914)—Red, white and blue, watered.
Naval General Service (1909) — White, with crimson borders and two crimson s.
Indian Gen. Ser. (1908)—Dark blue, edged green.
Thibet (1903–4)—Purple, edged green and white.
China (1901, 1856–60, 1842)—Yellow, red centre.
Transport (1899–1902)—Red, two black s.
Boer (1895–1902)—
  Victoria: Red, blue, orange, blue, red s.
  Edward: Green, white, orange s.
Indian Gen. Ser. (1895–1908)—Red, two green s.
African Gen. Ser. (1895–8)—Red and yellow halved.
Sudan (1896)—
  British: Yellow and black divided by red s.
  Khedive: Yellow, blue, and yellow s.
Ashantee Star (1895)—Yellow, two black s.
Indian Gen. Ser. (1852–95)—Green, red borders.
Matabele (1893)—Four orange and three blue s.
E. and C. Africa (1891–4)—Brown, white, black.
Burmah (1885–7, 1852–3)—Red, two blue s.
Canada (1885)—Light blue with two red s.
Egypt (1882–9)—
  British: Blue, white, blue, white, blue s.
  Khedive (Star): Blue.
FRENCH.—Legion of Honour—Crimson.
  ,, Military Medal—Yellow, green edges.
  ,, War Cross—Green, seven red s.
BELGIAN.—War Cross—Red, five green s.
  ,, Military Cross—Green, red borders.

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1853 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Oct. 5, 1853	Glas. & S. W.	Collision with goods	Strattan	16
Aug. 25, 1861	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	23
Sept. 2, 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Sept. 2, 1916	G. W.	Collision; driver passed signals	Warminster	1
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 29, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6

* Including 3 officers and 215 soldiers.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleanmoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gidersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Mersthan New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	336
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	235
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G. W. & L. & N. W. Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Mersthan Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

TRANSPORTING THE AMERICANS.

No achievement of the British Navy and the British Merchant Service during the war is more notable than the transport to Europe of the American troops, with their equipment and food. Week by week a steady stream of reinforcements has been safely brought across the Atlantic despite the ruthless U-boat warfare, and the loss of life has probably been smaller proportionately than that occurring in the ordinary course of voyages between the New World and the Old in the days before the war. Up to the end of last September—eighteen months after the Western Republic's entry into the campaign—no fewer than 1,766,160 American soldiers had been brought across the Atlantic and landed in Great Britain and France. The total for that month was 311,219, in addition to 5,000 Canadians and 4,000 American bluejackets, compared with 327,000 in July, the record month.

The part played by British sailors in this great accomplishment can be shown in two ways. Of the month's arrivals, 175,721—57 per cent.—were brought in British and British-controlled ships, against 121,547—39 per cent.—in American vessels; while of the full number 946,000 came in British or British-controlled ships, and 786,000 in American boats. As to the convoying, the British Navy performed as much as 70 per cent., the American Fleet 27 per cent., and the French Navy 3 per cent. How efficiently this work was performed will be realised when it is remembered that of the first million American soldiers brought to Europe, fewer than 300 were lost, notwithstanding that the enemy was able to combine his original plans for attempting to starve out England by his submarine service with his effort to attack the troopships.

Mammoth as are these totals of men despatched to the fighting line in France and Flanders, they do not represent the whole of the task. Unless those soldiers could be supplied with all that they required, the majority of them might as well have remained in the United States. But all kinds of material—guns, aeroplanes, wagons, ammunition, food, for example—have also been brought across the Atlantic to make them an effective fighting weapon. In one month last year, half a million tons of stores for the American armies were shipped and safely disembarked on this side. Every week, as the strength of Gen. Pershing's Expeditionary Force grew, a larger quantity of supplies was necessary. Splendid organisation both in Great Britain and in the United States has enabled the problem to be met, without interfering with the exports of food for our own Army and civilians, which in one month included nearly a hundred million pounds of beef and close upon three hundred million pounds of pork.

The work of the Allied Maritime Transport Council has greatly facilitated the smooth working of the arrangements, and the United States Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, attended one of the sessions of this body in the autumn, when the supply programme for the American Army was considered in conjunction with the other tonnage requirements of the Allies, important agreements being reached as to the disposition of ships between the various services during the succeeding year. But, beyond everything, it was the untiring vigilance of British sailors, bluejackets, or merchantmen that placed the new reserve of keen young soldiers at the disposal of Marshal Foch for his hammer blows against a staggering enemy.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

DURING the summer of 1917 an extraordinary rise occurred in the price of silver bullion. Certainly, the world supply was not equal to the demand, but whether the high prices were justified is doubtful. The powers possessed by the Government were strong enough to have permitted control of the London silver market, and it is surprising that the Treasury did not take over silver in the same sense as it has done with various articles of munitions of war.

China and India are absorbing silver continuously. The war has introduced a new demand for silver coinage at home and abroad. Wherever troops have gone, large quantities of silver coinage have been required. The actual turnover of money has been much greater than in pre-war times, thus calling for small change.

The shortage has been felt throughout the world. In Aug., 1917, the U.S.A. were exchanging paper money for the silver coin of Panama. On 6 Sept., 1917, the export and import of silver was prohibited by the Government of India. The rise in price has had a corresponding effect on Exchange rates between London and the Far East. At the end of 1915 the value of a Hong Kong dollar was 1*s.* 10*d.* On 25 Sept., 1917, it was worth 3*s.* 3*d.* On one occasion, the price of silver fell in London 9¼*d.* per oz. in 12 days (26 Sept.–8 Oct.). Naturally, with high prices for bullion, the Mint has not been able to make so much profit on the silver coinage produced.

Here are the chief prices of silver in London. A date in brackets signifies that on which the same price was reached previously :—

1914.	Pence per oz.
31 Aug.	23¼
1916.	
1 Nov.	32½
15 Dec.	37
1917.	
6 Jan.	36
22 ,,	37¼ (1893)
13 Feb.	38⅛ (June 1893)
13 June	39 1/16 (Dec. 1892)
13 July	41
21 ,,	39 13/32
10 Aug.	42⅛
15 ,,	44 (Dec. 1891)
21 ,,	44¾ (Oct. 1901)
24 ,,	44⅞
27 ,,	45
29 ,,	45½
30 ,,	46
4 Sept.	47¼
7 ,,	49
15 ,,	51
20 ,,	54
21 ,,	55
27 ,,	51½
11 Oct.	44¼
19 ,,	42 5/8
27 ,,	42¼

DECREASED DRUNKENNESS.

After operating for three years, the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) has been able to report steady and continuous progress in the direction of reducing drunkenness and its attendant evils, the decrease of the former amounting to approximately one-quarter of its previous amount. The improvement effected is, indeed, so appreciable that the Board considers that there is no such inherent difficulty in the problem as to render impossible the permanent maintenance of the present level of sobriety. Lord D'Abernon, who has throughout been the Chairman of the Board, declared not long ago, in reviewing the situation, that not only had there been an astonishing decrease among women of all offences attributable to drunkenness—and an extraordinary fall in sickness and mortality—but coincidentally there had been an immense improvement in the care and health of children. This he considered to a very large extent due to the increase of workers' wages, but partly to the fact that a smaller proportion than formerly of these wages was now spent in drink. The opinion has been expressed that the country has now reached low-water mark in respect to drunkenness, and that not even total prohibition would bring about any further appreciable reduction in the number of charges for the offence.

Figures speak effectively in a problem of this character, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the fall from 67,654 in 1914 to 16,667 in the Board's third year of operations of the convictions for drunkenness in Greater London, and the corresponding decline from 49,835 to 13,549 in 36 of the boroughs of England and Wales. The weekly average of convictions in Great Britain dropped from 3,956 to 1,200 in the same period. The statistics regarding female drunkenness are particularly striking. In Greater London in 1914 there were 18,577 convictions for drunkenness of females, and in the 36 boroughs 11,258 convictions; three years later the totals had been reduced to 5,734 and 3,679 respectively—and this despite the higher wages paid in every industry. Again, before the Board came into existence, the number of deaths certified as due to or connected with alcoholism was 1,116; after three years the total had fallen to 580. How far these reductions can be traced to the work of the Board and how far to the restrictions upon the output of liquor cannot be decided, but the improvement in the country's sobriety was noticeable before it was found necessary to conserve food by limiting the consumption of beer and spirits—matters which, by the way, form no part of the Board's policy.

The positive side of the work has been extended beyond the closing of licensed premises, 168 of which have been dealt with in this manner in Great Britain. The Board is now responsible for hundreds of industrial canteens at munition works and other controlled establishments, no fewer than one million persons being catered for. They consider that the future of the canteen movement is assured and that it is a constructive contribution to the solution of the drink problem. In four munition areas, licensed premises are at the present time being run by the Board. In these the facilities for the consumption of intoxicants except with food have been restricted, and the result has been excellent, both from a financial point of view and in regard to increased sobriety.

QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS USED IN BREWING AND DISTILLING IN THE U.K.

Year	Brewing.					Distilling.			
	Malt and Corn.	Sugar and Equivalents.	Rice and Maize.	Hops.	Hop Substitutes.	Malt.	Unmalted Grain.	Rice.	Molasses, &c.
	Bushels.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	lb.	Quarters.	Quarters.	cwt.	cwt.
1911	51,758,639	3,011,266	1,336,687	64,316,108	5,785	871,112	1,004,557	39,048	1,046,556
1912	51,648,772	3,067,515	1,419,171	61,544,793	15,217	930,319	1,130,361	7,104	1,157,683
1913	52,391,405	3,279,856	1,611,357	62,911,376	18,885	1,053,608	1,198,730	3,780	1,224,936
1914	52,618,019	3,279,710	1,566,506	62,655,438	19,503	1,116,003	1,213,342	36,660	1,344,497
1915	44,434,308	2,678,522	1,236,406	52,323,711	11,128	968,480	1,212,130	13,261	1,018,680
1916	41,688,226	2,300,022	1,344,098	50,428,858	13,660	1,103,058	1,414,435	7,640	837,875

NET RECEIPTS FROM HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED SPIRITS, 1908-1917.

Year ended 31 March.	Home Made.	Imported.	Total.	Duty Collected for Local Taxation, Included in Totals.
	£	£	£	£
1908	17,705,793	4,133,024	21,838,817	992,919
1909	17,456,366	3,961,142	21,417,508	973,998
1910	14,565,272	3,293,100	17,858,372	Since paid into
1911	18,751,206	4,298,484	23,049,690	the Exchequer
1912	18,511,392	4,215,745	22,727,137	"
1913	18,432,492	4,166,795	22,599,287	"
1914	19,539,777	4,435,500	23,975,277	"
1915	20,302,500	4,972,005	25,274,505	"
1916	21,515,014	5,323,780	26,838,794	"
1917	13,843,085	4,171,421	18,014,506	"

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

—	1913. 42 gall. barrels.	1914. 42 gall. barrels.	1915. 42 gall. barrels.
British India	7,930,149	8,000,000	7,400,000
Canada	228,080	214,805	215,464
Egypt	94,635	777,038	221,768
Trinidad	503,616	643,533	750,000
Dutch East Indies	11,966,857	12,705,208	12,386,808
Galicia	7,818,130	5,033,350	4,158,899
Germany	995,764	...	...
Italy	47,256	39,548	...
Japan	1,942,009	2,738,378	3,118,464
Mexico	25,902,439	21,188,427	32,910,508
Peru	2,133,261	1,917,802	2,487,251
Rumania	13,554,768	12,826,579	12,029,913
Russia	62,834,356	67,020,522	68,548,062
United States	248,446,230	265,762,535	281,104,104
Other Countries	270,000	620,000	526,120

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

—	1914. Short tons.	1915. Short tons.	1916. Short tons.
Australasia	38,000	33,000	35,000
Canada	34,000	47,000	53,000
Chile	41,000	47,000	67,000
Germany	30,000	...	...
Japan	73,000	75,000	90,000
Mexico	36,000	31,000	55,000
Peru	24,000	32,000	42,000
Russia	32,000	...	...
United States	526,000	646,000	881,000
Other Countries	53,000	64,000	73,000

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON.

—	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	10,650,030	9,150,000	8,930,000
Canada	1,130,000	780,000	930,000
Austro-Hungary	2,370,000	2,020,000	...
Belgium	2,480,000	1,560,000	...
France	5,310,000	5,030,000	...
Germany	19,310,000	14,390,000	...
Italy	430,000	390,000	...
Russia	4,550,000	4,260,000	...
Spain	420,000	440,000	420,000
Sweden	730,000	640,000	770,000
United States	31,460,000	23,710,000	30,390,000
Other Countries	550,000	500,000	480,000

THE VISIBLE HORIZON.

THE limit of vision at any given point varies with the height at which the spectator is placed. The greatest distance at which an object at sea-level (or on the surface of a plain) can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is 2¼ miles, and at 10 feet the distance is increased to 4 miles; at 20 feet to 5¾ miles. The radius of vision does not increase in the same proportion as the height, the increase between the visibility at 5 feet and 6 feet being half a mile, but between 19 and 20 feet only one-sixth of a mile. The following table shows the *approximate* range of vision at different heights:—

At a height of 5 feet the radius is about 2¼ miles

,,	,,	10	,,	,,	,,	4 ,,
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	5½ ,,
,,	,,	50	,,	,,	,,	8½ ,,
,,	,,	100	,,	,,	,,	12¼ ,,
,,	,,	500	,,	,,	,,	27½ ,,
,,	,,	1000	,,	,,	,,	38¾ ,,
,,	,,	2000	,,	,,	,,	54¾ ,,
,,	,,	3000	,,	,,	,,	67 ,,
,,	,,	4000	,,	,,	,,	77½ ,,
,,	,,	5000	,,	,,	,,	86½ ,,
,,	,,	5280 feet (1 mile)		,,	,,	89 ,,

Objects which are themselves raised above the level are visible at proportionately increased distances, according to the height at which they stand.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

THIS, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805 * (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806. The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

1804	Vendémiaire	(*Vintage*),	23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal	(*Budding*), 22 Mar. to Apr. 20
	Brumaire	(*Foggy*),	23 Oct. to Nov. 21	Floréal	(*Flowery*), 21 April to May 20
	Frimaire	(*Sleety*),	22 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial	(*Pasture*), 21 May to June 19
1805	Nivôse	(*Snowy*),	22 Dec. to Jan. 20	Messidor	(*Harvest*), 20 June to July 19
	Pluviôse	(*Rainy*),	21 Jan. to Feb. 19	Thermidor	(*Hot*), 20 July to Aug. 18
	Ventôse	(*Windy*),	20 Feb. to Mar. 21	Fructidor	(*Fruit*), 19 Aug. to Sept. 17

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion: and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

* 31 December, 1805=10 Nivôse, Year XIV., the *last* day of the Republican Calendar.

Tithe Commutation.

THE average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9s. 9½d., and for the past eight years (1910–1917) £77 2s. 9½d.

Years.	Wheat. s.	Wheat. d.	Barley. s.	Barley. d.	Oats. s.	Oats. d.	Tithe Rent Charge.
1836 ...	*56*	*2*	*31*	*8*	*22*	*0*	*100 0 0*
1847 ...	7	0½	4	0	2	8½	99 18 10¼
1848 ...	7	1¼	4	1½	2	9¼	102 1 0
1849 ...	6	10¼	4	1¼	2	8¾	100 3 7¾
1850 ...	6	7½	4	1¾	2	8½	98 16 10
1851 ...	5	5¼	4	0	2	8	96 11 4¾
1852 ...	6	2¾	3	10¼	2	7½	93 16 11¼
1853 ...	6	0½	3	9½	2	6¾	91 13 5¾
1854 ...	6	0	3	9½	2	6¼	90 19 5
1855 ...	6	0¾	3	7¾	2	6	89 15 8¼
1856 ...	6	3	3	8½	2	7½	93 18 1¼
1857 ...	6	11¼	3	11¼	2	9¼	99 13 7¼
1858 ...	7	2¼	4	3½	2	11	105 16 3½
1859 ...	7	4	4	5½	3	0½	108 19 6½
1860 ...	7	4½	4	6½	3	1¼	110 17 8½
1861 ...	7	4½	4	7¼	3	2	112 3 4¾
1862 ...	7	0¼	4	7¾	3	1	109 13 6
1863 ...	6	8¼	4	7½	3	0	107 5 2
1864 ...	6	3½	4	5¾	2	11¼	103 3 10¾
1865 ...	6	0	4	3¼	2	10	98 15 10½
1866 ...	5	11½	4	2¼	2	9½	97 7 9¼
1867 ...	6	0¼	4	3	2	9¾	98 13 3
1868 ...	6	3¼	4	3¾	2	10¾	100 13 8
1869 ...	6	5¼	4	5¼	2	11	103 5 8¼
1870 ...	6	3½	4	6¼	2	11¾	104 1 0¼
1871 ...	6	4	4	6½	3	0¾	104 15 1
1872 ...	6	7½	4	7¾	3	1¾	108 4 0¾
1873 ...	6	10¾	4	9¼	3	1½	110 15 10¼
1874 ...	7	0¼	4	10	3	1¾	112 7 3
1875 ...	6	10¾	4	11	3	1¾	112 15 6¾
1876 ...	6	6½	4	10	3	1½	110 14 11
1877 ...	6	6¼	4	9	3	1½	109 14 11½
1878 ...	6	8½	4	10¼	3	3¼	112 7 5¼
1879 ...	6	6¼	4	11	3	3	111 15 1½
1880 ...	6	3½	4	10¼	3	2¾	109 17 9¼
1881 ...	6	0½	4	8¾	3	2¼	107 2 10½
1882 ...	5	10¾	4	6	3	0¾	102 16 2
1883 ...	5	10¾	4	4½	2	11¼	100 4 9¾
1884 ...	5	9¼	4	3¼	2	10¼	98 6 2¼
1885 ...	5	4¾	4	1¾	2	9	93 17 3
1886 ...	5	1¾	3	11¾	2	8¼	90 10 3½
1887 ...	4	11	3	10	2	7½	87 8 10
1888 ...	4	8½	3	8½	2	6¼	84 2 8¾
1889 ...	4	5½	3	7½	2	5	80 19 8½
1890 ...	4	2¼	3	6¼	2	4¼	78 1 3½
1891 ...	4	0¼	3	5¾	2	3½	76 3 3¾
1892 ...	4	0½	3	5¼	2	3½	75 18 3¾
1893 ...	4	0	3	4¼	2	3¼	74 15 2¾
1894 ...	3	11	3	4	2	3¼	74 3 9½
1895 ...	3	9	3	4	2	3½	73 13 0½
1896 ...	3	7	3	2¾	2	3	71 9 6¾
1897 ...	3	6¾	3	2	2	2¾	69 17 11½
1898 ...	3	5¾	3	1	2	2	68 14 11
1899 ...	3	5¾	3	0¾	2	1¾	68 2 4¾
1900 ...	3	4¼	3	0½	2	1	66 15 9¾
1901 ...	3	4¾	3	0½	2	0¾	66 10 9¼
1902 ...	3	5¼	3	0½	1	11	67 3 8¾
1903 ...	3	6¼	3	1¼	2	1¼	69 7 5
1904 ...	3	6½	3	1¼	2	2¼	69 19 6
1905 ...	3	6	3	1	2	2¾	69 12 0½
1906 ...	3	5	3	0½	2	2½	68 12 0¾
1907 ...	3	5¾	3	0¼	2	2¾	68 19 6½
1908 ...	3	6½	3	0¼	2	3	69 10 6¼
1909 ...	3	7½	3	0¼	2	3	69 18 5¾
1910 ...	3	9½	3	0½	2	2½	70 7 8
1911 ...	3	10½	3	0¼	2	2¾	71 4 1¾
1912 ...	3	11¾	3	1¾	2	3¼	72 14 2½
1913 ...	4	0¾	3	3	2	4	74 14 9¾
1914 ...	4	1	3	3¾	2	4¼	75 16 4
1915 ...	4	2	3	4¼	2	4¾	77 1 4¼
1916 ...	4	6¾	3	4¼	2	4¾	83 2 6¾
1917 ...	4	11	4	0¼	2	10½	92 1 0¾
1918 ...	5	8½	4	9¼	3	5½	109 3 11

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

THE following table shows the *average wages per head* of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive and engineer's departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1901-1913. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	England and Wales. (25 Companies.) Employed.	England and Wales. Average Weekly Wage.	Scotland. (5 Companies.) Employed.	Scotland. Average Weekly Wage.	Ireland. (7 Companies.) Employed.	Ireland. Average Weekly Wage.	United Kingdom. (27 Companies.) Employed.	United Kingdom. Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.
1901	378,121	25 6¼	43,710	23 1½	18,706	19 5	440,557	25 0¼
1902	383,883	25 5¼	45,879	23 0¾	19,306	19 3¼	449,068	24 11¾
1903	384,465	25 4½	45,545	22 11	18,934	19 5	448,944	24 10½
1904	380,610	25 7	45,836	23 0½	19,751	19 1½	446,197	25 0¼
1905	384,321	25 10¼	46,071	23 2¼	19,531	19 2¼	449,923	25 3½
1906	391,661	25 11½	47,044	23 3	19,874	19 9½	458,579	25 5
1907	412,804	26 4¼	47,040	23 4	19,470	19 8½	479,314	25 9¼
1908	395,271	25 6¼	45,442	22 6¾	19,040	19 8¼	459,753	25 0
1909	394,928	25 10½	45,671	23 2¼	19,369	19 11	459,968	25 4¾
1910	397,715	26 3½	46,606	23 1½	19,199	20 7	463,520	25 9
1911	405,651	27 4¼	47,125	23 5½	20,392	20 9¾	473,168	26 8¼
1912	415,197	28 0	47,499	24 4	20,209	20 9	482,905	27 4½
1913	421,925	28 6½	47,741	25 1½	20,406	22 0	490,078	27 11¼

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened.

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

When war was declared, the Government took over the home railways. The following is an extract of announcement issued from the War Office:—

"WAR OFFICE, *Aug.* 4th, 1914.

"An Order in Council has been made under Section 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, declaring that it is expedient that the Government should have control over the railroads in Great Britain. This control will be exercised through an Executive Committee composed of general managers of railways which has been formed for some time and has prepared plans with a view to facilitating the working of these provisions of the Act."

TERMS OF REMUNERATION.—The Board of Trade issued the following notice, dated September 15th, 1914:—

"The Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, under which His Majesty's Government have

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF RAILWAY SECURITIES FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1918—THE MAKING-UP PRICES OF 29TH JUNE, 1917, AND THE PRICES 30TH DECEMBER, 1917, AND 28TH JUNE, 1918.

RAILWAY.	January to June, 1913. Highest.	Lowest.	Making-up Prices, June 30th, 1917.	Prices, Dec. 30th, 1917.	Prices, June 28th, 1918.	RAILWAY.	January to June, 19.8. Highest.	Lowest.	Making-up Prices, June 29th, 1917.	Prices, Dec. 30th, 1917.	Prices, June 28th, 1918.
ORDINARY STOCKS.											
Barry	141¼	140	137½	139½	141	London Chatham	9¼	7⅝	8¼	8½	8¾
Caledonian	40⅝	46½	47½	47	49½	Lon. & N. Western	93¾	87½	93½	90	93½
Central London	61	41½	42½	41½	44½	Lon. & S. W., Pref.	61½	55⅜	61	60	59
East London	70/0	62/6	3¼	3	3½	,, ,, Def.	25½	21	22	23	24
Furness	34½	31½	33	34	33	Metropolitan	24	19¾	23¾	21½	22
Glasgow & S.W., Pref.	39½	35¼	39	36	37	,, Surplus Lands	50	46½	49	47	49
,, ,, Def.	30	26½	27½	26½	29	Metropolitan Dist.	18½	13⅝	16	15½	18½
Great Central, Pref.	15⅝	12⅜	13½	12¾	14	Midland, Pref.	43	39½	45	41½	42½
,, ,, Def.	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6¾	,, Def.	59¼	54¼	58	56	59
Great Eastern	37⅛	33½	35½	35¾	36	N. British, Pref. Ord.	42½	39½	43	39½	41½
Great Northern, Pref.	61¼	58¾	63½	60	60	,, ,, Def.	14⅛	12⅛	13	13½	14
,, ,, Def.	38⅞	33½	36	36	36¼	North Eastern	98½	91¼	100⅛	96¼	96
G.N. of Scotland, Pref.	42	38	41	41	40	North London	58½	51½	62	57½	58¼
,, ,, Def.	14½	12	14	13	13	North Staffordshire	66	60½	65	63	64
Gt. S. & W. (Ireland)	70¼	72	75¼	73½	74½	Rhymney	141½	136	137½	140½	141½
Great Western	88½	81½	88	83	88½	South Eastern	58½	51¼	56	55	56
Highland	43⅝	28⅛	30½	30½	29⅝	,, ,, Def.	31½	26⅛	27¼	28½	31½
Hull and Barnsley	48½	43	42½	41½	48	Taff Vale	57½	53	53½	53	55½
Lancashire and Yorks	68	63	65	63½	68	Under. Elec. of London (£10)	50/0	35/0	2¼	2¼	2¼
Lon. B. & S. Coast	77¼	68	75	73	73						
,, ,, ,, Def.	60½	53⅛	56½	58	57½						
PREFERENCE STOCKS.											
Caledonian 4%	70½	62½	72½	70½	67	L.C.& D. Second 4½%	28	23	25	26	28
Glasgow & S. W. 4%	70	62¼	72½	69½	65½	Lon. & N. W. 4%	75¼	66½	76	74	74
Gt. Central 4%	65	59	65½	64¼	62½	Lon. & S. W. 4%	72	64½	75½	71	72
,, ,, 4% 1889	57¾	52	59½	56½	53½	London Electric 4%	63	57	64½	62½	60½
,, ,, 4% 1891	54½	49	53	54	51	Metropolitan 3½%	58¾	52¾	57½	57½	55
,, ,, 5% 1894	37	32	38	34½	33½	Met. District 4½%	70	50¼	72	68	66
Great Eastern 4%	64½	59	68½	66	64	Midland 2½%	46	41¾	47	45¾	45½
Great Northern 4%	72	65	75½	72	72	North British 4%	68½	61¾	71½	68	67
Great Western 5%	92¼	82⅛	95½	91	91	North Eastern 4%	74½	66	76½	74	74
Lancs. & Yorks. 3%	54	49	56	54	53	North Stafford 3%	52¼	48½	55	52	52
London Brighton 5%	87½	84½	90½	86	86	South Eastern 5%	81⅝	75	85½	85	81⅝
Lon. Chat. & Dov. 4½%	61⅛	54½	60	59½	59½	Taff Vale 4%	70½	65½	69½	69	67
DEBENTURE STOCKS.											
Caledonian 4%	76	71	71½	75	76	L. & S. Western 3%	60½	57½	59	59	59
Glasgow & S. W. 4%	77⅝	72½	79	77	75	London Electric 4%	68	66	68½	67½	66½
Great Central 4½%	81⅝	76½	81½	80	81	Metropolitan 3½%	64	58	64½	63	64
Great Eastern 4%	74¼	69	75	73	73	Met. District 4%	71	68½	68½	69½	69½
Great Northern 3%	60¾	54½	60	59	60	Midland 2½%	52¼	46¼	50½	51¼	50½
Great Western 4%	83½	75	81	81	81	North British 3%	57	53	58	56	57
Lancs. & Yorks. 3%	60½	54⅝	59	58	59	North Eastern 3%	60¾	55	60	60	59
Lon. & Brighton 4%	76½	72	75½	75	74	North Stafford 3%	56⅞	53½	58	57	55
Lond. Chatham 4½%	81	74½	82½	80	80	South Eastern 4%	74¾	71½	73½	73½	72
L. & N. Western 3%	63	55½	62	62	62	Taff Vale 3%	55	54	55	50	54

taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement, or if necessary by arbitration.

"His Majesty's Government have agreed with the railway companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however, the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion." [On April 14th, 1915, the Board of Trade announced that an alteration had been made in this agreement by which the proportionate reduction in net receipts of the companies referred to will not in future be made, but 25 per cent. of the war bonus granted to railway employees who come within the Railway Conciliation Scheme shall be borne by the railway companies, and not by the Government.]

"This sum, together with the net receipts of the railway companies taken over, is to be distributed amongst those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

"The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services, such as those in connection with Military and Naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken over."

THE RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On behalf of the Government, the control of the railways in Great Britain was vested, as from Aug. 5th, 1914, in a Committee composed of the following General Managers :—

Sir J. A. Aspinall ..... L. & Y. Rly.
Sir A. K. Butterworth ..... N.E. Rly.
*Sir Robert Turnbull, M.V.O. L. & N.W. Rly.
Mr. C. H. Dent ..... G.N. Rly.
Sir F. H. Dent ..... S.E. & C. Rly.

* Sir Robert Turnbull acts for Sir Guy Calthrop, Bt., during the latter's absence as Controller of Coal Mines.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1909–1917.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Barry	6¼	6½	6½	7	10	9½	9½	9½	9½
Central London	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
City and South London	1¾	1½	1⅝	⅞	4	...	...	1½	1½
Furness	⅞	1⅛	1⅜	1½	2½	½	2	2½	2½
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great Eastern	2⅝	3⅛	3⅜	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Great Northern (Ord.)	3⅞	4⅛	4⅜	4¾	4½	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
" (Def.)	1¾	2¼	2¾	3	3	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
Great Western	5¼	5¼	5⅞	5⅝	6¼	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	2⅞	3⅝	3	3	3½	2	2	3	3½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	3⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅛	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
London and North Western	5⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6½	7	6	6	6	6
London and South Western	5¾	6⅛	6	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
L. & South Western (Def.)	1¾	2⅛	2	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5	5⅜	5¾	5	5¼	4¾	6	5	5
L.B. & S.C. (Def.)	4	4¾	5½	4	4½	3½	3½	4	4
London, Chatham, and Dover*	3¼	3¾	4½	4½	4½	...	4	5	4½
London Electric	...	⅜	1	1	1	⅝	1¼	1½	1½
Maryport and Carlisle	6	6½	6½	5¾	6½	5	5	5	5½
Metropolitan	1	1⅜	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1	1	1
Metropolitan (Surplus Lands Stock)	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Metropolitan District (Second Preference Stock)	...	...	1	2	2½	2	3	3	3
Midland (Def.)	2⅝	3½	3⅞	3⅞	4¼	4	4	2½	4½
North Eastern	6	6	6¼	6	7	6½	6½	6½	6½
North London	4	5	5	4¼	4¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
North Staffordshire	3⅞	4½	4¾	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Rhymney	9¼	9½	9	8¾	9	8½	8½	9	9
South Eastern	2¾	3½	4	3⅞	4	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
Taff Vale (including bonus)	4	4	4	3¾	4	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3	3⅓	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
Glasgow and S.W.	1½	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	2	3⅜	4⅝	4¾
Great North of Scotland	¼	¾	1	¾	1½	1	4	4	4
Highland	1⅝	2	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
North British (on Def. Ord.)	¼	⅞	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1	½	1	¾
IRELAND.									
Belfast and County Down	6¼	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Northern (Ireland)	5½	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6	5½	5½	5½	5½
Great Southern and Western	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	5	5	5	5	4½	5
Midland Great Western	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

Company.	Incorpd. under prcs Title	Chairman.	General Manager. †Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry	1884	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E.	T. H. Rendell	T. H. Rendell	John Auld	S. T. Lawrence	.....	Barry Docks, South Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	R. G. Miller	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	H. R. Price	.....	J. Dunbar	W. W. Heard	.....	132, Palmerstn. Bldgs.,
Caledonian	1845	Henry Allan	D. A. Matheson	John Ballantyne	W. Pickersgill	Jno. Blackburn	R. Killin, C.B.E.	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	Major David Davies, M.P	S. Williamson	W. Finchett	H. E. Jones	S. Williamson	W. H. Williams	Oswestry.
Central London	1900	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton, G.C.S.I.	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865		John E. Charnley	.....	J. G. Robinson	Hegge Thomas	.....	Central Stn., L'pool.
City and South London	1891	Rt. Hon. Lord Stuart of Wortley	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Joseph Pike	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coef	Albert Qy., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	Frank Brooke	John Coghlan	.....	G. H. Wild	R. D. Griffith	J. Coghlan	Dublin.
Furness	1844	F. J. Ramsden	L. Speakman	T. Jackson	D. L. Rutherford	S. Linton	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Sir James Bell, Bart.	David Cooper	John Robinson	H. R. Whitelegg	F. H. Gillies	C. E. Cockburn	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Rt. Hon. Lord Faringdon	Sir S. Fay	Joseph Rostron	J. G. Robinson	J. A. Campbell	W. Clow	Marlebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P	H. W. Thornton	(Vacant)	J. J. Hill, C.B.E.	R. C. Farnwell	C. J. Selway, C.B.E.	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Sir Fredk. Banbury, Bt., M.P.	C. H. Dent	G. Shaw	H. M. Gresley	E. H. Burrows	C. J. Selway, C.B.E.	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Fane Vernon	John Bagwell	B. Lumble	G. T. Glover	T. Morrison	R. J. Moore	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Sir David Stewart	G. Davidson	S. R. Willox	T. Heywood	P. S. Mackintosh	Wm. Johnston	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Goulding, Bt	E. A. Neale	A. E. Neale	E. A. Watson	Robert Crawford	G. E. Smyth	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Visct. Churchill	Frank Potter	C. A. Roberts	G. J. Church ward, C.B.E.	A. E. Bolter	Chas. Aldington, C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. H. Cox	Robert Park	T. McEwan	C. Cumming	G. T. Cornet	T. McEwan, O.B.E.	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	Col. C. W. Trotter	Edward Watkin	J. Shaw	M. Stirling	G. Scaum	R. Y. Vickers	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	E. B. Fielden	Sir J. A. F. Aspinall	H. Marriott, C.B.E.	J. Hughes	R. C. Parnwell	A. Watson, C.B.E.	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Earl of Bessborough, K.P.	Sir Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire	Col. L. B. Billinton	John J. Brewer	F. Scott, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt	Sir Guy Calthrop, Bt.	I. T. Williams, C.B.E.	C. J. B. Cooke, C.B.E.	James Bishop	L. W. Horne, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Brig.-General H. W. Drummond, K.C.B.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	Joseph Smeal (I.) G. T. Hedge (O.)	R. W. Urie	Godfrey Knight	Major G. F. P. West, C.B.E.	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London Electric	1910	Lord Farrer	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	Thomas Blain	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	T. Waite	Maryport. [head.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer, M.P.	J. Shaw	.....	.....	J. Shaw	.....	Central Stn., Birken-
Metropolitan	1853	Rt. Hon. Ld. Aberconway	R. H. Selbie	W. Holt	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	Baker Street, N.W.
Metropolitan District	1864	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Midland	1844	George Murray Smith	Sir Guy Granet	Henry Evans	Sir H. Fowler, K.B.E	W. N. Bancroft	C. Paget, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Derby.
Midland & S.W. Junct. Rly.	1884	Spencer J. Portal	John Davies	.....	J. Tyrrell	John Davies	.....	Swindon.
Midland Great Western	1845	Major H. C. Cusack	F. Keogh	T. Elliot	W. H. Morton	Percy A. Hay	T. Elliott	Dublin.
North British	1862	W. Whitelaw	Lt.-Col. J. Calder	John Wilkinson	W. P. Reid	James M'Laren	C. H. Stemp	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	Lord Knaresborough	Sir A. Butterworth	Brig.-Gen. R. Wedgwood, C.M.G.	Sir V. L. Raven, K.B.E.	R. F. Dunnell	Major H. A. Watson, C.B.E.	York.
North London	1853	Rt. Hon. Ld. Rathmore	Sir Guy Calthrop	C. E. Grasemann	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	G. N. Ford	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Rt. Hon. Lord Anslow, C.B.	W. D. Phillipps	W. D. Phillipps	J. A. Hookham	R. E. Pearce	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Port Talbot and Docks	1894	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	.....	A. H. Hertz	Edward Knott	.....	Port Talbot.
Rhymney	1854	W. H. Bell	E. A. Prosser	.....	C. T. H. Riches	J. G. Clark	.....	Cardiff.
South East. & Chat'm Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	Sir F. H. Dent	F. P. Igglesden	R. E. L. Maunsell, C.B.E.	Charles Sheath	E. C. Cox, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1909	H. Willmott	A. E. Diggins (T)	.....	R. Willmott	A. E. Diggins	.....	Stratford-on-Avon.
Taff Vale	1836	G. B. Forrester	E. A. Prosser	P. A. Collins	J. Cameron	T. A. Walker	E. H. Dannatt	Cardiff.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 789. † Chief Traffic Manager.

Sir Sam Fay	Great Central Rly.
Sir William Forbes	L.B. & S.C. Rly.
Sir Guy Granet	Midland Rly.
Mr. D. A. Matheson	Caledonian Rly.
Mr. F. Potter.....	Great Western Rly.
Mr. H. W. Thornton	G. E. Rly.
Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	L. & S.W. Rly.
Mr. A. Watson, C.B.E. ...	L. & Y. Rly.

The Official Chairman of this Committee is the President of the Board of Trade, and the acting Chairman is Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B., General Manager of the L. & S.W. Rly. The railway Secretary to the Committee is Major Gilbert S. Szlumper.

RAILWAYS IN 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United-Kingdom in 1914 was 643,135, and there were in use 24,818 locomotive engines, 79,539 coaching vehicles, 759,910 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 49,629 service vehicles. A large number of locomotives have been sent overseas for war service, but details cannot be provided.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1916, to £1,447,557,000. Of this sum, £1,349,219,000 (which includes £199,569,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1915 of £1,907,000, or 0·1 per cent. The £1,349,219,000 is composed of £124,351,000 guaranteed, £354,093,000 debenture, £362,568,000 preferential, and £494,496,000 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £13,711,000 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £51,947,000, equal to 3·81 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £51,481,378 in 1915, with a corresponding capital of £1,347,312,000, which gave a net receipt of 3·80 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,349,219,000, of which about £199,569,000, or approximately 16 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 19 per cent. of the ordinary stock, 14 per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12 per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1916 compared with 1915 show an increase of about £227,000 in the ordinary, an increase of £874,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £806,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £1,907,000. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of 1916, ordinary stock formed 37·0 per cent., preferential and guaranteed 35·9 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 27·1 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3·47 per cent. in 1916, as compared with 3·60 per cent. in 1915. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital rose from 3·52 per cent. in 1915 to 3·61 per cent. in 1916. These rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies. The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto, was 4·13 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3·55 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1916 amounted to £154,468,000, as compared with £144,860,250 for the year 1915, which gives an increase of £9,607,750, equal to 6·22 per cent.

The passenger amounts for the year 1913 are as follows:—

	1913.	1912.	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
1st Class	3,772,000	3,631,676	+140,324
2nd ,, ...	1,097,000	1,179,076	− 82,076
3rd ,, ...	35,730,000	34,336,593	+1,393,409
Workmen's Tickets.....	*1,675,000	———	———

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1906.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.										
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Caledonian	54·7	57·5	56·8	56·2	56·4	55·6	58·5	60·2	60·0	63·0	65·0	69·0
Central London	—	—	—	—	—	—	55·7	57·1	59·0	55·0	53·0	55·0
City and South London	—	—	—	—	—	—	49·8	52·9	59·0	59·0	52·0	55·0
Glasgow and South Western	60·5	61·4	60·6	59·3	58·1	57·6	60·3	64·6	65·0	67·0	64·0	71·0
Great Central	66·1	66·7	67·1	65·3	65·2	65·3	66·0	68·2	68·0	68·0	61·0	73·0
Great Eastern	62·9	65·5	65·3	64·0	61·1	64·1	67·2	69·5	69·0	70·0	72·0	74·0
Great Northern	64·3	65·3	64·8	64·1	64·2	64·1	66·1	67·8	69·0	70·0	71·0	73·0
Great Western	62·2	63·2	63·7	63·2	62·6	62·3	63·9	64·9	65·0	67·0	66·0	70·0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	61·5	62·2	64·0	62·6	62·3	61·4	64·3	66·3	66·0	67·0	61·0	73·0
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	59·4	60·4	59·9	59·7	59·7	59·3	60·6	62·6	65·0	66·0	61·0	70·0
London and North Western	63·1	64·0	65·5	64·0	62·4	62·7	65·0	65·7	68·0	69·0	61·0	73·0
London and South Western	63·3	63·5	64·4	63·7	63·5	63·8	65·7	66·4	67·0	67·0	71·0	73·0
London Electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	41·6	47·2	48·0	49·0	51·0	54·0
Metropolitan	—	—	—	—	—	—	49·6	57·2	57·0	61·0	62·0	64·0
Metropolitan District	—	—	—	—	—	—	40·3	48·5	51·0	55·0	59·0	62·0
Midland	63·7	65·0	65·2	63·8	62·7	62·8	63·4	63·9	64·0	65·0	66·0	69·0
North British	55·4	56·5	56·6	56·1	56·0	55·8	57·7	58·5	59·0	61·0	65·0	68·0
North Eastern	62·6	62·8	66·0	63·2	63·7	63·2	63·9	62·8	66·0	67·0	69·0	71·0
North Staffordshire	58·8	60·6	61·7	60·9	60·8	60·8	62·2	64·8	63·0	63·0	65·0	69·0
South Eastern and Chatham	61·8	62·1	61·7	61·7	59·3	58·9	59·9	63·8	64·0	65·0	65·0	67·0

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

Season Tickets :—	1913. £	1912. £	Inc. or Dec. £
1st Class	1,678,000	1,675,000	+3,000
2nd ,, ...	629,000	674,000	−45,000
3rd ,, ...	2,561,000	2,735,000	−174,000

* The numbers carried were :

	1913. No.	1912. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class...	31,437,000	30,010,381	+1,426,619
2nd ,, ...	13,579,000	14,952,352	−1,373,352
3rd ,, ...	1,094,833,000	1,249,374,313	−154,541,313
Workmen's Tickets...	314,912,000	———	———
Season Tickets :—			
1st Class...	138,142	136,610	+1,532
2nd ,, ...	88,998	97,435	−8,437
3rd ,, ...	510,679	551,090	−40,411

The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains amounted in 1913 to £9,836,000, as compared with £10,026,852 in 1912, being a decrease of £190,852, or 1·1 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £66,640,000, as compared with £64,048,814 in 1912—an increase of £2,591,126, or 3·9 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £32,990 from merchandise; £31,972,000 from minerals; and £1,678,000 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1913 was 568,201,000 tons, as compared with 520,279,126 tons in 1912, showing an increase of 47,921,874 tons, or 8·4 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1916 amounted to £102,251,000, equal to 66 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £93,378,872 for the year 1915, equal to 64 per cent. The increase compared with 1915 amounts to £9,142,128, or 2 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1914 was 430,332,000, or 5,519,000 less than in 1913. The Coal and Coke carried by the various systems of railways from colliery districts in the United Kingdom in 1916 and the previous year (the tonnage represents, as far as possible, original traffic only—*i.e.*, traffic received from collieries or places situated on the companies' own systems) :—

	1915. tons.	1916. tons.
England & Wales ...	169,603,600	171,299,163
Scotland.....	31,788,359	32,040,859
Ireland	14,799	25,001
Total U.K....	201,406,758	203,365,023

Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £18,166,000 for locomotive power; £13,824,000 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £12,562,000 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £24,180,000 for traffic expenses.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1913 amounted to £166,276, and to workmen £298,473. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £740,209, as compared with £573,524 in 1912—an increase of £166,685. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads :

Company.	Passengers & Workmen.	Goods.
Barry	£1,918	£333
Central London	567	228
Cheshire Lines Committee ...	11,976	7,406
City & South London	947	...
Great Central	22,462	26,288
Great Eastern	26,609	30,159

RECENT OPENINGS.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
Great Central	Keadby	Deviation Line	May 22, 1916	—
Mansfield	Kirby.....	Clipstone	Sept. 4, 1916†	—
Mansfield	Kirby.....	Clipstone	Apr. 2, 1917‡	—
Bakerloo	Willesden.....	Watford	Apr. 17, 1917	—

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	Great Northern.		Great Western.		London & North Western.		Midland. (No Second.)		S.E. & Chatham.		
	First.	Third.	First.	Third.	First.	Third.	First.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	191,966	1,373,211	301,866	3,407,534	496,853	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,545	387,060	445,660	1,668,135
1905	183,156	1,376,527	301,028	3,457,792	508,961	3,319,848	235,142	2,505,275	404,187	460,374	1,643,769
1906	177,604	1,409,610	312,896	3,640,226	501,688	3,437,389	230,054	2,570,269	424,489	468,776	1,637,981
1907	175,893	1,419,605	333,444	3,859,523	489,348	3,531,366	222,843	2,639,269	401,185	458,302	1,620,121
1908	183,334	1,479,350	329,675	4,092,474	480,327	3,577,770	215,201	2,652,142	404,632	476,480	1,606,405
1909	175,677	1,394,699	364,665	4,283,743	486,855	3,500,920	209,581	2,555,217	397,687	464,972	1,571,176
1910	180,067	1,434,952	432,162	4,525,265	492,930	3,636,422	214,901	2,651,901	424,155	496,075	1,636,734
1911	187,054	1,455,324	448,322	4,594,792	524,266	3,774,380	214,305	2,705,914	438,447	498,928	1,683,624
1912	194,298	1,447,342	450,503	4,625,357	588,690	4,117,859	216,040	2,730,157	447,804	491,899	1,670,585
1913	189,623	1,475,647	470,947	4,936,044	604,887	4,442,114	238,426	3,188,876	476,075	486,775	1,683,019

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

† Goods only. ‡ Goods and Passengers.

Company.	*Passengers & Workmen.*	*Goods.*
Great Northern	£23,970	£32,575
Great Western	57,077	95,261
Lancashire and Yorkshire	32,306	52,196
London and North Western	73,456	190,123
London and South Western	13,357	19,785
Lond., Brighton, and S. Coast	8,113	10,546
London Electric	1,860	...
Metropolitan	2,455	1,416
Metropolitan District	1,910	65
Midland	68,824	109,551
North Eastern	31,063	37,833
North Staffordshire	2,711	7,742
South Eastern & Chatham	11,422	19,362
Taff Vale	3,811	1,163
Total, English and Welsh Rlys.	£408,713	£656,716
Caledonian	£16,131	£27,831
Glasgow and South Western	6,707	8,720
Great North of Scotland	1,112	931
Highland	619	1,303
North British	9,479	24,143
Total of all Scottish Railways	£34,149	£63,092
Dublin and South Eastern	£1,089	£660
Great Northern of Ireland	2,166	4,741
Great Southern and Western	5,923	10,758
Midland Great Western	1,427	2,743
Total of all Irish Railways	£21,887	£20,401
Total of United Kingdom	£464,749	£740,209

Net Result of Working the Railways.—As regards the actual net earnings of the companies in 1916, the total gross receipts amounted in the year to £154,468,000, and the total working expenditure to £102,251,000. The net receipts, therefore, amounted to £51,947,000, as against £51,481,378 in the previous year. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·85 per cent., as compared with 3·55 per cent. in 1915. The amount of paid-up capital increased during the year by about 0·1. The average rates of dividend paid on the ordinary stock fell from 3·60 per cent. in 1915 to 3·47 per cent. in 1916, and in the case of the preferential rose from 3·52 per cent. in 1915 to 3·61 per cent. in 1916, the rates on the other classes of capital remaining substantially unchanged.

The following statement compares the average proportion of net earnings to capital in each quinquennial period from 1871–75 to 1911–15:—

Years.	Proportion of Total Net Earnings to Capital. Per cent.
Average of 1871–75	4·56
,, 1876–80	4·29
,, 1881–85	4·22
,, 1886–90	4·07
,, 1891–95	3·80
,, 1896–1900	3·64
,, 1901–05	3·38
,, 1906–10	3·45
,, 1911–15	3·50

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1917.

In 1912 and 1913 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·13*d.* and 0·14*d.* respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1912 was 0·91*d.*, and in 1913 0·93*d.* per goods train-mile. The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others reported to the Board of Trade during the year 1917 show a total of 899 killed and 4,208 injured (as compared with 1,066 killed and 5,589 injured in 1916). We will now proceed to investigate under three Tables the various causes from which these accidents arose:—

TABLE I.

	Killed.	Injured.
A. *Passengers*—		
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	12	260
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned	110	850
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned†	3	—
B. *Servants of Companies or Contractors**—		
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	5	144
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was concerned	331	2,689
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned†	46	—
C. *Other Persons*—		
1. From accidents to trains, &c.	—	2
2. Persons passing over railways at level crossings	50	27
2. Trespassers (including suicides)	278	102
2. Persons on business at stations, &c., and other persons not included above	40	134
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned†	24	—
Total	899	4,208

The following information is given as regards the fatal cases shown in Table I.:—

A. *Passengers.*—By falling on steps or from platforms, &c., in station limits, 2 were killed, and from other causes 1 was killed.

B. *Servants.*—While dealing with the loading, unloading, and movement of goods 7 were killed; while attending to engines at rest 11 were killed; by falls on railway premises 12 were killed; while working on the permanent way 7 were killed; and from other causes 7 were killed. Two servants of contractors were also killed by accidents of this nature. One of the fatalities was caused by contact with a live electric wire.

C. *Other Persons.*—Twenty-four persons other than passengers or servants were killed on railway premises, 10 of whom were killed while on business at stations or sidings. Of these cases 3 were due to persons being crushed between

* Of contractors' servants 7 were killed and 10 injured. In two of the fatal cases the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned.

† Of accidents in which the movement of trains and railway vehicles was not concerned only the fatal cases are shown in the above Table, as during the past two years the railway companies were not required to report the non-fatal cases.

carts, &c.; 3 to the falling of goods, &c., from vehicles; 3 to persons falling off wagons and carts; 2 to persons being knocked down by road wagons; 3 to persons falling off bridges and embankments; 4 to persons coming in contact with electric rails when trespassing on the line; and 6 to other causes.

tractors were killed and 10 injured by accidents of this nature.

The total number of casualties to railway companies' and contractors' servants in connection with the movement of trains, &c., excluding train accidents, was 3,020. It is difficult to assign more than 126 of these to preventable causes.

TABLE II.

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents:—

Class of Accident.	A. Passengers.		B. Servants.		C. Other Persons.		Total, All Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
A. Collision in which passenger trains were concerned	12	233	—	41	—	—	12	274
B. Other collisions	—	1	5	91	—	—	5	92
C. Derailment of passenger trains	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
D. Other derailments	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	11
E. Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling stock	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
F. Other accidents	—	9	—	1	—	2	—	12
Total	12	260	5	144	—	2	17	406

III. *Accidents caused by the Movement of Trains and Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Train Accidents:—*

A. *Passengers.*—By falling when entering or alighting from trains 36 were killed and 650 injured; by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains 11 were killed and 4 injured; while crossing the lines at stations 13 were killed and 11 injured; by falling out of carriages during the running of trains 23 were killed and 65 injured; and by other accidents 27 were killed and 120 injured.

B. *Servants.*—While coupling or uncoupling vehicles 6 were killed and 283 injured; by other accidents to persons engaged in shunting operations 67 were killed and 1,113 injured; by falling from trains or when getting on or off trains or railway vehicles 12 were killed and 133 injured; while working on the permanent way, sidings, &c., 59 were killed and 63 injured; by being caught by trains or vehicles while walking, crossing, or standing on the line 126 were killed and 239 injured; and by other accidents 61 were killed and 858 injured. Five servants of contractors were killed and 263 injured; see Table I.

C. *Other Persons.*—Of these, 368 were killed and 263 injured; see Table I.

Inquiries.—During the year 1917, 366 inquiries were held by the Assistant Inspecting Officer and Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways into accidents, other than train accidents, that involved fatal or other injuries to 373 persons, nearly all of whom were servants of the railway companies, the remainder being principally contractors' servants and persons at work or transacting business on the companies' premises. Of this number 342 inquiries related to accidents to 349 servants of railway companies due to the movement of vehicles.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	* Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905	10,586,139	24,248,538	23,293,440	5,287,030	698,263	327,661	3,602,079	70,064,663
1906	10,985,653	25,429,572	23,864,729	5,317,953	836,420	330,045	3,884,336	72,781,854
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801
1909	11,140,594	26,711,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	741,938	316,543	4,083,278	75,037,588
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5,421,715	865,400	282,610	4,126,730	76,569,676
1911	11,761,070	27,982,624	25,690,664	5,396,189	870,738	289,107	4,289,177	78,617,824
1912	11,707,708	28,950,284	26,816,594	5,422,463	1,025,928	279,076	4,443,277	81,224,343
1913	12,562,165	28,218,647	26,971,317	5,192,210	1,204,958	242,625	4,024,306	78,874,194
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,173,000
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,378,872
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,851,000

* Includes an amount for each year respectively of £162,155, £173,148, £187,682, £228,760, £264,302, £249,961, £288,203, £293,093, £316,070, and £317,470 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1906.

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1914).

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
North Eastern	1. 9	Darlington	York	0 43	44¼	61·7
Great Central	4.33	Leicester	Arkwright St.	0 22	22½	61·3
London and South Western	5. 0	Dorchester	Wareham	0 15	15	60·0
Great Western	11. 0	Paddington	Bristol	2 0	118⅛	59·1
London and North Western	11.30U& 5.32D	Willesden	Birmingham	1 53	107½	57·0
Great Northern	5.30	King's Cross	Grantham	1 57	105½	53·7
Caledonian	5.1 & 7.3	Forfar	Perth	0 34	32½	57·2
Midland	3.30	St. Pancras	Kettering	1 16	72	56·8
Great Eastern	8.24	Halesworth	Woodbridge	0 23	21¾	56·6
Cheshire Lines	1.50 & 5.10	Manchester	West Derby	0 34	31¼	55·1
South Eastern and Chatham	11.20	Tonbridge	Ashford	0 29	26½	54·8
Lancashire and Yorkshire	Several serv.	Liverpool	Manchester	0 40	36⅝	54·7
Glasgow and South Western	2. 6	Kilmarnock	Dumfries	1 4	58	54·6
Great Southern and Western	2.40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	86½	51·9
London, Brighton & South Coast	Several serv.	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	51	51·0
Midland (L., T. & S. Section)	4.13	Stepney	Westcliff	0 39	33	50·8
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50·0
Great Northern (Ireland)	5. 0	Belfast	Portadown	0 30	25	50·0
Somerset and Dorset	10.18	Blandford	Evercreech	0 34	27¼	48·0
North British	Lothian Coast Exp.	Edinburgh	Glasgow	1 0	47¼	47·2
North Staffordshire (over L. & N.W.R.)	1. 8	Crewe	Rhyl	1 7	51¼	45·9
Midland and Gt. Northern Jct.	Several serv.	Peterborough	Wisbech	0 28	21¼	45·5
Midland Great Western	8.21	Mullingar	Athlone	0 38	28	44·2
Midland (Northern Counties)	12.12	Greenisland	Ballymoney	1 5	46½	43·0
Highland	11. 5	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 52	35¼	41·5
Belfast and County Down	12.0 & 5.35	Newcastle	Belfast	0 55	38	41·5
Great North of Scotland	6.0 & 11.53	Aberdeen	Huntley	1 2	40¾	40·0

Runs of 100 miles and over made by the Companies at a greater average speed per hour than the Longest Runs as shown below.

Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Midland	6. 2	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 13	123½	56·15
Great Eastern	9.50	Liverpool Street	Trowse	2 17	114	49·9
London and North Western	11.30U& 5.32D	Willesden	Birmingham	1 53	107½	57·0
Great Western	11. 0	*Paddington	Bath	1 48	106¾	59·4
Great Northern	5.30	King's Cross	Grantham	1 57	105½	53·7
Great Central	3.15	Marylebone	Leicester (via Aylesbury)	1 49	103	56·7
Caledonian	10. 5	Carlisle	Edinburgh (Princes St.)	2 0	100¾	50·3

* By slip coach.

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	10.30	Paddington	Plymouth	4 7	225¼	54·8
London and North Western	6. 0	Euston	Liverpool (Edge Hill)	3 28	192¾	55·45
Midland	8.25	Nottingham	London	2 15	123½	55·0
Great Northern	3.45	York	Peterboro'	2 13	111¼	50·4
Great Central	6.20	Marylebone	Leicester	1 54	103	56·58
Caledonian	2.20	Carlisle	Stirling	2 25	117¾	49·6
Great Eastern	7. 0	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 38	131	49·7
North Eastern	11.14	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 18	124½	54·1
London and South Western	2. 0	Waterloo	Christchurch	1 58	104¾	53·0
North British	9.30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2 11	98¼	45·7
Glasgow and South Western	2. 6	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 46	91¾	51·5
Great Southern and Western	1.40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	86¼	52·0
London Brighton & South Coast	11.41	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1 49	81¾	45·0
South Eastern and Chatham	11. 0	Victoria	Dover Town	1 40	77¼	46·1
Highland	11.50	Perth	Newtonmore	1 54	68¼	36·1
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2.38	Peterborough	Melton Constable	1 37	68¼	42·2
Somerset and Dorset	2.13	Bath	Poole	1 39	67	40·6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8. 0	Blackpool	Halifax	1 52	60	32·7
Midland Great Western	5.58	Mullingar	Dublin	1 14	50	40·5

continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1913.†	Number Killed and Injured in 1917 from all causes.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.‡	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,772	2	53	1 in 886	1 in 34
,, boys*	184	1	18	1 ,, 184	1 ,, 10
Carmen & van-guards (Adults)	19,103	—	10	—	1 ,, 1,910
,, (Boys & Girls *)	6,406	—	2	—	1 ,, 3,206
Carriage cleaners (Adults)	7,147	6	19	1 in 1,191	1 ,, 376
,, (Boys & Girls)	321	—	4	—	1 ,, 80
Carriage & waggon examiners	4,110	2	17	1 in 2,055	1 ,, 242
Checkers (Adults)	10,454	—	21	—	1 ,, 498
,, (Boys & Girls)	57	—	—	—	—
Clerks (Adults)	64,192	1	13	1 in 64,192	1 in 4,938
,, (Boys & Girls)	12,018	—	5	—	1 ,, 2,404
Couplers, chain-boys, & slippers (Men)	204	—	5	—	1 ,, 41
,, ,, (Boys)	256	3	16	1 in 85	1 ,, 16
Cranemen and Cranelads (Men)	1,698	—	—	—	—
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	243	—	1	—	1 in 243
Engine-cleaners (Adults)	13,514	5	71	1 in 2,703	1 ,, 190
,, (Boys & Girls)	5,636	7	56	1 ,, 805	1 ,, 101
Engine-drivers & Motormen	29,869	18	297	1 ,, 1,659	1 ,, 101
Firemen	27,343	13	414	1 ,, 2,103	1 ,, 66
Gate-keepers (Adults)	3,471	3	2	1 ,, 1,157	1 ,, 1,736
,, (Boys & Girls)	74	—	—	—	—
Greasers (Adults)	1,052	—	5	—	1 in 210
,, (Boys & Girls)	771	—	12	—	1 ,, 64
Guards (Goods & Mineral) & Brakesmen	16,588	32	517	1 in 512	1 ,, 32
,, (Passenger)	8,427	3	66	1 ,, 2,809	1 ,, 128
Horse-drivers (shunting)	1,105	2	37	1 ,, 552	1 ,, 30
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,031	—	2	—	1 ,, 515
,, (Others)	9,399	4	31	1 in 2,350	1 ,, 303
Labourers, Permanent-way (Men)	19,340	12	37	1 ,, 1,612	1 ,, 523
,, ,, (Boys)	87	3	2	1 ,, 29	1 ,, 43
,, Others (Men)	52,219	7	47	1 ,, 7,460	1 ,, 1,111
,, ,, (Boys)	1,561	—	3	—	1 ,, 520
Lamp-men, &c. (Adults)	1,745	1	4	1 in 1,745	1 ,, 436
,, (Boys & Girls)	361	—	2	—	1 ,, 180
Loaders & Sheeters	4,778	3	32	1 in 1,593	1 ,, 149
Mechanics & Artisans (Adults)	80,729	15	23	1 ,, 5,382	1 ,, 3,509
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	8,210	—	6	—	1 ,, 1,368
Messengers (Adults)	1,120	—	1	—	1 ,, 1,120
,, (Boys & Girls)	2,579	2	1	1 in 1,289	1 ,, 2,579
Number-takers (Adults)	1,469	2	4	1 ,, 734	1 ,, 367
,, (Boys & Girls)	803	3	4	1 ,, 268	1 ,, 201
Permanent-way Men	52,517	77	98	1 ,, 682	1 ,, 536
Pointsmen	692	—	12	—	1 ,, 58
Policemen	2,449	1	1	1 in 2,449	1 ,, 2,449
Porters (Goods) (Adults)	29,340	26	141	1 ,, 1,128	1 ,, 208
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	1,440	2	24	1 ,, 720	1 ,, 60
,, ,, (Passenger) (Adults)	27,784	17	91	1 ,, 1,634	1 ,, 305
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	3,084	4	18	1 ,, 771	1 ,, 171
Shunters	15,095	21	466	1 ,, 719	1 ,, 32
Signal Fitters & Telegraph Wiremen	4,294	4	7	1 ,, 1,074	1 ,, 613
Signalmen	29,512	9	11	1 ,, 3,279	1 ,, 2,683
Signal-box Lads	2,146	3	1	1 ,, 715	1 ,, 2,146
Station-masters & station-mistresses	8,791	2	13	1 ,, 4,395	1 ,, 676
Ticket Collectors and Examiners (Adults)	4,290	2	8	1 ,, 2,145	1 ,, 536
,, ,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	113	—	—	—	—
Watchmen	954	1	2	1 in 954	1 in 477
Yardsmen	1,428	—	12	—	1 ,, 119
Miscellaneous (Adults)	35,063	10	51	1 in 3,506	1 ,, 687
,, (Boys & Girls)	2,697	2	7	1 ,, 1,348	1 ,, 385
,, Total	643,135	331	2,823	1 in 1,943	1 in 228

* "Boys and Girls" = under 18 years of age. † Latest figures available.

‡ Previous statements include injuries which caused the injured to be absent for at least one whole day from their ordinary work, but this year only injuries of a more serious nature are recorded.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr. Re'pts.	Net Receipts.	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).	Total Net Income.	Div'd on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No. of Locomot's.	No. of Veh's.	No. of Goods Veh's.	No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Barry	6,300,371	68	1,050,526	15,449	703,415	67	347,111	9,103	356,214	9 10 0	Barry Dock	148	184	1,564	572
Cambrian	6,478,759	295	421,224	1,428	282,137	67	139,087	9,095	148,182	Nil.	Aberystwyth	98	342	2,229	253
Central London	4,548,681	7	351,285	50,184	192,465	55	158,824	37,444	196,268	—	—	4	259	—	20
City and South London	3,423,829	8	258,233	32,279	141,185	55	117,048	25,275	142,323	1 10 0	—	45	165	—	6
Furness	7,042,900	158	894,982	5,665	629,959	70	265,021	15,285	280,306	2 5 0	Barrow	136	363	7,406	408
Great Central	57,236,975	829	7,832,481	9,449	5,728,171	73	2,104,310	134,640	2,238,950	Nil.	Manch. (L.R.)	1,343	2,689	34,765	3,012
Great Eastern	54,074,318	1,191	7,842,106	6,585	5,807,918	74	2,034,188	123,008	2,157,196	2 10 0	Liverpool St.	1,294	5,748	27,170	2,825
Great Northern	54,655,647	1,033	8,269,245	8,006	6,047,501	73	2,221,744	225,547	2,447,291	4 5 0	King's Cross	1,357	3,537	38,374	2,728
Great Western	114,699,826	3,029	18,810,744	6,210	13,210,438	70	5,600,306	448,113	6,048,419	5 15 0	Paddington	3,127	8,604	76,967	7,641
Hull and Barnsley	10,094,115	93	973,321	10,466	577,255	59	396,066	4,278	400,344	3 10 0	—	186	560	4,509	299
Lancashire & Yorkshire	65,211,137	601	9,052,810	15,063	6,626,881	73	2,425,929	198,230	2,624,159	4 10 0	Manch. (Vic.)	1,601	4,398	34,021	2,708
London & N. Western	124,640,110	2,069	21,484,097	10,384	15,537,384	73	5,896,713	543,248	6,439,961	6 0 0	Euston	3,059	9,621	82,109	—
London & S. Western	50,890,811	1,037	7,655,801	7,382	5,520,504	73	2,035,297	172,532	2,207,829	5 10 0	Waterloo	946	4,327	14,886	709
London, Brighton, & S. C.	33,279,543	457	4,591,888	10,048	3,206,548	70	1,385,340	125,810	1,511,150	5 0 0	Victoria	615	2,850	9,807	639
London, Chat'm, & Dover	24,400,970	*	108,068	*	109,213	*	Dr. 1,145	†822,310	†821,165	Nil.	Victoria	*	*	*	*
London Electric	17,869,416	22	1,139,554	51,798	611,892	54	527,662	89,327	616,989	1 10 0	—	—	488	—	17
Maryport and Carlisle	920,279	43	147,048	3,419	95,045	65	52,003	749	52,752	5 10 0	Carlisle	33	80	1,667	76
Metropolitan	18,138,238	66	1,166,414	17,673	745,928	64	420,486	190,196	610,682	1 0 0	Moorgate St.	38	100	556	90
Metropolitan District	11,571,837	28	1,122,068	40,074	697,433	62	424,635	143,639	568,274	—	Earl's Court	240	222	—	64
Midland	130,175,167	1,533	18,167,160	11,851	12,514,686	69	5,652,474	626,768	6,279,242	6 10 0	St. Pancras	3,062	6,814	118,933	6,347
North Eastern	86,496,133	1,755	14,034,270	7,997	10,000,245	71	4,034,025	223,370	4,257,395	6 10 0	Newcastle C.	2,007	4,594	116,694	4,079
North London	4,200,888	16	502,354	31,397	357,456	71	144,898	37,326	182,224	3 15 0	—	101	710	546	—
North Staffordshire	9,127,796	221	1,381,707	6,252	958,535	69	423,172	12,676	435,848	4 12 6	Stoke-on-Tr.	191	497	6,124	384
Rhymney	2,403,707	51	439,792	8,623	284,366	65	155,426	1,526	156,952	9 0 0	—	122	142	1,048	151
South Eastern	33,732,414	*	163,153	*	154,156	*	18,997	‡1,424,012	‡1,433,009	3 15 0	Cannon St.	*	*	*	*
South Eastern & Chat'm	4,573,208	629	6,059,661	9,634	4,047,145	67	2,012,516	7,233	2,019,749	—	—	721	3,945	11,170	685
Taff Vale	6,652,837	125	1,321,262	10,570	885,084	67	436,178	7,049	443,227	3 15 0	Cardiff (Q.S.)	251	317	2,296	465
Tot. 27 Eng. & Welsh Cos.	942,839,919	15,324	135,241,256	8,839	95,822,945	74	39,418,311	5,657,789	45,076,100	—	—	20,725	61,156	592,841	34,178
Caledonian	56,295,645	1,118	6,883,276	6,157	4,720,865	69	2,162,411	174,287	2,336,698	3 10 0	Glasgow	992	2,719	50,888	1,958
Glasgow & S. Western	19,882,388	1,128	2,738,172	2,427	1,952,612	71	785,560	41,927	827,487	4 15 0	St. Enoch	529	1,625	19,001	1,312
Great North of Scotland	6,336,277	334	733,101	2,195	469,172	64	263,929	11,963	275,892	4 0 0	Aberdeen	123	788	3,666	134
Highland	7,367,847	506	898,649	1,776	644,187	72	254,462	3,728	258,190	2 5 0	Inverness	157	813	2,693	110
North British	51,944,483	1,378	7,211,458	5,241	4,914,552	68	2,296,906	71,362	2,368,268	0 15 0	Waverley	1,058	3,480	57,679	2,948
Total 5 Scottish Cos.	141,826,640	4,464	18,464,656	4,136	12,701,388	68	5,763,268	303,207	6,066,535	—	—	2,859	9,425	133,927	6,462
Belfast & County Down	1,583,381	80	242,152	3,027	178,919	74	63,233	3,002	66,235	6 10 0	Belfast	30	178	739	2
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	883,551	94	131,125	1,395	88,795	68	42,330	822	43,152	3 12 6	Cork	20	68	445	23
Dublin & South Eastern	2,756,374	156	374,317	2,399	256,031	69	118,286	6,272	124,558	—	Westl'd Row	65	270	1,069	62
Great Northern (Ireland)	9,872,450	617	1,567,317	2,540	1,139,144	73	428,173	18,088	446,261	5 10 0	Amiens St.	204	693	5,890	296
Great S'thern & Western	14,991,778	1,130	2,182,280	1,931	1,493,113	68	689,167	20,616	709,783	5 0 0	Waterford	321	926	7,646	634
Midland Great Western	7,221,425	538	849,673	1,579	610,503	72	239,170	7,992	247,162	2 0 0	Broadstone	139	402	2,862	293
Total 6 Irish Cos.	37,308,959	2,615	5,346,864	2,045	3,766,505	70	1,580,359	56,792	1,637,151	—	—	779	2,537	18,651	1,310
Total 38 Cos.	1,121,975,518	22,403	159,052,776	7,099	112,290,838	70	46,761,938	6,017,848	52,779,786	—	—	24,363	73,118	745,419	41,950

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see. † Net Revenue from Managing Committee (41 per cent.) L.C. & D.R.

‡ Net Revenue from Managing Committee (59 per cent.) S.E.R. § Largest on the system—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, H. Cuff Smart; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.; *Secretary*, Joseph Ingram; *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Barry	W. Waddell	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Down	G. P. Culverwell	E. & R. D. Bates.
Brecon & Merthyr	J. Dunbar	.....
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	D. L. Forgan.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Central London	A. R. Cooper	Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold.
City & South London	A. R. Cooper	McMillan & Mott. [maurice.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	Arthur Julian & F. Fitz-
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir William Fry.
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Currey & Co.
Glasgow & South Western	Thomas Keeling	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	H. Blundell	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	H. W. Thornton	Thomas Chew.
Great Northern	Charles J. Brown	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	C. Baillie-Gage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Crocker Barrington.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson, C.B.E.	Laurence B. Page.
Highland	A. Newlands	Robert Park.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. S. & F. B. Moss-Blundel.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
London, Brighton & South Coast	Sir James Benjn. Ball	E. A. Scanes.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench	M. C. Tait.
London & South Western	A. W. Szlumper	W. Bishop.
London Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones
Metropolitan	W. Willox	C. de W. Kitcat.
Metropolitan District	A. R. Cooper	Baxter & Co.
Midland	J. Briggs	Beale & Co.
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connal	Mullings, Ellett & Co.
Midland Great Western	A. W. Bretland	F. de V. White.
North British	W. A. Fraser	Jas. Watson, S.S.C.
North Eastern	C. F. Bengough	R. F. Dunnell.
North London	E. C. Trench	C. De J. Andrewes.
North Staffordshire	F. A. L. Barnwell	Marshal, Ashwell & Co. &
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. Cleaver	Broad & Co. [Burchells.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	L. G. Williams.
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys.	Lt.-Col. Tempest, C.B.E.	H. H. Groves.
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons.

* For other Railway Officers see page 781.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open on 31st March, 1916-17, was 36,286 miles. The following are the chief officials of the India Office (Railway Department):—Secretary, Mr. H. A. Haines; Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E.; Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton. The Administration Reports on Indian Railways formerly published had reference to the working of each calendar year, the last report issued being that for the year 1912. Owing to the adoption, by the principal railway administrations, of the Government financial year for all accounts and statistical purposes, the reports are now published for the Government financial year, which begins on April 1. The number of passengers carried shows that in spite of a small reduction in the number of trains run, many more millions of Indians travelled last year than before the war. The figures are as follow:—1914-15, 451,085,000; 1915-16, 464,380,900; 1916-17, 486,030,900. The figures for goods carried are: 1914-15, 80,972,000 tons; 1915-16, 82,499,000 tons; 1916-17, 86,242,000 tons. In the same period the coal carried increased from 18 to 22 million tons. Simultaneously the Indian railways have yielded a large increasing surplus to the State. The Indian railways have in their service 626,580 employees, of whom 5,950 are Europeans, 8,400 Anglo-Indians, and 612,230 Indians. The number of servants killed and injured during 1916-17 from all causes was 433 killed and 796 injured; passengers, 247 killed and 824 injured; other persons, 1,500 killed and 482 injured; total, 2,180 killed and 2,102 injured.

Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c., YEAR 1917 AND 1918.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

Railway.	London Office.	Date of opening of Line.	Miles Open.	Gauge.	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	£ s. d.			
Assam-Bengal	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1895	830	Metre	£2,777,900	67.47.378	52.56.876	79·39	14.90.502	3 0 0	107	389	3,653
Barsi Light	Winchester House	1897	118	2ft. 6in.	£523,100	10.66.668	4.70.022	44·06	5.96.646	*60 12 0 *50 8 0	17	49	209
Bengal N.-Western	137 Gresham House	1884	2,063	Metre	£6,400,000	2.07.62.414	81.97.563	39·49	1.25.64.851	7 10 0	314	1,137	8,863
Bengal-Dooars	210-216 Gresham Hse.	1893	153	Metre	£760,000	18.08.646	7.57.974	41·91	10.50.672	*67 0 0 *71 0 0	16	53	467
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House	1880	1,888 794	5ft. 6in. 2ft. 6in.	£29,056,717	5.12.28.422	2.46.35 775	48·10	2.65.92.647	7 0 0	618	1,424	16,745
Bhavnagar	—	1880	—	Metre	Rs.1.35.23.684	16.45.000	7.91.000	48·09	8.54.000	6 6 2	22	121	514
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House	1860	1,231 2,221 286	5ft. 6in. Metre 2ft. 6in.	£3,000,000	3.95.19.000	1.70.56.000	43·16	2.24.63.000	6 10 0	a359 b497	903 1,542	9,105 8,895
Burma	199 Gresham House	1877	1,598	Metre	£4,250,000	1.99.85.692	1.14.67.180	57·38	85.18.512	6 0 0	335	1,087	7,898
Darjeeling-Himalayan	—	1880	51	2ft. 0in.	Rs.61.25.000	6.36.324	3.18.650	50·07	3.17.674	—	18	105	277
Dibrit-Sadiya	Blomfield House	1882	91	—	Rs.1.26.64.000	14.47.000	8.02.000	55·49	6.45.000	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,669	—	Rs.29.46.34.000	3.83.54.000	2.12.81.000	55·49	1.70.73.000	—	—	—	—
East Indian	28-30 Nicholas La., E.C.	1854	2,448 271 w'rk'd	5ft. 6in.	Rs.70,78.945	12.21.83.492	4.23.25.885	34·64	7.98.57.607	6 16 0	1,258	2,315	34,599
Goudal-Porbandar	—	1881	220	—	Rs.97.98.000	14.22.000	6.72.000	47·28	7.50.000	—	—	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Copthall Avenue	1853	3,112	5ft. 6in.	£6,075,000	g 4.17.02.547	h 5.53.12.600	—	—	*1 5 0	1,193	2,113	18,209
Hingoli Branch and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	"	—	441	—	Rs.3.36.15.000	44.51.000	22.98.000	51·63	21.53.000	—	—	—	—
Jamnagar	—	1897	54	—	Rs.23.54.000	2.92.000	1.36.000	46·62	1.56.000	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1882	1,281	—	Rs.3.50.86.000	69.83.000	34.98.000	50·00	34.85.000	—	—	—	—
Junagad	—	1888	113	—	Rs.60.37.000	6.19.000	3.21.000	51·93	2.98.000	—	—	—	—
Madras-Southern Mah.	91 York St., W'm'ster	1856	3,169	Metre & Broad	£16,250,000	4.64.00.000	2.36.00.000	50·09	2.28.00.000	8 4 6	551	2,019	10,746
Morvi		1887	93	—	Rs.52.11.000	7.77.000	2.74.000	35·25	5.03.000	—	—	—	—
Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street	1874	868	5ft. 6in.	£6,150,000	1.15.62.966	62.18.772	53·80	53.44.194	5 0 0	132	267	3,028
North-Western State	—	1861	5,203	5ft. 6in. 2ft. 6in.	—	—	—	—	—	—	cr.288 d60	3,014 229	25,814 600
Oudh & Rohilkhund	—	1862	1,655	5ft. 6in.	+	—	—	—	—	—	281	1,071	7,814
Rohilkhund & Kumaon	237 Gresham House	1884	554 446	—	Rs.3.56.26.000	41.35.000	18.31.000	44·28	23.04.000	3 0 0	—	—	—
South Indian	91 York St., W'm'ster	1860	910 99 333	Broad Metre Narrow worked	£3,766,248	£1,972,730	£963,494	48·84	£1,009,236	5 10 0	405	1,616	5,475
Total of all Indian Railways			35,833‡	—	£353,255,266	£43,106,933	£21,946,333	50·09	£21,160,600	—	8,748	—	—

* In addition to guaranteed 3 per cent.
a Broad gauge. b Metre gauge.
† State owned and worked.
c 5 ft. 6 in. gauge.
‡ 50 per cent. of which comprises a gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.
d 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. e Dividend. f Bonus.
g Including State Lines.

In consequence of the War it has been necessary to omit the statistics and particulars usually included in this Article. Information corrected to June 30, 1916, will be found in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1917 Edition, pp. 847–858.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. For a chronological list of the first steamboats, pioneer sailings, and earliest steamship lines, *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, page 821.

Space being so limited, the evolution of the steamship in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 792).

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (*see* below).

In 1916, 99 owners aggregated 4,432 vessels (19,392,000 tons), which exceeded 38½ per cent. of the entire shipping of the world.

The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping showed that on June 30, 1916, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owned 10,030 vessels, 20,463,881 gross tons, just over 45 per cent. of the world's steam tonnage.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines.	Head Office.
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	New York.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.)	Glasgow.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.
Asiatic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Bay S.S. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Becker, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio
Belot, G.	Nantes.
Booth S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Bordes Ant. Dom. & Fils	Paris.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Brostrom, Dan	Gothenburg.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
CanadianPac.OceanServices,Ltd.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	Glasgow.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Deutsche-Australische	Hamburg.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S.Co., Ltd.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.	Copenhagen.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie	Hamburg.
Hamburg South American	Hamburg.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
"Hansa" Deutsche D. G.	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.
Heyn, G., & Sons	Belfast.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
International Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam.
"Kosmos" Deutsche D.G.	Hamburg.
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Austriaco	Trieste.
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Manchester Liners, Ltd.	Manchester.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Metcalfe, Herbert	Gothenburg
Moss, H. E., & Co.	Liverpool.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd.	Liverpool.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Ropner, Sir R., & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Runciman, Walter, & Co., Ltd.	N'c'le-on-Tyne.
Russian Steam Nav. & Trading Co.	Odessa.
Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn.	Petrograd.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Southern Pacific Company	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
Standard Trans. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Tokio.
Transoceanica S. Italiana de Nav.	Naples.
United Fruit Co. Line	New York.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin, N.Z.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London.
Wilhelmsen, Wilh.	Tonsberg.

EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

(1) Wood Paddle-boats. (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (5) Steel Steamships with more than one propeller.
(2) Iron ,, ,, (4) Steel ,, ,,

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William.....(1)	Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co.	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British & American S.N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
,,	Great Western	Great Western S.N. Co.	,, Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic.
,,	Royal William (2)	Transatlantic S.S. Co.	,, Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia	Cunard Line	,, Liverpool, 1st carried British mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins ,,	,, New York, 1st carried U.S. mails.
1856	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line	,, Hamburg, 1st ,, ,, ,,
,,	Adriatic	Collins Line	Last sailing of Line.
1858	Bremen	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia .....(2)	Cunard	1st Cunard iron paddle steamer.
1862	Scotia	,, ,,	Last ,, ,, ,, ,,
1845	Great Britain .....(3)	Great Western S.N. Co.	1st Atlantic iron screw steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow	Inman Line	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GREAT EASTERN	East. & Australian S.S. Co.	Paddle wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels	Inman ,,	1st ,, ,, ,, steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (1st)	White Star Line	1st with midship saloon, &c.
1874	Britannic	,, ,, ,,	1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern
1875	City of Berlin	Inman ,,	1st with electric light. [excepted.
1879	Arizona	Guion ,,	Watertight compartments floated her.
1881	Alaska	,, ,,	1st "ocean greyhound."
1883	Oregon	,, ,, (1) / Cunard ,, (2)	Sunk outside New York; everyone saved by N.D.-Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean .....(4)	Allan Line	1st Atlantic steel steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard ,,	1st Cunard ,, ,,
,,	City of Rome	Inman (1); Anchor (2)	Fitted with three funnels.
1884	America	National Line	1st and last express ss. of Line.
,,	Umbria, Etruria	Cunard ,,	1st with 20 knots speed.
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st triple-expansion express ss.†
1888	City of New York .....(5) / City of Paris	Inman & International (1). / American Line (2)	1st twin-screw ocean expresses.‡ / 1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted.
1889	Teutonic, Majestic	White Star Line	Designed as mercantile cruisers.
1890	Fürst Bismarck	Hamburg-American Line	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Trans.	Record Havre to New York, 6¾ days.
1893	Campania / Lucania	Cunard Line	Lucania: highest day's run, 562 knots. / Liverpool to New York records.
1895	St. Paul, St. Louis	American	Largest express steamers built in U.S.
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run, 580 knots. [tons.
1899	Oceanic	White Star Line,	Balanced engines; 1st to exceed 15,000
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American Line	Fastest ocean steamer to date.
1901	Celtic	White Star Line	1st to exceed 20,000 tons.
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest express steamer to date.
1904	Victorian	Allan Line	1st fitted with turbine engines.
1907	Lusitania, Mauretania§	Cunard Line	Fitted with turbine engines.
1908	Laurentic	White Star Line	14,892 tons, reciprocating engines with a low-pressure turbine.
1910	Olympic	,, ,, ,,	46,359 tons.
1913	Imperator	Hamburg-American Line	51,969 tons.
1914	Aquitania	Cunard Line	45,647 tons.
,,	Vaterland	Hamburg-American Line	54,283 tons.

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomahana, 1,763 tons, was first ocean steel ss., 1879.
† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss., 1884.
‡ Notting Hill, 3,921 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engined, 1881.
§ Mauretania largest and fastest to date. Record day's run 676 knots, 25 January, 1911.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6	,,	City of Paris	10,669
1894.	,, 5½	,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6	,,	S'ton. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903.	,, 5½	,, Cherb'g.	Deutschland	16,502
1909.	*4d. 10h. 41m.*	from Q'town.	Mauretania	31,938

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

		Feet.		Tons
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain	2,08
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern	18,91
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1)	3,80
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,39
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,95
1899.	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,24
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,00
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	31,93
1910.	,, ,,	852	Olympic	46,35
1914.	907 × 100 × 58 feet		Vaterland	54,28

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth Co., Ltd. .....Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd....Whiteinch.
W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd....Dalmuir, N.B.
John Brown & Co. .....Clydebank.
Caird & Co., Ltd. .....Greenock.
Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. Birkenhead.
C. Connell & Co., Ltd.....Glasgow.
Craig, Taylor & Co., Ltd. ...Stockton-on-Tees.
Wm. Denny Bros. .....Dumbarton.
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. .....Glasgow.
W. Gray & Co., Ltd.....West Hartlepool.
Greenock & Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd. .....Greenock.
Wm. Hamilton & Co., Ltd. Port Glasgow.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd. .....Belfast.
R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co. .....Hebburn.
D. & Wm. Henderson & Co., Ltd. .....Partick.
Irvine's Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., Ltd. .....West Hartlepool.
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
A. McMillan & Son, Ltd. ...Dumbarton.
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. .....Howdon-on-Tyne.
Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. .....Jarrow. [Tees.
Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd. Middlesborough-on-
John Readhead & Sons, Ltd. South Shields.
Richardson, Duck & Co., Ltd. Stockton-on-Tees.
Ropner & Sons, Ltd. .....Stockton-on-Tees.
Russell & Co. .....Port Glasgow.
Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. .....Greenock.
Short Bros., Ltd. .....Sunderland.
Alex. Stephens & Sons, Ltd. Linthouse, Glasgow.
Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. .....Wallsend-on-Tyne.
Joseph L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. .....Sunderland.
Vickers, Ltd. .....Barrow-on-Furness.
Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. Belfast.

LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd....Whiteinch.
John Brown & Co., Ltd. .....Clydebank.
Wm. Beardmore & Co. .....Dalmuir.
Blair & Co. .....Stockton.
Geo. Clark .....Sunderland.
Central Marine Engine Works .....West Hartlepool.
Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. Birkenhead.
Denny & Co. .....Dumbarton.
I. Dickinson & Sons .....Sunderland.
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
Dunsmuir & Jackson, Ltd....Glasgow.
Earle's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. .....Hull.
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. .....Glasgow.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd.....Belfast.
R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Ltd. .....Hebburn.
I. G. Kincaid & Co. .....Greenock.
North Eastern Marine Engineering Co. .....Wallsend and Sunderland.
Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co.....Wallsend.
Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. .....Jarrow.
Rankin & Blackmore .....Greenock.
David Rowan & Co. .....Glasgow.
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd. .....Middlesbrough and Sunderland.
Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. .....Greenock.
A. Stephen & Sons, Ltd.....Linthouse.
Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. .....Wallsend.
J. L. Thorneycroft & Co., Ltd. .....Southampton.
Vickers, Ltd. .....Barrow.
J. S. White & Co., Ltd. .....East Cowes.
Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co. .....Wallsend.
Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. .....Belfast.
Yarrow & Co. .....Scotstoun.

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF PRINCIPAL LINES.

The Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
African Steam Ship Co., 23, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Allan Line, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C.
Anglo-American Oil Co., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-French Transit Co. (Worms et Cie): Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C.
Bell Bros. & Co., 38, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Bennett S.S. Co., Ltd., Chamberlain's Wharf, 15, Tooley St., S.E. 1.
Bibby Bros. & Co., 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Bristol Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 38, Eastcheap, E.C.
British & African S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., 1, Seething Lane, E.C. 3.

British India S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 12, St. Helens Place, E.C. 3.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62–65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1, 103, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3, and 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
City Line: Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.: 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus. Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, &c., &c.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3. and 58, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Cuban Line: Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd., 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C., and 29 & 31, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.
"Direct Line": Scrutton, Sons & Co., 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Dominion Line, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elder, Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow Street, W.C. 2.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman's Wilson Line: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.
Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Finland Line: Agents, C. Gee & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.
General Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 15, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Glen Line, Ltd., 1, East India Avenue, E.C.
Gulf Line, 21, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.
Hall, John, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Harrison-Rennie Line: John T. Rennie, Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, E.C. 3.
Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Holland-America Line: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Houston Line, 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Johnston Line, Ltd., 6, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Leyland Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
London & Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2–12, Wapping High St., E. 1.
"London Line": Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
MacIver, David, & Co., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C.
Messageries Maritimes, 72 to 75, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, and 62, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Milburn, Wm., & Co., 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Mogul Line: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Moor Line: Runciman (London), Ltd., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
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BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES SECTION

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PHOTOGRAPHY AS THE EYES OF THE ARMY.

By H. WHITWORTH HALL.

WITH the advent of flying a new factor was introduced into warfare and the element of surprise which played so important a part in the battles of the past became largely eliminated.

Had Napoleon at Waterloo possessed an aeroplane he would have been spared the tragic surprise of the hidden road of Ohain, which cost him the flower of his cavalry, and the whole future of the world's history might have been changed. At Waterloo one aeroplane would have sufficed, but so immense is the scale on which modern battles are fought that their limits pass far beyond the vision of any single observer, and to survey the whole front a legion of aeroplanes is needed.

The results obtained from observations must be unified before they can be of value to the high command, and with every increase in the number of observers it becomes more and more necessary to eliminate the human element with its liability to error.

It is here that photography enters upon its new role as the eyes of the modern army. A photograph taken in the thousandth part of a second will convey more information than the most painstaking observer could gather in half-an-hour, and hundreds of such photographs can be so combined as to form a complete and wonderfully detailed map of a whole front.

Photographic reconnaissance is no mere affair of dash and daring. It is a matter of steady, continuous and dangerous work, according to plan.

Photography alone renders it possible for the high command to keep in touch with the ever-changing details of a battle front hundreds of miles long. The general of to day no longer surveys the field amid the smoke of battle, mounted on his charger and surrounded by his staff. Alas for the artist of the future—he will have to picture Field-Marshal Haig studying a big mosaic of photographs.

Deprived of the aid of photography for a week, the Allied Armies would be handicapped to a perilous exteut. Their position would resemble that of blind boxers striking vainly in the dark and exposed all the time to the blows of their unseen opponents.

At the beginning of the war photography was regarded as a luxury trade menaced by extinction. What lingering hope might have remained was shattered by the fact that much of the raw material needed for the manufacture of sensitive plates and papers came from countries rendered commercially inaccessible by the war. The energy and resource of British manufacturers, however, proved equal to the occasion, the difficulties in the direction of raw material having been surmounted so successfully that the country will never again be dependent on the old sources of supply. As far as the Wellington factories are concerned, the problem has been so satisfactorily solved that they have never been at a loss in meeting the requirements of the British and allied governments. There are few things in the history of the firm which give so much cause for pride as the fact that, in the face of countless difficulties in the matter of staff and material, they have during the war been successful in evolving a sensitive paper especially suited to the needs of the Air Service.

The allied cause is equally indebted to photography for its service in the field of propaganda. The camera has enabled neutral and allied countries to see for themselves the devastation and ruin worked by the German armies, and it has also presented in graphic form the immensity of the allied resources and the changes wrought by the war in the life of the nations. In countless directions it has effectively countered the insidious efforts of enemy agents. The wonderful exhibitions organised by the Ministry of Information have given a vivid idea of the important part played by photography.

The services rendered by professional photographers during the past four years may be fairly said to form a notable chapter in the story of war work. It is they who have provided the relatives of our soldiers with precious souvenirs of our honoured dead, while the photographs from "Blighty," with their memories of home and loved ones, serve as a constant solace to the men in the trenches and are counted as their most treasured possessions.

The development of industrial efficiency is being facilitated by the aid of photography which, owing to the huge increase of production and the growth of standardisation, is taking a more and more important role. Almost every large factory is now equipped with its photographic department, which deals with problems as wide apart as the photo-micrographic examination of metals and the elimination of waste movement on the part of factory operatives. Photo-micrography, it may be explained, combines the function of the microscope with that of the camera, and the highly-magnified photographs showing the structure of metals are often the means of detecting faults which would otherwise escape notice until perhaps some serious accident brought them to light. Although useful work has already been accomplished, it is safe to say that technical photography is still in its infancy and that future developments will far surpass present-day achievements.

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ASBESTOS.

ASBESTOS is one of the most marvellous products of inorganic nature, and is a paradoxical link between the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, with characteristics of both, yet altogether different from either. It is found as a hard, heavy rock, and when treated yields fibre as soft as silk and as light as a feather.

The Greeks called this remarkable material Asbestos, indestructible, and amianthus, undefiled, from its resistance to decay under any condition of time, heat or moisture.

Asbestos is found all over the world. It occurs in some parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, but not in quantities that would pay for its working. The principal sources of supply are within the British Empire, Canada producing the greatest quantity, followed by South Africa and Siberia.

Asbestos is composed mainly of a silicate of magnesia with a little alumina, and contains varying quantities of iron oxide. The best fibres are long, flexible and white.

One of the first recorded uses of Asbestos was for wicks for the lamps which provided the sacred fires in the temples of the Gods in ancient Greece. The natives of Siberia were using a cloth made from asbestos about 800 years ago, and the principle underlying the process of working up asbestos from the native rock is much the same to-day as was described by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. They broke up the asbestos rock found in the native serpentine formations and beat it in a mortar to release the fibres from their earthy base. After repeated beating, blowing and sifting, the fibres were spun and then woven in a rough loom into cloth. By modern methods the raw material is first blasted out and the broken rock carefully hand-sorted, and transported to the mills, where it is cobbed, run through crushers, and graded according to the length and quality of the fibre. The raw asbestos is crushed and pulverised, after which the material is dried in heated cylinders. It is then re-crushed, screened and fiberised in cyclone mills. The fibre is now ready for the carding engine, which straightens the fibres and places them parallel. It is finally passed through a finisher or condenser, which removes waste material. It is then ready for spinning.

The demand for the raw material is enormous. Prior to the war, the Germans and Austrians made very strenuous efforts to secure not only the British market but also the markets of the Empire and other countries, but, due to the enterprise and courageous efforts made by the principal British manufacturers, their efforts were frustrated, in spite of the fact that the enemy industry was heavily subsidised.

It is very interesting to record that the war has brought about very considerable developments, and asbestos has been found valuable in ways hitherto unthought of, and in all cases the home firms have risen to the occasion.

Much superior goods are now being made than were ever exported to this country by the foreign firms, and at reasonably low prices having regard to the enormously increased cost of production due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw materials, increased freights, etc.

The Asbestos Industry has a great future before it. Electrical engineers and manufacturers of all classes of steam and electric machinery, shipbuilders, armament makers and many others find asbestos absolutely indispensable. To give a tithe of the manufactures would require a long article to do full justice.

The engineer and electrician find many uses for asbestos in their manufactures, the former calling for steam-engine packings and jointings, in the manufacture of which asbestos is pre-eminent owing to its heat-resisting properties. The electrician calls asbestos into use as the only fireproof textile insulator for his various electrical appliances. Asbestos millboard is largely used as an insulator in buildings and as a lining for retorts, gas stoves, etc. In steam-pipe insulation asbestos plays an important part in the prevention of radiation of heat, and the consequent saving of fuel amounts to a large percentage.

In the form of a specially woven cloth and prepared fibre, asbestos is largely used as a filtering medium in breweries, chemical works, etc., and in the treatment of sewage.

Asbestos finds a wide use in the laboratory in the filtration of acids and other liquids. Fireproof curtains are compulsory in theatres. Asbestos paint is extensively used.

From Asbestos combined with the finest quality British Portland Cement, asbestos-cement building sheets and slates are produced. The scientific combination of these materials gives a product of great strength, fireproof, waterproof, and indestructible, and which is extensively used in the erection of factories and workshops of all descriptions, bungalows, schools, barracks, garages, hangars, military huts, hospital and staff quarters, and is invaluable for lining walls, forming ceilings, or partitions.

In the form of large ribbed roofing tiles or sheets, it is rapidly replacing galvanised corrugated iron in the hands of structional engineers, because it does not decay and is of better appearance.

To-day Asbestos is indispensable in a hundred British industries, and in one form or another is found in use throughout the civilised world.

Asbestos

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MARINE INSURANCE.

TOWARDS the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, the Commercial Community interested in Shipping met at a small Coffee-House kept by a man of the name of Edward Lloyd, first of all in Tower Street and, after 1691, at the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street, in the City of London. The name of this Coffee-House keeper has come down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest Shipping and Marine Insurance transactions of the World.

Before his time Marine Insurance appears to have been conducted in England by the Lombards, who came from Italy and gave their name to Lombard Street, but from the time that Lloyd established his Coffee-House, where Seafaring men jostled against Merchants, Britons conducted Marine Insurance in England.

There is still preserved at Lloyd's a Policy of Marine Insurance dated January 20th, 1680, upon the Good Ship called the "Golden Fleece," of 250 Tons (Gasper Hicks, Master), for a voyage from Lisbon to Venice, at the rate of Four Pounds per cent.

Edward Lloyd, a man of wisdom and enterprise, was the founder of that great system of Commercial and Maritime Intelligence which has ever since been carried on by Lloyd's.

In 1696 he started a Newspaper, which gave a List of Ships whose arrivals and sailings had been reported. That Newspaper, which he called "Lloyd's List," succeeded admirably for a short time, but criticism was not much tolerated in those days, and Edward Lloyd ventured to write an Article which called in question the action of the House of Lords with regard to Silks. The House of Lords apparently resented this; they immediately censured Edward Lloyd, and suppressed his Newspaper, and it was not till 30 years later that he was allowed to re-establish it. Since that date "Lloyd's List" has appeared regularly, and is still printed and published as a daily Shipping and Commercial Newspaper at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, in the City of London.

The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House were not permitted to enjoy for long the monopoly of Marine Insurance, and in the year 1720 Parliament allowed two Marine Insurance Companies to be established in London. These Companies, The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation, are continuing business at the present day.

In the year 1770 those frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House whose particular business was Marine Insurance, formed themselves into an alliance, and moved to Pope's Head Alley, taking with them "Lloyd's List." In 1774 they removed to the Royal Exchange, where the Corporation of Lloyd's is still established, and in the same year the Underwriters of Lloyd's found it necessary to have complete information with regard to the construction and condition of the Ships which they insured, and they accordingly established a Register of Shipping. This undertaking grew and prospered, and is still carried on by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" at 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

In 1803 the Members of Lloyd's started a Fund for the benefit of sufferers by the War between this Country and Napoleon. This Fund, called "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund," eventually reached a sum of over £883,000, and has rendered much help to the relatives of Sailors and Soldiers who have fought in our Wars from 1803 down to the present day. In 1915 the Members of Lloyd's subscribed over £115,000 for a similar object in connection with the present Great War, and this sum is administered by the Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund.

Other funds raised at Lloyd's in connection with the Great War are Lloyd's French Ambulance Fund, £38,533; King George's Fund for Sailors, £16,044; Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund, £12,244; St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, £9,969; the Mine Sweepers' Fund, £6,913; the Y.M.C.A. Canteen and Hut Fund, £46,859; and British and Allied Red Cross Societies, £101,379, besides substantial contributions to many other War Funds.

In the year 1810 a select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the monopoly of Marine Insurance, which was held by Lloyd's and the two Marine Insurance Companies referred to above. The Committee recommended

that the monopoly should be abolished, but the House of Commons decided that Lloyd's had rendered a great service to the Country, through the long years of War with France by supplying the Government with information in regard to maritime matters and, together with the Marine Insurance Companies, by insuring the arrival in this Country of Merchant Ships and their valuable cargoes. The House, therefore, resolved that no alteration should be made, but ten years later, in 1820, an Act was passed by which Marine Insurance in this Country was thrown open, and since that date many other Marine Insurance Companies have been established, and these Companies together with Lloyd's form the Marine Insurance Market of London.

The Marine Insurance Companies, although competitors with the Underwriters at Lloyd's for Insurance business, are yet supporters of the Corporation of Lloyd's and its system of collecting Maritime Intelligence from and diffusing it to all parts of the World.

The Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1838, and by this unfortunate circumstance most of the important records of Lloyd's were lost. It was to the Rooms at present occupied by Lloyd's that Queen Victoria came when she opened the new Royal Exchange in 1844.

Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 under Lloyd's Act of that year, having previously existed for about 200 years as an unincorporated Society of Underwriters, which had since 1811 been regulated by a Deed of Association and by rules from time to time made under that Deed.

This Act was amended by Lloyd's Act, 1911, under which the objects of the Society were extended to meet the requirements of modern developments.

The Committee of Lloyd's, as a body, is only interested in the Insurance Business carried on at Lloyd's to the same extent that the Committee of the Stock Exchange is interested in the Business carried on by its Members, namely, the laying down of regulations to safeguard the interests of Members as well as those of Policy holders.

The work of Lloyd's, as a Corporation, is to protect the interests of Members of the Society in respect of Shipping, Cargoes, Freights and other Insurance business, and for this purpose it is necessary to obtain early information of the movements of British and Foreign Mercantile Shipping and to be in touch with every Port in the World.

The Corporation of Lloyd's has therefore established Signal Stations and Wireless Stations at many important points on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and Abroad, and there is a Lloyd's Agent, or Sub-Agent, at every Port in the World.

Lloyd's Signal and Wireless Stations have proved themselves very valuable not only to Underwriters but also to Shipowners and Merchants, as, besides getting news of a vessel, it is frequently necessary that she should be intercepted off the Coast, either in Home or in distant Waters, and ordered to a new destination.

Marine Insurance business has always been the principal business at Lloyd's, but for some years past a very considerable Insurance business for War Risks, Fire, Aircraft, Accident, Employers' Liability, Jewellery, Motor Cars, Burglary, etc., etc., has been transacted by Members of Lloyd's.

All Underwriting Members of Lloyd's deposit with the Committee of Lloyd's Securities and Guarantees in proportion to the amount of business that they transact, and all Underwriters' accounts are audited annually by approved Auditors, who report the result of these Audits to the Committee of Lloyd's. In addition to this, the personal Liability of all Underwriters is unlimited, and the security of a Lloyd's Policy is, therefore, fully safeguarded.

To effect an Insurance at Lloyd's, it is necessary to employ the services of an Insurance Broker, who must be either a Member of, or a Subscriber to, Lloyd's.

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Members of Lloyd's do not advertise, but a list of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers, with their addresses, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

NOTWITHSTANDING America's abnormally increased activity, the United Kingdom is still the world's greatest shipbuilding centre. Taking naval as well as mercantile tonnage into account, the productive capacity of the British industry has never been greater than it is to-day; with a war in progress it is not permissible to be more precise. What the post-war power to produce ships of every type will be may be assumed, however, from the facts (1) that in the latest complete year before the outbreak of hostilities something like 2,264,000 tons of mercantile and war shipping was launched; (2) that since then important extensions of plants have been made and several new yards have been established.

Excluding vessels of 100 tons gross and under, the merchant ship proportion of the 1913 total was 1,932,153 tons gross. The aggregate for the rest of the world, including British Dominions, comparable with the 2,264,000 tons, was, in round figures, 2,000,000 tons. Two firms launched between 90,000 and 100,000 tons, four firms between 80,000 and 90,000, three firms between 60,000 and 80,000, nine firms between 40,000 and 60,000, and twenty-one firms between 20,000 and 40,000.

Leaving Admiralty establishments out of account, but including yacht and boat yards, there were about 160 shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom in pre-war days—67 in Scotland (chiefly on the Clyde), 40 on the N.E. coast, 48 elsewhere on the English coast, and 5 in Ireland. The work done in them under normal conditions was extremely varied, and included battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, fleet auxiliaries, ocean liners, passenger and cargo steamers, cargo steamers, channel packets, coasters, paddle steamers, stern-wheel steamers, bulk-oil-carriers, meat-carrying steamers, dredgers, hopper barges, yachts, motor-boats, train-ferries, ice-breakers, and floating docks.

British builders produced more quickly and at less cost than the most successful of their rivals, and the effect of that was visible in the contracts they executed for foreign Governments and shipowners. No industry produced so many warships (including Dreadnoughts) for foreign Governments as they did. In the five years, 1910-14, their mercantile work for abroad averaged 22½ per cent of the total output of merchant ships.

During the past thirty years foreign countries have done an increasing proportion of the world's total shipbuilding. The British industry has, nevertheless, steadily increased its output. In 1892 it launched 681 merchant vessels of 1,109,950 tons gross; in 1902 694 vessels of 1,427,558 tons gross; and in 1913 688 vessels of 1,932,153 tons gross. Ships of every type have grown bigger, and their speed has appreciably increased. Accommodation for passengers has been vastly improved, and vessels of every kind have become safer so far as ordinary marine risks are concerned.

The United Kingdom has never lost the lead it took at the start in steel shipbuilding. Harland & Wolff, Belfast, pioneered the construction of leviathan liners. Their *Oceanic*, for the White Star Line, was the first vessel to exceed the length of the *Great Eastern*. The original Atlantic greyhound—the Guion liner *Alaska*—was built on the Clyde; and the speediest vessel in the New York pre-war service—the Cunarder *Mauretania*—on the Tyne. In respect of the comfort and elegance of their accommodation British-built liners challenge comparison with the best produced anywhere.

All the earliest successful applications of the steam turbine to the propulsion of ships were made in the United Kingdom, which continues to lead the world in the development of the system. Practically all the important developments of Naval Architecture are to the credit of Great Britain. The world's largest bulk-oil-carrying vessels have been built in the United Kingdom—principally on the N.E. coast. The steamer with cold-storage accommodation for the transport of perishable cargoes has been highly developed by British builders. Several vessels of this type are capable of carrying roughly 5,000,000 lbs. of meat.

The first cost and working expenses of the pre-war British cargo steamer were exceptionally low. With vessels of the type British owners captured the world's carrying trade. Since the industry came under the control of the State the further development of the idea has necessarily come practically to a standstill. But with a practical shipbuilder like Lord Pirrie as Controller General the effect of the check is unlikely to be lasting. Instead of building cargo vessels to the designs of shipbuilders or shipowners, we are now embodying about a dozen standard designs. We are also increasing our productive capacity by "fabricating" the part of standard ships in bridge works and non-marine engine shops and "assembling" them in suitably equipped yards situated conveniently to launching water. As the "fabricated" ships have no a curved frame in them, the machinery available in the bridge yards is quite capable of dealing with the parts.

In order to get over the difficulty created by the war period's heavy demand for steel, a considerable number of barges and tugs are being built of reinforced concrete. It does not seem to be doubtful that with his varied war period experience added to that of his earlier strenuous days the British shipbuilder will sooner or later, find his way back to his old pre-eminence.

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BRITISH SHIPOWNING.

By the Editor of "The Shipping World."

TO the British shipowner 1918 was a year of great anxiety in the conduct of his business. The transition from the driving force of individual enterprise to the trammels of State control which the War has forced upon him has not been easy; and those who imagine that the shipowner's worries have been sensibly lessened by the State assuming responsibility for the shipping industry fail to understand the real difficulties of his position. It is true the shipowner is now little better than an agent of the State, running his business at the dictates of the Shipping Controller, paid out-of-pocket and management expenses, not on results (as he should be), but on time. Hence all incentive save that of serving his country to the best of his ability has been taken away from him; he is hampered at every turn by paralysing regulations, to which he must conform whether he believes in them or not; while all the time he cannot but realise how much more efficiently and economically he could manage his fleet if left entirely to his own resources, and how war conditions are making a present of his business to his oversea competitors. Only a strong sense of patriotic duty keeps him silent and continuously employed; only his well-founded belief in the fair dealing of the Shipping Controller makes him tolerate present conditions as temporary evils from which he hopes to escape as soon after the War as possible. In fairness it should be said that Sir Joseph Maclay, the Controller, has shown extraordinary tact in negotiations with his fellow shipowners, and business shrewdness in calling upon them to assist him in his gigantic task of operating the entire sea-going merchant tonnage of the British Isles as a national cargo-carrying service. But although in the fifth year of war British shipowning cannot any longer be considered a private concern, the private owner as a business man must still maintain an interest in his property and its future. The outlook, indeed, gives him some cause for anxiety, which finds an index in the fluctuations in shipping share values throughout the past twelve months. Blue Book rates of freight, on which the British shipowner is paid, were revised in his favour during the year, but this concession came somewhat late in the day, and even now the terms are not too generous. It is certain that the number of British shipping companies which will pay Excess Profits Tax on the past year's working results will be less than before; and Lord Inchcape's prediction at the Chamber of Shipping that less prosperous times lie ahead for their business is generally accepted by shipowners.

At the beginning of the year the principal concern of the shipowner was the continuous and cumulative inroads made on British tonnage by enemy action and marine loss. Since then the position has distinctly improved; there have been fewer sinkings and a larger shipbuilding output. In this sense Lord Jellicoe's prophecy that by August the enemy's submarine menace to our sea communications would be defeated has been verified. The construction of new tonnage in the shipyards of the world now exceeds, month by month, the tonnage lost, although the margin between gain and loss is still slender enough. There is a big leeway to make up. The total British ocean-going mercantile steam tonnage at the outbreak of war was, in round figures, 18,500,000 tons gross, while the corresponding figure to-day is only 15,000,000 tons gross. And until last autumn at least the disappointing feature of the losses and their replacement by new construction was that British ships were being sunk or put out of commission at a faster rate than they were being increased by new building in British yards or to British account abroad. It follows that while the danger point in the total of the world's shipping has been passed, the proportion of ships flying the British flag on the high seas has shrunk in relation to the sum of the world's tonnage now afloat. British ships still carry about half of the world's goods at sea, still sail in the danger zones in preponderating numbers, but for these very reasons they are most subject to attack, suffer the most severe casualties, and consequently require, if the British mercantile marine is to come out of the War with its ascendency unimpaired, the most strenuous shipbuilding efforts to counteract the wastage.

These considerations, as the end of the War draws steadily nearer, naturally engage the minds of British shipowners. What will be their position when peace is declared? Will their fleets be able to meet, on anything like equal terms, the competition of the world, of neutral maritime nations suddenly grown rich through the necessities of the belligerents, with enlarged fleets in good running order and with big reserves behind them, or of such an ally as the United States? Fortunately Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, states that the new American ships "shall be operated after the War upon principles which recognise human and national rights and equities"; and, in any case, we may be sure that the world's shipping trade, when finally left to economic laws of supply and demand, will gravitate into the hands of those nations which can guarantee full cargoes of necessities on both outward and homeward voyages. This we can do with coal and food in bulk in the trying period of after-war reconstruction. As for Germany we believe she is already out of the running at sea.

J.R.E.

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ELLERMAN & PAPAYANNI LINES.	U.K. to and from Portugal, Italy, Levant and Egypt.
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE.	U.K. to and from Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt and Levant.
ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE.	U.K. to and from France, Scandinavia, Baltic, Mediterranean, India, U.S.A. and Australia.

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BRITISH MARINE ENGINEERING.

By the Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

WHEN the details of the United Kingdom's industrial activities during the great war are available, it will be found that Marine Engineering excelled itself. Its output, measured in horse-power, was enormous, and it comprised steam turbines for speedy surface warships, Diesel oil motors for submarines, and reciprocating steam engines for merchant ships. Some of the turbine units were exceptionally powerful, and in respect of both design and construction they were the most advanced things of their kind the world had ever seen. A multitude of boilers, cylindrical and water-tube, were produced, and in addition there was an immense output of auxiliary machinery.

British engineers were prominent very early in the development of steam navigation. The *Comet*, Europe's first successful passenger steamer, was Clyde built, and from her time forward British marine engineers have led the world. By the steady increase of steam pressures, the adoption of surface condensation, and the compounding, tripling and quadrupling of expansions, they carried the reciprocating engine to a high pitch of efficiency.

The first warship, and the first merchant ship —the Clyde steamer *King Edward*—to be direct-driven by Parsons turbines were British built; so were the first merchant ship—the New Zealand Company's *Otaki*—to be fitted with reciprocating engines exhausting into low-pressure turbines, and the first merchant vessel —the Newcastle cargo boat *Vespasian*—to be driven by geared turbines. The only other embodiment of the turbine idea which has been applied to the propulsion of large vessels is the Curtis—an American arrangement which, in its British form, is known as the Brown-Curtis.

Ljungstrom turbines, associated with an electric transmission system, have been installed in two smaller vessels. Under the pressure of the war period's necessities, our development of the geared turbine has been carried far. No other people knows as much about the system as we do. Three transmissions have been tried to date. In one, the turbines generate electricity which is transmitted to motors on the propeller shafts. In another, they drive a centrifugal pump arrangement which in its turn drives water turbines on the propeller shafts. In the third, mechanical reduction gears are employed. The last named is far and away the most popular, and an efficiency of 98¼ per cent. is claimed for it.

British marine engines of every type have always been notable for their economy, in the promotion of which auxiliary machinery has played a very large part. British auxiliaries are acknowledged to be the best in the world. No technical interest has played a more prominent part in the development of the marine steam engine than the British Admiralty. The blue ribbon of the Atlantic has generally belonged to a British vessel. At the moment, the holder is a Tyne ship—the Cunarder *Mauretania*. The speediest cross-Channel packet has been, as a rule, British. The Newhaven-Dieppe flier —*Paris*—was built at Dumbarton. Some notably fast paddle boats are to the credit of the Clyde.

With the industry just emerging from an exceptionally close control, the position of the marine internal combustion engine is necessarily obscure. The Diesel motor is a Continental idea, and chiefly in its four-cycle form has made considerable headway there. Thanks to the enterprise of Lord Pirrie, a British company is making the most successful of the Continent's four-cycle engines—the Burmeister and Wain. A British firm — Messrs. Doxford, Sunderland — have evolved a two-cycle engine of their own. Another—Messrs. Cammell Laird, Birkenhead—have adapted the Fullagar to marine propulsion.

A number of other British concerns are licensees of Continental makers. On the whole, there does not seem to be any reason to be despondent about Great Britian's Diesel prospects; more engines of the type are, in fact, in progress than there have ever been. Most of the United Kingdom's surface-ignition engines are small. For craft like auxiliary yachts, fishing vessels, ships' lifeboats, naval pinnaces and launches, British-made paraffin engines are preferred to almost any other. They also figure, very nearly exclusively, as prime movers in the emergency lighting and wireless sets of ocean-going passenger ships.

Steamers which burn oil instead of coal are naturally less numerous in general trade than they are in trades running conveniently to liquid fuel sources or supply stations There are, however, several highly efficient British oil-burning systems. Many warships are oil-burners, and a considerable number use it on occasion in conjunction with coal. Just before the outbreak of war, one or two important British shipping companies were preparing to convert a selection of their coal burning steamers to oil burning.

Including shipbuilders who are also makers of propelling machinery, there are about 100 marine engineering firms in the United Kingdom, nearly half of which are in Scotland. In 1913, the last complete pre-war year, their combined output was about 2,660,000 horse-power. Two firms had each over 200,000 horse-power to their credit, one between 150,000 and 200,000 horse-power, three between 100,000 and 150,000 horse-power, and thirteen between 50,000 and 100,000 horse-power. Since the outbreak of war, a considerable number of other firms have been turned on to the construction of marine engines. The actual productive capacity of the industry is, therefore, much greater than these figures indicate.

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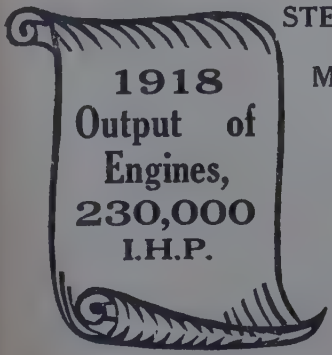

SHIP REPAIRING.

THE United Kingdom's provision for the overhaul and repair of merchant ships and marine engines is greater than that of any other maritime country. Its large scale is, however, less due to our pre-eminence in shipbuilding than it is to our immense and wide-spread shipping activities. Being, with the conditions normal, the world's foremost owner of ships, we are naturally also its leading ship repairers. A number of shipbuilding firms on the North-East coast, the Clyde, the Mersey, and at Belfast and Southampton are repairers in a big way; but that the construction of new, and the maintenance of existing, vessels may be profitably run as separate businesses, seems to be proved by the facts (1) that many firms are ship repairers exclusively; (2) that the Bristol Channel—probably our most considerable centre of the repair industry—is not, leaving Bristol and the national yards out of account, a builder of ships at all. The Thames, which now does practically no shipbuilding, is also a large repairing river.

For reasons which are not obscure it would be indiscreet at the moment to go deeply into the details of the business—especially to indicate what the dry docking accommodation at the principal ports is. From the figures given further on readers ought, however, to have little difficulty in realising the extent of the industry's operations. The very largest liners can be taken in hand and extensively treated on the Mersey, and at Southampton and Belfast. The range of work which is within the capacity of the Clyde is very nearly as great. The Port of London's repair activities are generally heavy and the variety of its operations considerable. The bulk of the cargo-boat work for home and foreign owners is done by the Bristol Channel, and the Tyne, the Wear, the Tees, the Hartlepools and the Humber. South Wales ports are especially well equipped. One of the largest proprietary of Dry Docks have, for instance, large establishments in four of them, and the docking accommodation at their disposal is sufficient for twenty vessels at the same time.

Extensive provision for the dismantling, wintering, fitting out, repairing and overhauling of yachts, of all sizes and types, is to be found on the Clyde's lower reaches, the Itchen at Southampton, the Gosport side of Portsmouth Harbour, at West and East Cowes, and in some West of England Ports. During the war very little work of this character has been done; but before the outbreak of hostilities there was a great deal of it to do, and when they come to an end its importance and value are unlikely to be diminished. Practically every port in the Kingdom, however, has its ship or yacht repairing industry, whose importance and scope correspond, as a rule, to local shipping requirements and are in several instances ahead of them.

It goes almost without saying that the British ship repairing industry's efficiency is high; the amount of work which it does normally for foreign interests is convincing proof of that. Moreover, many wonderful restorations of badly damaged vessels are to its credit. The accounts of some of these achievements read like romance, and their plain significance is that no ship which can be salved and taken to a British port is irreparable.

With the outbreak of war, the calls upon our repairing and overhauling resources naturally became abnormally heavy; but with re-organisation on a national scale our resources have proved wonderfully adequate. It is much less easy to give an idea of the work of the repair yards than it is to express the activities of shipbuilding and engineering, whose output over a period can be given in terms of gross tons or indicated horse-power. But it is not impossible to express it. According to figures passed for publication by the Censor, United Kingdom yards repaired and restored to service 5,307 vessels of 16,150,000 tons gross between August 3rd, 1917, and April 25th, 1918. That gives a weekly average for the whole period of 414,105 tons gross. But, as a matter of fact, the average for several weeks in the early part of 1918 was 500,000 tons gross, and was steadily increasing. As much as 2,120,301 tons gross has been in hand in one week and during that week half a million tons was restored to service. The greatest amount of shipping restored in a single week in the period under review was 598,000 tons gross.

An industry capable of operating on such a scale is obviously an important national commercial asset as well as a highly valuable auxiliary to the Navy. With its war period experience to draw upon, its efficiency should be more pronounced than ever when the conditions again become normal. A free industry necessarily calls for different conditions than those which are applicable to a controlled industry. But it is extremely unlikely that the great centralisation lesson of the war period organisation will be altogether lost on the private industry. At present there is such a refinement of organisation that an official, sitting at a desk with a chart and the key to it before him, can tell in a few minutes the condition of every berth in the Kingdom.

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OIL TANKERS.

By ROBERT MACINTYRE.

FOR reasons which are not obscure very little can be written about the war period's construction of oil-carrying vessels. But before the outbreak of hostilities a great fleet of tankers was in commission, supplying the world's heavy normal demand for petroleum and petroleum products. In May, 1915, there were about 434 ocean-going steamers of the type, representing 1,637,000 tons gross, as well as 57 sailing ships of 99,788 tons gross.

The modern tanker dates from about 1886, the oil having previously been transported in barrels or tins. The *Atlantic*, an iron sailing vessel, was built on the Tyne in 1863 to carry oil in bulk, and the *Vaterland*, a steamer of 2,748 tons gross, in 1872. The first vessel to load a bulk cargo of oil in America for Europe was the Norwegian steamer *Stat*, which sailed from Philadelphia for Rouen in 1879. The pioneer vessels of the type, as we know it to-day, were the Tyne-built steamer *Gluckahf*, of 2,307 tons gross, and the Swedish-built *Sviet*. They were built in 1885 or 1886.

The *Bakuin*, launched a little later at West Hartlepool, was the first British-owned tanker. These vessels were naturally immature embodiments of the idea of carrying oil in holds which are themselves really oil-tight tanks; but that the principle was sound is abundantly proved by the course which the evolution of the type has taken. Mr. Herbert Barringer has admirably enumerated the different stages of the tanker's progress as follows:—(1) The introduction of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads, (2) the fitting of expansion trunks, (3) the provision of coffer-dams forward and aft of the cargo tanks, (4) the carriage of oil direct to the skin of the vessel without the use of independent tanks, (5) the abolition of the cellular double-bottom below the cargo tanks, (6) the building of pump rooms extending the whole breadth of the vessel and carried down to the bottom plating of the ship and up to the upper deck, (7) the fitting of compound hatches in order to deal with the carriage of other than liquid cargoes, (8) the elaboration and improvement of pumping arrangements, (9) the fitting of mechanical ventilation to tanks, (10) the introduction of liquid fuel in place of coal for steam raising.

Nearly all the large tankers built in the United Kingdom and the United States are constructed with longitudinal frames on the Isherwood system. Some of the vessels have their propelling machinery aft, and some, in the ordinary way, amidships. The oil-carrying capacity of the bigger vessels is impressive. In pre-war days, the Anglo-American Oil Company's Belfast-built steamer *Iroquois* and barge *Navahoe*—the steamer towed the barge—carried 18,000 tons of oil between them. The Eagle Oil Transport Company's *San Jeronimo* and *San Nazario*—both of which were built by a well-known firm of old-established shipbuilders on the N.E. coast—were said at the time they were launched to have a deadweight capacity of 15,500 tons each.

Other types of bulk-oil-carrying vessels have, of course, been built on both sides of the Atlantic. An American vessel has been fitted with cylindrical tanks placed horizontally in the holds; the tanks are removable, the idea being to use the ship for carrying either oil or ordinary cargo. Vessels fitted with cylindrical tanks have also been built in the United Kingdom. In their case, the tanks stand vertically, and their diameter is nearly the same as the beam of the vessel where they are fitted. To meet the war's demand for more tanker tonnage Lloyd's Register have given classification to ordinary cargo vessels in which the oil is carried in similar tanks.

Considering petroleum's high value in war the necessity of storing it in such a way as to render it safe from attack by naval guns or aircraft bombs is obvious. A well-known Wear-side firm have designed a barge storage tank, 150 ft. long by 30 ft. in diameter, with a capacity for 2,400 tons of liquid fuel. It has hemispherical ends, and is sub-divided by bulkheads of dished form to keep down the weight. Ballasting compartments are provided with efficient arrangements for submerging the tank to the sea's bottom and raising it to the surface again when required. The same people have designed a cylindrical storage vessel, 450 ft. long, with a mean diameter of 50 ft. 9 in. and a capacity for 20,000 tons of oil.

In this, as the oil is pumped out, water takes its place, so that instead of the barge rising in the water during discharge it gradually sinks, but always, within a small margin, floats at its loaded draught, a channel in the centre which runs for the whole length of the vessel, and from which all the valves can be controlled, giving the necessary buoyancy.

The stability of the vessel is secured by ballasting with pig iron and cement. This type of floating oil store would be very economical, if used for large volumes, as the steel required for its construction is only a third of that required for an oil tanker, and about half of that required for a cargo vessel of the same deadweight. The replacement of the oil with water, and of the water with oil, ensures an equal distribution of the load, minimising in that way the stresses a vessel has to endure when the loads are varied in amount and distribution.

In pre-war days the sea transport of oil in bulk was an important, and highly profitable branch of shipping. When the hostilities come to an end, its importance and profit will be greater than ever.

THE SYREN AND SHIPPING

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OIL MILL MACHINERY.

(THE EXTRACTION OF OILS FROM OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.)

By R. A. BELLWOOD.

VEGETABLE oils have always been of enormous value to the human race, used as foods and for medicinal, lighting, lubricating, and a great number of other purposes. More recently an entirely new field has been opened for the use of vegetable oils—in the manufacture of margarine—and the quantities required for this purpose are steadily increasing; *indeed, an enormous advance has been made during the past year.*

The origin of the oil-milling industry would be difficult indeed to place. By more or less crude methods, with native-made inefficient plant, oils have been obtained from oil-bearing seeds, one might say, since the world began. It is not proposed here to deal with that part of the subject, but to refer briefly to the methods and processes in use to-day.

Until recent years, all vegetable oils were expressed, that is, the seed after suitable preparation was submitted to pressure and the oil forced out. To-day, an alternative method in the extraction of oils by means of chemical solvents is firmly established and in general use.

Concerning plant for expressing oils from seeds there are different types of presses in use. That which has been most favoured in this country is the Anglo-American system, probably on account of the fact that previous to the War the seeds chiefly treated here were cotton-seed, linseed, and soya beans, which lend themselves more readily to treatment by this system. A standard unit of Anglo-American machinery usually comprises the following:—

A magnetic separator to remove any iron from the seed.
A screen to take out the dirt and foreign matter.
A set of rollers to grind the seed.
A cooking kettle to heat and temper the seed
A moulding machine, which takes the heated meal from the kettle and moulds it to cake shape for the press.
Four hydraulic open plate presses, each taking sixteen charges of meal from the moulding machine; these are enclosed in presscloth, which retains the solid material and allows the oil to escape.
A paring machine which removes the oily edges from the cakes as taken from the presses.
A set of edge-runner stones, to grind the parings from the paring machine; the parings *being* returned to the kettle and mixed with the new seed from the rolls.
A set of hydraulic pumps, with the necessary valves *for operating* the presses.

In addition, elevators and conveyors are supplied *for* taking the seed from one part of the plant to another, so that the whole works almost automatically. The cakes from the presses are the ordinary oil cakes, *which are* chiefly used as cattle food.

Another type of press is the "cage" or "perforated box" press, of which there are two variations. In what is known as the "tramway system" the extracting boxes of the presses are removable—whereas in the other, the extracting boxes are fixed. These extracting boxes are built up of thin staves, which have one serrated edge, forming a box with innumerable fine perforations; these allow the oil to escape under pressure. In the tramway system, the boxes are filled with seed, which is then compressed in a preliminary packing press; more seed is placed in the box, and it is again compressed. The boxes are then taken on a truck to a finishing press, where the oil is expressed. In this way more material is packed into the press box than can be done with the stationary type of press. After the seed has been under pressure in the finishing press a given time, the box is taken away to the preliminary press, where the cakes are ejected and the box refilled. Preparatory cleaning, grinding and cooking plant is of course required with these presses; this is substantially the same as for the Anglo-American system, unless modified to suit the particular seed being worked.

"Cage" presses are usually employed in working up seeds having a high percentage of oil, such as palm kernels, copra, ground nuts, castor seed, shea, mowrah, etc. If high class edible or medicinal oils are wanted, the "cage" presses are generally employed, but the material is treated cold in the presses, no heat being applied to the seed, and this results in a better quality of oil being produced, known as cold-drawn oil. After cold pressing, there is still a considerable percentage of oil remaining in the seed, so that the cakes are ground up again, and may be pressed again hot, or, better, treated by the solvent extraction process, by which practically all the oil remaining can be extracted.

The tendency to-day is certainly to deal with practically all seeds by the solvent extraction process, the plant being suitable for seed with either a high or low oil content. There are a number of chemical extraction plants already working in this country, and there are likely to be more on account of the demand created by the war for palm kernel and such oils—previously, Germany had practically the whole of this trade in her hands. *During the past year large quantities of additional machinery have been erected on the solvent process.*

The products of the solvent extraction process are oil and meal, the latter being sold as a cattle food or as a fertiliser, according to the seed being treated. At one time there was a strong prejudice against extracted oils and meals, but that is rapidly dying out. Oil refining processes have been greatly improved, and the oil from chemical extraction plants can readily be used for edible purposes, chiefly the solvent used in this process is benzine, but there is no difficulty in employing other solvents, such as trichlorethylene, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, etc. *Great care, however, should be exercised in the choice of the solvent to be used.*

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THE DIESEL ENGINE.

WITHOUT hurt to any military or civil interest, two important facts about the British development of the Diesel oil engine may be publicly stated:—(1) the number of the United Kingdom's makers of Diesel engines has very greatly increased since 1914; (2) the country's output of marine machinery of the type has been much more considerable than the man in the street is aware. How much of the experience gained will prove to be generally useful remains to be seen; but it is highly probable that the current activity will induce far-reaching enterprise along other lines.

In pre-war days there were licensees in the United Kingdom of the best-known Continental makers, including Swedish, Danish, Dutch, German, Belgian, Swiss, and Italian firms. Not all the licensees made engines for the propulsion of merchant ships. Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and German variations of the Diesel idea, adapted by British marine engineers and made for the most part in the United Kingdom, have, however, been installed in British-built vessels. Continental Diesels are also to be found in a number of our electrical power stations. A two-cycle four-cylinder Swiss engine of over 4,000 brake horse-power is used to generate a part of the power required by a well-known Belfast firm of shipbuilders.

Denmark, probably, leads the world so far as oil engines for the propulsion of ocean-going vessels is concerned. Its Burmeister and Wain four-cycle engine has a notably fine record in sea service, and a powerful combination of Copenhagen shipping interests is preparing important developments of the Holeby—another Danish four-cycle type. Messrs. Harland and Wolff are, however, large makers on the Clyde of Burmeister and Wain type engines, and their development of the idea certainly does not lag behind that of the Copenhagen concern. The Vickers-Diesel, which in one form has been more largely manufactured in the United Kingdom than any other since the outbreak of the war, is, to all intents and purposes, a native development. So is the Diesel which is made for various land and marine purposes by Messrs. Mirrlees, Bickerton and Day, Manchester. Messrs. Doxford's (of Sunderland) opposed-piston type of two-cycle Diesel, whose performances have very favourably impressed Lloyd's Register, is another. A fourth is the Cammel Laird-Fullagar, which the famous armaments firm whose name is indicated are developing for marine work. About most of the more important British variations of the Diesel idea it would not be prudent to be precise, but the known facts about them, taken altogether, justify the broad conclusion that our technical progress is, at any rate, in places highly promising.

The Diesel has, so far, been applied in merchant shipping only to the propulsion of comparatively slow vessels; but it is bound, the advocates of its use claim, eventually to displace the steam engine in all types and sizes of ships. The economy of the Diesel cargo vessel, or passenger and cargo vessel, is very marked, especially on routes which are convenient to oil sources or supply stations. The fact that coal is normally cheap in the United Kingdom and oil dear is of less importance than it seems to be, because a Diesel ship can do more work on a less weight and bulk of fuel than a coal-burning steamer. It can, in fact, bunker at the cheapest oil port on its route for the round voyage.

The Diesel ship's superior economy is not in any degree doubtful; per unit of capital investment her earning power is much greater. The oil consumption per brake horse-power hour of a marine oil engine of the type may roughly be assumed to be 0·4 lb. at full power. Taking the coal consumption of a modern reciprocating marine steam engine at 1.25 lb. per indicated horse-power (or about 1·47 lb. per brake horse-power), a Diesel ship would, therefore, be able to do the same work as a steamer of the same dimensions on 28 per cent. of the fuel weight.

At one time there was some ground for the criticism that the Diesel was less reliable in the rough and tumble of sea work than the reciprocating steam engine. So far as the best makes are concerned, there is no point in the objection now. British ships propelled by means of British-built four-cycle Diesels have made long runs of thousands of miles in all kinds of weather without a machinery mishap involving an involuntary stoppage. The best Diesels are now, indeed, as reliable as piston steam engines.

Diesels doing stationary work ashore are, as the records of public and private power stations show, highly efficient. Their economy over even turbo-generators is, in normal circumstances, very marked. Just now, of course, with fuel oil very dear and almost unobtainable, their superiority is naturally not so pronounced; but judging from the testimony of members of the Diesel Engine Users' Association tar oil promises to be a highly suitable substitute. As tar oil is a home product, there are obviously interesting possibilities in this direction.

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BRITISH SMALL ARMS.

THE British people are pioneers and sportsmen by instinct. They are warlike only when circumstances compel them to be so. The irresistible appeal of the chase, the competitive spirit which brings the people together at the targets and at the traps, and the caution that, even in the absence of an aggressive spirit, dictates that thorough preparation for war is the best method of keeping potential enemies quiet, have combined to make gun and rifle making in Britain a prominent feature of our industrial activities. British firearms—particularly non-military weapons—have a standing in the world's markets second to none, even though the total output has not been so great as that of Belgium, or U.S.A., or Germany.

The first practical small arms were introduced about 1500. Henry VIII. foresaw the possibilities of the firearm, and he installed a number of Continental gunsmiths in the Tower of London to make and repair "harquebuses." A few of these smiths eventually started in business for themselves in the neighbourhood of the Tower, and their number gradually increased until London ultimately became an important centre of the industry.

To Sir Richard Newdigate, who represented Warwickshire in Parliament, Birmingham owes its first order for firearms. This he got from the Government towards the end of the seventeenth century, and since that time Birmingham also has been a great gunmaking centre. In a few provincial towns gunmaking has been practised, but the only real centres of manufacture in Britain have been, and are still, the two cities mentioned.

The London gunmaker has been principally renowned during the past century or so for his high-class double-barrelled guns and rifles. Such names as Manton, Nock, Lang, Purdey, Holland, Boss, Lancaster, and others will always be inseparably associated with the evolution and manufacture of weapons of this class, which until within recent years were turned out by highly-skilled hand workers, with the aid only of the simplest form of machinery. Modern machinery is to some extent now employed in roughing out barrels and actions, but the skilled gunsmith is still, and must always be, employed to impart to these fine productions the beautiful lines, the wonderful balance, and the regularity of shooting for which they are, all over the world, justly famed. Despite the existence of many fine gun factories in the United States of America, and a high import duty, London guns find a ready sale even in that market. The double-barrelled big-game rifles made up in London are also remarkable for reliability and accuracy, and for the up-to-dateness of the ballistics of the cartridges which they are made to shoot.

The Birmingham trade is of a more miscellaneous character. There are several makers whose best guns enjoy a world-wide sale, and compare very favourably with those of London makers, but the industry in that centre is principally engaged in making, partly by machinery, large numbers of the cheaper grades of shot guns, which come directly into competition with the mass of Belgian, German, and American productions. There are also two big and famous small-arms plants where small arms are made entirely by "repeat" machinery. The outputs of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., and Webley and Scott, Ltd.—the former consisting principally of machine guns, military rifles, and all kinds of sporting and target rifles, and the latter of shot guns, military and target revolvers and automatic pistols—are distributed in large numbers all over the world, and more than hold their own against the skilful manufacturing and commercial efforts of the great American and Belgian "repetition" plants such as Winchester, Remington, and Colt, of U.S.A., and Fabrique National of Liége.

The future of the British small arms industry certainly looks bright. Our gunmakers may, generally speaking, justly be accused of having been a trifle sleepy for a number of years prior to the war. Their methods had in many cases become obsolete, and their commercial enterprise was not so vigorous as that of our American friends in particular. The decline which was then apparent has been arrested. Means of producing have been thoroughly investigated. Gun workers have for the past four years mostly been engaged on repetition machinery, in which the power-driven milling cutter takes the place of the hand-driven file, and they will come back to their benches with modernised ideas. The manufacturers themselves have seen the folly of working so keenly against each other as they have done in the past, and are even now getting together for the purpose of acting cohesively as a trade against international competition.

Belgium had the biggest export trade—about £1,000,000 annual value—before the war. It consisted mainly of sporting guns, rifles, revolvers and pistols, and her principal markets were the Continent and South America. The U.S. manufacturers sold abroad some £700,000 worth of firearms, also principally of the sporting gun and rifle and pistol varieties. The British Empire — Canada and Australia in particular—took (to our discredit) a large share of this U.S. output. Germany had the third largest annual export figure to her credit—little below that of U.S.A.—but about two-thirds of it consisted of military small arms supplied principally to her Continental neighbours and to South America. Britain has had to be content with the fourth place on the export list, with a total of about £350,000—half that of U.S. and Germany.

Belgium cannot, unfortunately for her, recover her pre-war standard for some years after the war. Germany will no doubt be shut out of a good many markets, and small-arms buyers will thus look to Britain and U.S.A. There is every reason to believe that our small-arms makers, with their modernised plants and methods, their newly-created co-operative ideas, their new models already devised for after-war trade, and their determination to go after the buyer and to make exactly what he wants, will, assisted by a possible re-arrangement of import tariffs, give us the lead in export business, so much of which has in the past, for no good reason, been allowed to slip into other hands.

H. W. R. T.

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THE WORLD OF AIRCRAFT.

By E. AUSTIN HURSON,

The first Aeronautical Editor of the "Daily Mail," Paris.

IT is difficult in these times to keep pace with the progress of aircraft. Scarcely a day passes without something new being accomplished in the world of flight. In the military world one of the most important things that falls to be chronicled is the success of the Independent Air Force under General Sir Hugh Trenchard. This special branch of the Air Service has carried the war into the country of the enemy, has completely broken the *morale* of the people, and done a great deal towards shortening the war.

In the ordinary fighting our aeroplanes have turned the retreat of the enemy into a rout, and in one case recorded a 'plane has actually acted as a decoy, and, by flying low over the back of a German trench, has turned the attention of the enemy and allowed our attacking party to take the trench.

An important new branch of the war service is the establishment of ambulance aeroplanes, carrying the proper paraphernalia for hospital work. It will be seen how important this is when it is recalled that in times of peace such a squadron could be held in readiness to fly to the scene of a railway accident or a mining disaster in a remote part of the country.

Rapid as the progress of aircraft has been in war time, it is likely to be more rapid still during the first few years of peace. Our great establishments are so equipped, our machines so trustworthy, and our pilots so well trained, that the commercial use of aeroplanes will be an integral part of international life.

One of the first feats to be accomplished will be the flight of the Atlantic, and the probability is that it will be by a British pilot. We may also expect to see the early establishment of aerial posts all over the world. During the war our efforts have been directed to building and equipping machines capable of carrying the maximum weight and flying the maximum number of miles. All that it will be necessary to do will be to substitute mail bags for the bombs, and to build suitable aerodromes for the machines to land at.

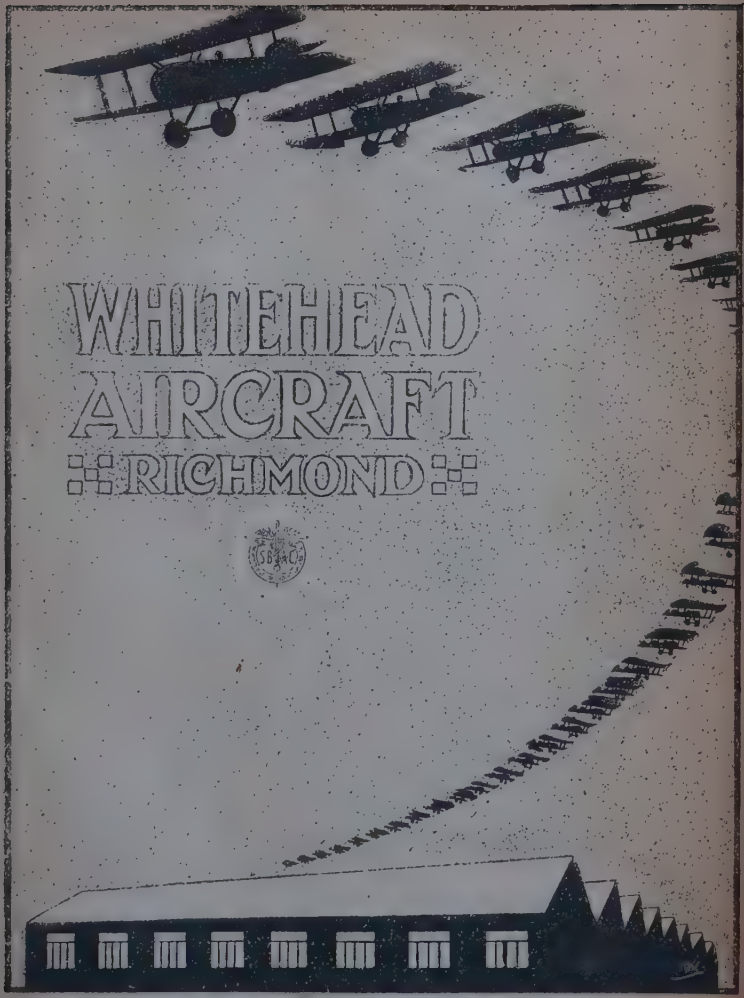
This last is an important work which must be undertaken with all speed whenever the conditions permit. Large numbers of workmen will have to be drafted to the various points of the globe and the scheme carried out with the national spirit which has characterised Great Britain in the past. Just as the traveller used to note with pride that every port a vessel called at in the seven seas flew the Union Jack, so the great aerodromes of the world must be under British sway.

It will of course be impossible for us to disband the air forces which have done such magnificent work during the war. The Royal Air Force is the newest we possess, but it will be the crack force of the future, and second only to the Navy as a means of protection against sudden invasion. The air boats, which will be further developed and capable of carrying bigger crews and greater weights, will act as the eyes of the Navy and the merciless foes of U boats, while the coast patrols will be held in readiness to dash at marauding planes and to prevent them from dropping their bombs on our industrial towns and the civil population.

Long distance travel will be an accomplished fact in the near future, and space between such places as India and Africa will be annihilated by the aeroplane. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and others have dealt at great length with the possibilities in this direction, and have familiarised the public with what is likely to be accomplished.

What I would like to emphasise as the national duty is the close study of every new phase in aircraft and continual experiments in the laboratory and workshop, to ensure that none of our rivals shall get ahead of us in the race that will ensue.

The Air Ministry ought certainly to be maintained in time of peace, and everything done to encourage the industry in the years which are before it.


WHITEHEAD
AIRCRAFT
RICHMOND

PAINT.

By ARTHUR CASSON.

IT is impossible to give any idea as to the period when paint was actually invented. I really think it never was invented, but simply grew, and, like all vegetable and mineral matter that has proved useful to mankind, it has gradually been improved upon from its crude earth state by the brainy men of all ages down to the present time, when it has reached its present high artistic standard, and become one of the world's greatest industries.

When the average individual gives a thought to paint at all, it is only when he wants his house, motor, etc., painted; but were he to give half an hour's study to the part paint plays in the world, and to the many industries it is used in, he would be astounded.

When was paint first used, and by whom? It is impossible to trace it. When a white man first visits a savage race, what does he find? Paint! True, in its crude form, but still it is paint, whether on the body, idol, or hut. I suppose in the prehistoric or stone age paint was used by the man who wished to be smarter than his fellows, and he more than likely made it in a hollow stone, and used for a brush the tail of a prehistoric animal. Again, people stand in wonder, when viewing the thousands-of-years-old Pyramids, but they do not give a thought to the wonderful paint used in so many ways thereon, and which still keeps its artistic colouring whilst the centuries fade away.

At the present time we are in the thick of the greatest war the world has ever known, and paint is one of the most important and necessary articles for the successful carrying on of same. Each shell that is fired has its coat of paint; each gun is painted in camouflage colours, as are also the many ships, forts, buildings, etc., in the war zone. Each aeroplane, motor-boat, war-wagon, hospital, etc., have their special paint.

What would the world look like but for paint? Surely a more sad and dreary place could not be imagined. From the millionaire who employs the leading firms of decorators to paint his mansion to the lowly cottager who takes home on a Saturday afternoon a tin of paint to smarten up his best room or garden gate in his leisure time, paint is his pride. The millionaire's rich saloons would look nothing without paint, and the thousands of pounds he pays to the leading artists and portrait painters, for pictures for his galleries, is again paid for *paint* on canvas.

The average man or woman is attracted by the small country cottage on account of the bright-coloured flowers and usually clean painted doors and windows. A mud cabin will look a lovable little place with nicely-painted windows and doors and bright flowers, but a dreary hole without them. The first thing a person looks to, when about to take a house or a flat, is the condition of the paintwork; a badly-painted house or flat is passed over by many a prospective tenant, although otherwise satisfactory. The property owner who keeps his houses, flats, etc., well painted is a wise man; they quickly let and are seldom empty. The hotel keeper or boarding-house keeper who keeps his place well painted is the best patronised, as also are the cafés, restaurants, tea-rooms, etc. The first firm to have brightly-painted tea-rooms and cafés was the first to make a fortune from such places; their white-painted fronts with gold letters attracted the patrons.

Furthermore, paint is a preventive against rot and decay, and is therefore a fine investment, not only for the house-owner, but for all businesses where a bright, attractive, clean appearance counts.

The ship-owner protects his ships from decay and corrosion with paint, and the best-painted ships make the quickest passages and use less coal, because a smooth painted hull gives the least resistance to the water.

Again, what makes all the difference between a slovenly-looking, dirty ship, motor-car or carriage, and smart-looking ditto? Why, paint!

There is an old saying that "a coat of paint covers a multitude of sins." This is well known and acted upon by the dealers who buy and sell old ships, cars, etc., and many fortunes have been made in this way, again owing to the paint.

Paint, through the work of the paint chemists and the invention of special machinery, is now within the reach of all, rich and poor alike, and being put up by the manufacturers in a ready mixed form, in all colours, and easily applied by a novice, a bright, artistic home can be made by those who desire it.

Life is made brighter and happier by the use of paint. The invalid quickly regains his health and strength when nursed in a brightly-painted clean hospital, *and, lastly*, when this War is over, and the ruined towns and villages are rebuilt, what is the last thing to be used to remove all traces of these terrible times? *Why, paint!*

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CYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

By H. S. BILBE, M.I.A.E.

FOR several years prior to 1914 the British Cycle Trade had successfully met all competition in home, colonial, and most foreign markets, while for the highest grade cycles the superiority of the British machine was, and still is, unchallenged. In cycle parts also a considerable export trade has been built up. In regard to imports, while a quantity of cycle parts, accessories, and types have been imported from America and the Continent, the total of complete machines is practically negligible. During the past four years production has diminished till it is, at the time of writing, insufficient to meet the home demand, an opportunity which has enabled Japan to take up the manufacture of cycles and parts and the American manufacturers to extend their trade, but the demand is still for British cycles, and the trade is thought to be sufficiently well organised to regain and possibly, in view of post-war methods, to increase its hold on overseas markets.

It is estimated that there are at the present time fully 3½ million serviceable bicycles in the United Kingdom. Owing to cycle manufacturing concerns being also engaged in other trades it is difficult to compute the total amount of capital employed in the cycle and motor cycle and allied trades, but at a conservative estimate this exceeds fifty millions, and prior to the War not less than 750,000 persons were wholly or partly employed in these trades. Since 1914 the manufacture of magnetos, formerly an industry in which Germany held a virtual monopoly, has been established, and in June, 1918, this important adjunct to the motor cycle trade employed a capital invested of over a million pounds and some 4,000 persons. Possibly one-sixth of these will be directly employed on motor cycle requirements.

The motor bicycle, despite the early inventions of Wolfmuller, Werner, and a few others, did not begin to become popular in Great Britain before 1900, when Belgian engines were sold in complete sets for fitting upon a strong bicycle of ordinary design. These early machines were top heavy, high built, and prone to skid, but their chief drawback was the primitive batteries used for ignition purposes. It was not until 1906 that the high-tension magneto began to be fitted and proved so dependable that the popularity of the motor cycle was assured. Following the introduction of the tricar, a machine designed to carry a passenger in front of the driver, the sidecar was introduced and proved very successful, despite the unscientific character of the device. It has, however, been responsible for the development of several valuable features of the modern motor cycle, notably change-speed gears and detachable and interchangeable wheels. Motor cycles have reached a stage where they cater for nearly all classes, at one end of the list being the elaborate sidecar outfit with 8 h.p. engine, three or four speeds, detachable wheels and electric lighting, at a cost of about £125, while at the other is the small-powered two-stroke light-weight, costing about £20, or perhaps the small motor set, or motor wheel for attachment to a cycle. Conditions are likely to change in the trade, which has hitherto shown a predilection for single cylinder machines of 3½ h.p. or thereabouts, a type which has been brought to a very high state of efficiency. Another type almost wholly confined to this country is the horizontal opposed twin-cylinder engine, which will probably be further developed and made in several sizes. The 3½ h.p. may find its popularity on the wane after the war, as post-war models are likely to be designed with a keen eye to Colonial and overseas buyers; this may result in a large measure of standardisation, and a reduction in the number of types produced. It is anticipated that the production of 4-cylinder motor cycles may be taken up also.

Approximately the number of motor cycles manufactured in the United Kingdom prior to the War was at the rate of 130,000 per annum. Already there are indications of important developments in relation to air-cooling, spring frames, lubrication, and better protection from mud and weather of machine and rider. Much has been learned from aero-engine practice as well as from the work accomplished by the motor cycle on war service. In this connection it is thought that the number of women employed as motor cycle drivers will result in an accession of feminine riders, and their requirements are already being anticipated.

The cycle and motor cycle industry has earned recognition by the part it has already played in the production of munitions; the appended tables showing imports and exports demonstrate its national value.

IMPORTS.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
CYCLES.								
Number	521	433	351	387	422	288	69	24
Value	£3,710	£3,045	£2,547	£2,696	£2,945	£1,974	£467	£164
Cycle Parts, Tyres and Accessories	£172,938	£206,502	£221,177	£251,483	£219,913	£131,004	£160,123	£269,736
MOTOR CYCLES.								
Number	1442	1,387	1,351	1,363	1,728	2,559	First 9 months 8,903 Last 3 months. Subject duty. 628	1192
Value	£41,005	£44,297	£42,086	£44,272	£60,332	£93,121	First 9 months. £105,123 Last 3 months. £20,029	£125,587

EXPORTS.

CYCLES.								
Number	105,135	129,103	148,698	136,993	147,633	108,978	64,224	58,878
Value	£462,579	£542,511	£600,985	£532,386	£609,452	£446,421	£284,002	£286,171
*Cycle Parts ..	£1,175,291	£1,414,776	£1,413,009	£1,476,431	£1,066,167	£807,879	£511,889	£861,251
*Tyres, Tubes, etc.					£411,549	£330,549	£431,019	£603,944
*Together to 1912.								
MOTOR CYCLES.								
Number	—	3,341	7,350	13,055	16,850	20,877	10,927	12,847
Value	—	£122,582	£278,856	£528,496	£733,269	£958,473	£510,374	£594,969
Motor Cycle Tyres ..	—	—	—	—	£40,436	£66,246	£80,489	£105,068
Motor Cycle Parts ..	—	£37,894	£79,110	£186,378	£217,340	£280,521	£230,883	£258,692

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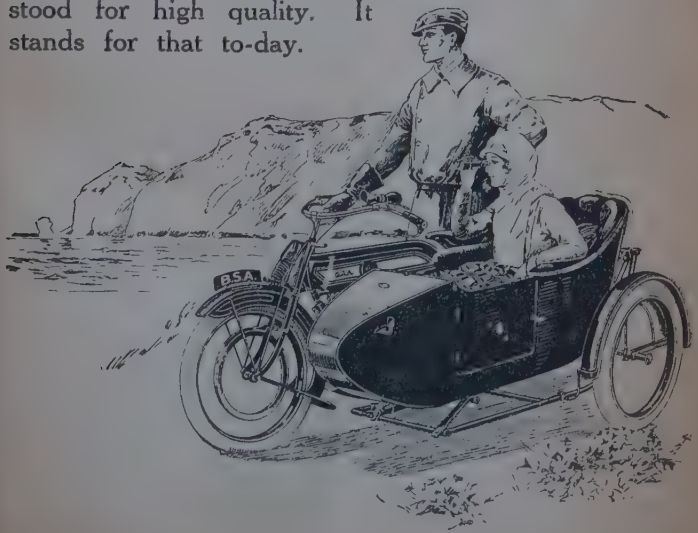

THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY.

By H. D. LLOYD, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.

THE manufacture of wire is of great antiquity; a sample of metallic wire made by the Ninevites some 800 years B.C. is in the S. Kensington Museum, while a fine specimen of wire rope (brass wire) found at Pompeii is now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

The practice of earlier times was to beat metal into thin sheets, and then cut it into fine strips or threads; this method is described in Exodus xxxix, 3.

Many centuries elapsed before any great improvement in the art of wire manufacture was recorded, when towards the end of the fourteenth century the use of the draw-plate is mentioned in the history of Augsburg.

It was not, however, until a still later period that the invention was introduced, first appearing in Germany, to which modern wire-drawing owes its development, viz., the revolving block to draw the wire through the draw-plate.

In Great Britain the first mechanical wire mill appears to have been established at Sheen, near Richmond, in 1663, while of the existing wire-manufacturing firms at least two of the leading works in this country have been established for upwards of 100 years.

The number of uses of wire is almost countless, ranging from telegraph and fencing purposes and wire ropes down to wire for wool-carding, wire nails, wire netting, and gauze, mattresses, sofa springs, cycle spokes, pins and needles, boot nails, umbrella ribs, book-stitching, hair curlers, mouse traps, and a host of others.

In the early eighties of last century Great Britain, up to then pre-eminent in the trade, began to feel the competition of Germany, both at home and abroad, and in the early nineties the United States of America also began to compete strongly in foreign markets, though the German competition has always been predominant.

Remarkable developments occurred in the German iron and steel industry during this period, and the wire trade, as an industry which afforded a high degree of employment and a particularly convenient form for disposing of large quantities of steel production, was fostered by Germany with the utmost care.

The wire industry is moreover, one of immense importance in time of war, and doubtless the Germans had all these considerations in view when they developed their ruthless attacks upon the British wire trade by means of a dumping policy, supported by export bounties, rebates on carriage, etc.

Not content with selling the commoner forms of wire and wire nails in this country at a price appreciably below the cost of the home producer, the Germans saw to it that by a similar procedure in regard to the sale of steel billets and wire rods the British wire trade became dependent upon Germany and the Continent for a large proportion of its raw material.

The dangerous position in which the British wire trade was thus placed in the year 1914 may be readily understood; not only were our German competitors determined to prevent the development of the wire industry in Great Britain, but also to discourage the production of its raw material.

The outbreak of war made it necessary that the trade should be self-supporting, and no time was lost thereafter in taking the steps required for this purpose.

Valuable assistance was given by the U.S.A., who supplied wire rods to the British wire trade in the period during which the new British rod mills were being completed.

In the higher qualities of wire Great Britain has always been pre-eminent. The chief branch of the industry, which must be mentioned in this connexion, is that of wire ropes, of which about 100,000 tons were produced in 1914.

That the art of stranding wires and forming the strands into ropes was known over 1,800 years ago is proved by the specimen already referred to as having been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

This specimen is described as consisting of three strands each of fifteen wires stranded together in accordance with what is to-day called "Lang's Lay" and, therefore, not differing essentially from modern practice.

For centuries the art of wire-rope making appears to have been lost, and it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that the first modern application of the art reappeared, when iron-wire ropes were used in a suspension bridge at Geneva. The wires were not twisted, but laid parallel and bound round with a wrapping of fine wire.

It was, however, not until about 1840 that the complete modern form of the art was regained, and the first British patent for the manufacture of iron or steel wire ropes was taken out by Mr. R. S. Newall in that year.

The process to which the wire rope industry chiefly owes its present important position, viz., the "patenting" or special heat treatment of wire, enabling same to be drawn to breaking strains over 100 tons per square inch, was a British invention due to the late Mr. James Horsfall, of Webster & Horsfall, Birmingham, and was brought into use in 1856.

Aerial wire ropeways have long been in common use, and the first patent for these was taken out by Mr. C. Hodgson in 1868.

The wire-rope industry is of great importance, more especially in time of war; wire ropes enter into the essential operations of collieries and mining of every description, in the form of hauling and winding ropes. They are indispensable for ships' rigging and hawsers, and a variety of war work on sea and land which may not at the present time be described in detail.

The extent to which wire ropes are used in connection with lifts, cranes, aerial ropeways, shoots, cable tramways, and engineering work generally is extraordinary, while the products of British wire-drawers and wire-rope makers are regarded throughout the world as being of the highest quality.

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TUBE MANUFACTURES.

WROUGHT-IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES.

By H. J. RHODES.

ALTHOUGH the manufacture of tubes from wrought iron and steel is a comparatively new industry, there must be many users of tubes, or pipes as they are just as often called, to whom the industry and the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. It seems very probable that the first tubes manufactured from wrought iron were intended for the barrels of guns, and used only for that purpose. One of the first instances of their application to one of those purposes for which they are now so largely used is reported in 1815, when William Murdoch, the pioneer of gas lighting, employed old gun barrels screwed together to convey gas in his works near Birmingham. The end of the war in Europe in that year had probably very greatly reduced the demand for gun barrels and thrown large quantities on the market. In many parts of the country to-day gas pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel. The need of wrought iron pipes grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture from that of gun-barrel making had to be sought for, and this was discovered in 1825 by Cornelius Whitehouse of Wednesbury, when he invented the process of butt-welding by a draw-bench and dies.

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the butt-welding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been greatly altered and improved.

The production of tubes by the Whitehouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the new conditions which were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt-welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1842, the process known as lap-welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt-welding and lap-welding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes, and probably more that three-fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these two original methods.

The butt-welding process is usually the process by which tubes from ¼-inch to 2-inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the iron and steel works of a length, width and thickness suitable for the size of tube to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to a welding heat in a furnace, gripped by tongs, and drawn from the furnace through a bell-shaped die. The die is shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a tube, the edges being forced squarely together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw-bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lap-welding process can be applied to all sizes of tube from 1¼ inch up to as large as 6 feet.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or scarfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are then heated to a bright red heat in a "turning-up" or "bending furnace," from which they are drawn through a die so designed as to bend the plate into a tubular shape with the edges over-lapping. The plate, when so shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into another furnace where it is raised to a welding heat, and is then pushed out at the front of the furnace into the welding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a diameter equal to the external diameter of the tube. Between these rolls a mandril is held in position on a long bar, over which the revolving rolls rapidly carry the tube. Thus the weld is made by the pressure exerted on the lapped edges while passing between the roll surfaces and the mandril.

The method described of lap-welding through rolls is generally employed for sizes up to about 12-inch diameter, and diameters larger than 12 inch are usually welded by a different process. The plates are formed into tubular shape in plate bending rolls instead of through dies on a draw-bench. The tube in this form is then fed through a welding machine, where, instead of heating the whole tube, the lapped edges only are heated bit by bit by the application of water-gas, or carbon hydrogen flame, followed by hammers or rollers, by which the welding is effected along the whole length of the seam.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of producing tubes direct from solid bars, by which means there would of course be no weld. These tubes became known as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years and after the expenditure of very large sums of money that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day are produced by what is known as the hot-rolled process. As a rule, cold-drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of production being very much greater. The first operation in the manufacture of hot-rolled weldless steel tubes starts upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube.

There are a number of methods for piercing the billet and rolling it after piercing into a tube, and the process generally adopted is the following. The solid billet is heated, preferably in a gas furnace, where the highest temperature is conserved at the drawing-out end, so that the billet in its progress through the furnace is assured of a uniform heat. After being raised to a high temperature, the solid billet is fed through the piercing machine, the peculiar action of the rolls of this machine being to cause a displacement of the metal in the centre while at the same time forcing the billet over a mandril. Whilst still hot, the billet which is now in the form of a short, thick walled tube passes on to the rolling-out mill. The process of rolling down is carried out in a pilger or gap rolling mill over a mandril, and the tube is here, by a series of rapid passes, reduced to the required diameter and thickness, which, at the same time, has the effect of considerably elongating the tube. After pickling to remove scale, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a die on the draw-bench. The effect of cold-drawing hardens the steel, and it is very necessary after each cold pass that the tubes should be annealed.

The processes of manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, viz., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

The industry of tube-making has grown to enormous dimensions. There are large works in most European countries, and in Canada and the United States. Great Britain, the pioneer of the industry, is one of the largest producers.

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BRASS FOUNDING.

IN the brass foundry of the present day the alloys made embrace practically all those mixtures which have as their principal constituent one of the non-ferrous metals. In this branch of metallurgy the application of the laws of physical chemistry and the use of such scientific instruments as the microscope and pyrometer was generally recognised at a somewhat later date than in the case of steels. This was probably due to the fact that in some respects steels are rather more sensitive to comparatively small variations in the percentage of certain elements they contain, and also to the extraordinary influence which small changes of heat-treatment have upon their mechanical properties, etc. Phenomenally rapid progress has, however, been made during the past fifteen years or so, with regard to the application of scientific methods of control in non-ferrous metallurgy, and these have resulted in more economical working, and the production of material of a more regular and improved quality.

With the aid of the microscope and pyrometer a considerable amount of most valuable research work has been done in the direction of constructing what are known as constitution diagrams. These are charts or maps which graphically depict the ranges of composition and temperature within which the various constituents may exist. The term constituent as used in this connexion does not refer to the constituent metals in the mixture, but to the alloy constituents which may be formed by the union of the metals present. Diagrams of this kind are not merely of academic interest, but of real practical value, and are now used as guides in the manufacture and treatment of alloys in general. The advance which has been made in this direction is much more gratifying now that those engaged in the non-ferrous industries appreciate the necessity of such apparently pure scientific investigations to enable them to obtain the best results. This change in the attitude of manufacturers towards science has been brought about (1) by their desire to have a more intelligent conception of the difficulties they encounter, and (2) by the increasing severity of the specifications embodied in their contracts. There are indications that specifications will become more rigid in the near future. In order to meet these requirements particular attention must be given to the conditions of melting and casting. Thus the time taken, and the atmospheric conditions prevailing inside the furnace, during the melting of many alloys have a pronounced influence upon the properties of the cast metal; the maximum temperature attained whilst the metal is in the furnace and the temperature of the molten mass at the time of casting also have a marked effect on the quality of the metal. At one time the opinion was almost universally held by foundry workers that the higher the casting temperature the sounder would be the metal; this view is now well known to be untenable. Indeed, as a rule, the reverse is the case, providing the temperature is not excessively low. Generally speaking there is a range of temperature for melting, and another not very different one for casting, which give the best results as regards soundness; these ranges depend upon the particular composition of the alloy. One of the most important questions concerning the production of really good castings, whether they are to be used as such or subsequently extruded, etc., is that of the gases which may be dissolved by the metal during the melting period, and more especially after it has become perfectly liquid. The chief gases that are dissolved in this way are hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon-dioxide and sulphur-dioxide, and they are almost invariably present in the atmosphere of ordinary melting furnaces. The solubility of gases in the molten metals increases with the temperatures. When the metal is cast a large proportion of the gas held in solution is again liberated whilst the metal is in the mould, but under these conditions they cannot freely escape and therefore get trapped in the casting. In the more serious cases this leads to the formation of blow-holes which can be seen after machining, but in many instances no such defects can be detected by the naked eye, as the quantity of liberated gas is relatively small. Even when no blow-holes are formed the influence of gas upon the tensile and other mechanical properties may be quite substantial by the gas forming a discontinuous film at the crystal boundaries and thus preventing perfect metallic contact and interpenetration between the crystals, hence temperature control during melting and casting is a matter of considerable practical importance. At the present time, however, it must be admitted that there are many difficulties to be overcome before this ideal state of affairs can be applied to all kinds of foundry work. While the question of care in melting and casting should always receive adequate attention with the object of eliminating the disturbing influences of dissolved gases, this troublesome feature can be minimised by the judicious use of certain special elements. Thus phosphorus, manganese, silicon, magnesium, aluminium, etc., are widely used in a variety of alloys for the purpose of deoxidising and degasifying. They are also used in larger quantities with the object of imparting special properties to alloys quite apart from their effect upon dissolved gases. For this purpose special alloys are made; thus we have phosphor-copper, phosphor-tin, manganese-copper, silicon-copper, nickel-copper and numerous aluminium alloys, all of which are extensively used in the modern brass foundry.

Many of the copper alloys are now extruded into numerous kinds of sections, and in this form they are extremely useful for the rapid production of special articles, when required in large numbers, by automatic machines. Though not fully appreciated by many, this question of output is only one, and in many instances by no means the chief, advantage of using extruded bars; by working with bars of this kind the user obtains a much more reliable and greatly superior article from the point of view of strength than can be got by the ordinary method of casting. Further, the makers of such bars can supply the same material in a variety of conditions covering a wide range of hardness, strength and ductility.

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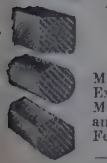

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COPPER.

By L. H. QUIN.

THROUGHOUT the past year the copper market has been under the strictest control, both here and in America, and as a result price fluctuations have been few. America is by far the largest factor in the situation, and her refineries have been hard pressed to keep pace with the enormous consumption of the Allies in connection with war supplies. Ordinary industrial consumption of the metal has practically ceased, and an estimate put forward recently in the United States was to the effect that fully 90 per cent. of the American output was now being absorbed in one way and another in the supply of war material. There will most certainly be an enormous void to be filled as regards general copper requirements when the war is over, but whether or not it will require the whole of the present rate of output to fill it is the merest matter of conjecture.

It may perhaps be mentioned that the world's copper production in the twenty years period 1897–1917 increased by about 240 per cent., while if the world's needs continue to develop at the same rate during the next twenty years as during the past two decades, they will in 1937 be well over three times the present world's production of somewhere about 1,400,000 tons. The figures are certainly startling and deserve consideration. This leads up to another point, which is that the development and opening up of new copper deposits is a long and costly process. Since the war enterprise in this direction has been to a large extent at a standstill for many reasons, and this factor may play no small part in the next few years in determining prices.

In the summer months of 1918 the American authorities suddenly advanced the official price of refined copper from 23½ cents. to 26 cents. per lb., following upon which the London official prices were raised correspondingly on July 5, from £123 to £135 per ton for electrolytic copper, the American revision being due apparently to the urgent representations of United States mining and smelting interests. Costs had certainly increased very greatly, but there can be no question but that 23½ cents. left an enormous profit to the vast bulk of the producers, and the only inference that can be drawn is that it was considered advisable to offer extra incentive to the smaller and high cost properties to push operations vigorously.

Apart from America, we look largely to Australia for supplies, and the entire Commonwealth output available for export continues under contract to the United Kingdom. The Australian production is about 40,000 tons a year, a substantial quantity, but, of course, far below our requirements in peace times, and efforts are now being made to increase our home ore output. Several hopeful properties are now being examined, and although it is too soon to wax enthusiastic the indications are hopeful.

One of the leading features in the copper trade in recent years has been the remarkable development in South America of United States capital and energy. From 37,000 tons in 1914 the Chilian output was raised in 1917 to 83,000 tons, whilst that of Bolivia increased from 25,000 to 45,000 tons in the same period. The increase is very welcome, for United States mines are feeling the effects of the war in the draining away of man power with shortage and rising prices of fuel and all other supplies.

British manufacturers continue to centralise their activities upon war orders and the utmost activity has been in force at all manufacturing works throughout the twelve months. This has had the inevitable result of greatly restricting trade connections with the large and valuable export markets, in some of which, India for example, Japan has been enabled to obtain a foot-hold. That our manufacturers, however, will resume their old connections overseas when conditions permit goes without saying, and they will at the war's end be probably in a condition of greater technical efficiency and with greater productive capacity at their disposal than at any former time.

The following table taken from *Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics* shows the position of supplies during recent years :—

Mine Output	1914 Tons.	1915 Tons.	1916 Tons.	1917 Tons.
Africa	23,755	24,000	35,000	30,000
Australasia	37,000	40,000	45,000	39,000
Canada	33,810	46,000	55,000	55,000
Chili & Bolivia	62,000	78,000	105,000	128,000
Germany ...	30,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Japan.....	67,000	80,000	90,000	114,000
Mexico	34,880	30,000	50,000	50,000
Norway.....	11,850	12,000	20,000	20,000
Peru	22,515	32,000	35,000	40,000
Russia	31,345	26,000	30,000	20,000
Rest of Europe	4,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Spain and Portugal	36,515	40,000	30,000	31,000
U.S.A.	540,000	620,000	843,000	836,000
TOTAL TONS	919,940	1,065,000	1,380,000	1,405,000

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LEAD.

By L. H. QUIN.

LEAD is one of the most abundant of the non-ferrous metals, and one of the most useful, being employed in a multiplicity of ways in industry and commerce, both in the metallic form and as a pigment. Prior to the war the world's output was about 1,200,000 tons a year, the chief producers in their order of importance being the United States, Spain, Germany and Australia. Since Germany, however, set the world ablaze, statistics have been barely available, though from those which have come to hand it is evident that America has leaped forward, until, at the present time, probably fully half the world's total output is derived from the United States. Spain's contribution has been a variable quantity, but it is certainly well below the pre-war level, labour troubles and fuel difficulties being acute deterrents there to production. Of Germany and Belgium, of course, we know nothing. Australia, however, has gone ahead rapidly during the past few years, and is probably to-day turning out 60 per cent. more from her own smelters than in 1913. Australia has the largest individual lead smelter in the world, that of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters treating silver lead ores and concentrates from Broken Hill mines. The plant is at Port Pirie, in South Australia, and has an annual rated capacity of 160,000 tons of pig lead and of about 10 million ounces of silver. The Sulphide Co.'s works at Cockle Creek, N.S.W., is another important concern, with an annual capacity of about 60,000 tons of pig lead.

Lead ores are grouped into two divisions—sulphide ores and oxidized ores. Sulphides consist of galena, which is the main source of supply of commercial lead. Galena is found in this country in Lanarkshire, Northumberland and Derbyshire, but the deposits are of trifling extent compared with those of North America, Spain, Greece and Australia. Galena carries silver values, and the great aim of the smelter is completely to extract the silver from the lead.

Lead of commercial quality, known as pig lead, is the softest metal in daily common use, and when scratched with the nail shows a blue surface. It is malleable to a high degree, but is low in ductility, and lead wire, therefore, cannot be drawn to a thin gauge. It should be practically free from silver, and should run about 99·98 per cent. pure, the impurities consisting mainly of iron, antimony, copper, silver, arsenic, etc., according to the class of ore from which the metal is derived.

In its pure form lead finds a very wide industrial application in the form of pipes and sheets, coverings for underground cables, storage battery plates, shot, etc., and huge quantities have been used since the war in the form of bullets for rifles, and in shrapnel. When used as bullets the lead requires to be hardened, and this is done by mixing it with antimony. The chief alloys of lead are type and stereo metal, both of which are alloys of lead, antimony, and tin; anti-friction metals which mostly contain antimony or antimony and tin, and solders and pewters, which consist of lead and tin.

Prior to the war large quantities of Australian concentrates were shipped to Europe for treatment and the bulk of them found their way to Germany and German controlled plants in Belgium. The strong line taken by Australia in connection with German influence in the metal trade, backed by the policy of the Home Government, has put an entire end to German activities in the British Empire as far as metals are concerned, and the Commonwealth production of soft lead (that is, refined lead, the silver having been extracted) will increase considerably. America's exportable surplus before the war, too, was controlled by German interests, likewise that of Mexico, and certain output in other parts of the world also came within the same control. Our own domestic production from native ores is quite small, say, about 20,000 to 30,000 tons a year before the war, so that we have been dependent practically wholly upon imported material. This position is hardly likely to be changed much, but in future our smelters and refiners will have at their command a much larger quantity of Empire lead than ever before.

An important branch of the lead trade is the manufacture of white lead, used so largely as a pigment, in which form mixed with oil it has a greater covering capacity than any other substance, while it is used also in the pottery trade. Red lead, an oxide of lead, is used in the manufacture of glass, certain enamels, and for jointing iron pipes, etc.

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SPELTER.

By the Editor of the "Metal Bulletin."

SPELTER is one of the world's most abundant commercial metals, although since the war broke out no complete statistics have been available dealing with the world's production. This, however, must be about one million tons, compared with about 975,000 tons in 1913, the last year for which returns were compiled. Hun rule in Belgium practically removed that country from the ranks of producers in which before the war it took high place.

The metal, which in peace times was used mainly as a preservative for steel, has during the war assumed the important military significance owing to the fact that it is an essential component in brass, of which alloy hundreds of thousands of tons have been utilised for munitions.

The British galvanized trade alone before the war absorbed about 70,000 tons of spelter a year, but this trade has fallen into quite a secondary position owing to restrictions of one kind and another, and during 1917 it is doubtful whether more than 20,000 tons were utilised in this connection.

Spelter rolled into sheets and plates finds a large number of uses. Before the war foreign spelter was utilised in this country for this purpose, but now British spelter is employed, and the zinc rolling industry here is likely to be developed considerably in the future.

The principal countries producing zinc ores are the United States, Germany and Australia. Other countries producing zinc ores in quantities are Spain, Italy and North Africa, while Japan and other countries are making substantial headway with the development of their resources.

The leading zinc ores are blende and calamine. The Australian ores, which have since the war attracted a very great deal of attention, because during peace conditions they were mainly treated on the Continent, consist of tailings from the Broken Hill Mines, and are a mixture of zinc and lead bearing material. The zinc runs about 47 per cent.

Prior to the war the United Kingdom was dependent mainly upon Germany and Belgium for its supplies, and works in both countries, particularly the latter, drew largely for their raw material upon Australia.

Australia looms largely in the spelter position. Since the war the Zinc Producers Association was formed there to control and dispose of the output of zinc concentrates and metal produced from Australian ores. All the producers in Australia are members, and the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments are represented on the board. To treat the concentrates reserved for Australia the Electrolytic Zinc Company o Australasia was formed with a capital o £1,000,000, and is now operating at Risdon Tasmania, and regularly selling its output i the local markets and in India, South Africa, et With minor reservations, Great Britain wi absorb the entire available supplies of Australia concentrates during the period of the war an for ten years after. Important plans have bee formulated to enable the treatment of Au tralian concentrates in this country on a ve large scale, and a determined Empire effort being made to utilise our mineral resources t the very utmost. The reservation of Australia raw material in this way must be a ha blow to Germany.

It is useless giving statistical details regar ing the British imports of spelter for th period since the war started. As stated alread however, great efforts have been made to rend this country less dependent than before upo other countries, and the results of this policy w undoubtedly be felt in the future. It remai to be seen at what price peace requiremen can absorb the world's enormously increas production when the war is over, and norm industrial channels long sealed are re-opened.

The development of the spelter industry the United States is one of the commerci wonders of the war period. During 1913 t United States produced from domestic o about 315,000 tons of spelter, and in 1914 abo 310,000 tons, the total being increased in 19 to 410,000 tons, in 1916 to 510,000 tons, and 1917 to about 530,000 tons. The 1918 output w certainly show a falling off because of the closi of many plants owing to selling prices being longer sufficiently remunerative to enable th to carry on at a profit.

Japan has also gone ahead fast; the prod tion, which was about 8,000 tons in 1914, doub in 1915 to 16,000 tons, and increased in 1916 about 42,000 tons, with a further increase si then. Canada too, previously a negligi factor, turned out in 1917 about 14,000 to There can be no doubt that in the new comm cial era which is coming the British Empire w constitute a highly important factor as rega the world's supplies of spelter.

Tabulated below are the extreme prices p here during the last twelve years for g ordinary brands of spelter, as given in *Qu Metal Handbook and Statistics* :—

1906..	£24 and £29¾	1912..	£25 and £
1907..	19½ ,, 28¾	1913..	20¾ ,,
1908..	18 ,, 21¾	1914..	21¾ ,,
1909..	21⅛ ,, 23⅝	1915..	28 ,,
1910..	21¾ ,, 24¾	1916..	44 ,,
1911..	22¾ ,, 27¾	1917..	45½ ,,

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GALVANIZED IRON.

By JAMES WHITBY, Chairman Metal Trades Section, London Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the London Iron and Steel Exchange.

THE galvanized iron of commerce consists of steel sheets covered with a coating of spelter or zinc, the process being British, and dating from 1846, when it was patented in this country. The object of the process is to render the steel immune from oxidation. An unprotected sheet of steel exposed to the weather would rust and decay rapidly—covered with spelter it will withstand climatic and atmospheric influences for years without deterioration. The word "galvanized" has no real significance in this connection, for galvanizing plays no part in the deposition of spelter upon the steel, and the term seems to have been applied originally because spelter and iron together form a galvanic couple.

In the earlier days of the industry, the basis of the sheets was iron, and the term has survived, much as the term "charcoal" lingers in the tin-plate trade, though its original significance is only a memory. The original iron sheets were mainly produced in Staffordshire, but under pre-war conditions, the steel used was imported partly from Germany, Belgium, France, and United States, in the form of what was termed sheet bars. A number of works, however, made their own steel and sheet bars. Steel has practically superseded iron, for although iron sheets are still made, the quantity is negligible.

Under modern practice, after leaving the rolling mill, the steel sheets (then known as black sheets), are pickled in a mixture of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and water, to remove any scale which may be adhering to them, and are then passed through a bath of molten spelter, from which they emerge completely coated.

The sheets in merchantable form are either flat or corrugated. The flat sheets find wide employment in the working-up trades, being used for the manufacture of spouting, ridging, flashing, baths, cisterns, tanks, sanitary dustbins, wheel-barrows, buckets, and farm apparatus, such as feeding troughs and the like, while the corrugated sheets, which normally constitute the major part of the output, are used for roofing and fencing purposes, and also for making tanks.

The corrugations impart great strength to the sheets, and most sheets have either eight corrugations or ten corrugations, such sheets being known as 8/3" and 10/3" respectively, but other specifications are also made for certain markets, for instance, 7/3", 9/3", 11/3", and 12/3".

The sheets range in length from four feet upwards, but the usual specifications are from five to ten feet. The basis thickness is always 24 gauge, which is understood to be taken in the black—that is, before the sheet is galvanized, but both thinner and thicker sheets are rolled, say, from 16 to 30 gauge.

The various export markets have their own peculiarities, both in the sizes and gauges of the sheets, and in the method of packing. For instance, Calcutta takes almost invariably 24 gauge sheets, 10/3", which are packed in bundles, while Bombay will have hardly anything but 8/3" × 24 gauge, packed in skeleton cases. Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Burmah buy from 24 to 30 gauge, but the latter are in greatest demand.

South America takes in most cases 24 gauge sheets in skeleton cases, but Australia will have nothing but 26 gauge or thinner, packed in close felt-lined cases, to ensure the goods arriving in the very best condition. Australia also pays a higher price than other markets, as importers there only take best quality sheets.

India is, under normal circumstances, by far the largest market overseas, there being an enormous demand for buildings there, in connection with the tea gardens and estates, and so on, while large quantities are taken by the railway companies for the roofing of sheds, and sheets are used, too, in many other directions.

The "count" is very important in galvanized sheets, retailer's profits being materially affected by the number of sheets to the ton, and the desirability of getting the very utmost number has led to the cutting of the gauge, so that a few extra sheets can be obtained.

In the Eastern markets orders come over in many cases in which the gauge is mentioned, also the number of sheets per ton, but these in most cases do not agree, and the invariable practice is to execute the order in the number of sheets per ton, irrespective of gauge.

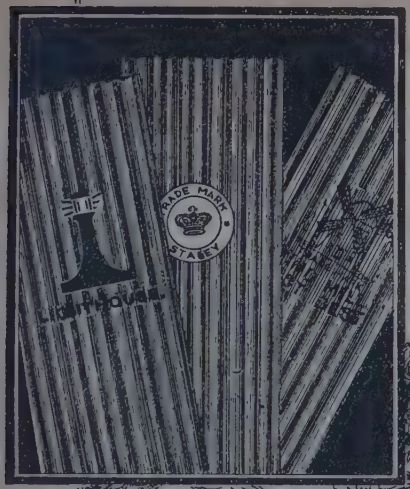
The galvanized sheet industry is a very important one in the United Kingdom, although, like others, it has been entirely disorganized by the war conditions, and in 1917 our exports were only about 19,000 tons against 566,000 tons in 1914, of which over 200,000 tons went to British India, nearly 110,000 tons to Australia, 27,000 tons to the Argentine Republic, 24,000 tons to British South Africa, 17,000 tons to New Zealand, and 22,000 tons to Canada. Germany never cut any great figure in the trade, owing apparently to inability to obtain the necessary degree of skill in rolling, whereas the British makers could always get the material very near to the calculated weights.

To-day in consequence of the cessation of imports all the big overseas markets are starving for supplies, hence, when peace comes, our manufacturers should be assured of a period of unexampled activity. British India, for instance, which in 1914 took over 200,000 tons, only had 64,000 tons in 1915, less than 10,000 tons in 1916, and a still smaller quantity in the succeeding year. Our manufacturers can be relied upon to make every preparation to deal satisfactorily with post-war conditions when the time comes.

The following table, taken from "Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics," shows our total exports during recent years:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	tons.	*tons.*	*tons.*	*tons.*
Dutch East Indies	25,861	11,984	4,808	
Japan	14,966	6,590	8,055	
Chile	5,954	1,785	1,270	
Uruguay	3,622	3,291	851	
Argentine Repub.	26,996	30,928	6,699	
British S. Africa	24,382	11,790	6,851	
British India	204,830	64,059	9,707	
Straits Settlements	7,559	7,300	953	
Ceylon	3,327	3,543	1,864	
Australia	107,128	62,208	35,744	No details available.
New Zealand	17,340	15,117	6,812	
Canada	22,548	6,949	1,863	
Other Countries	101,471	60,867	37,233	
Total Exports	565,984	286,421	117,210	18,920

GALVANIZED SHEETS



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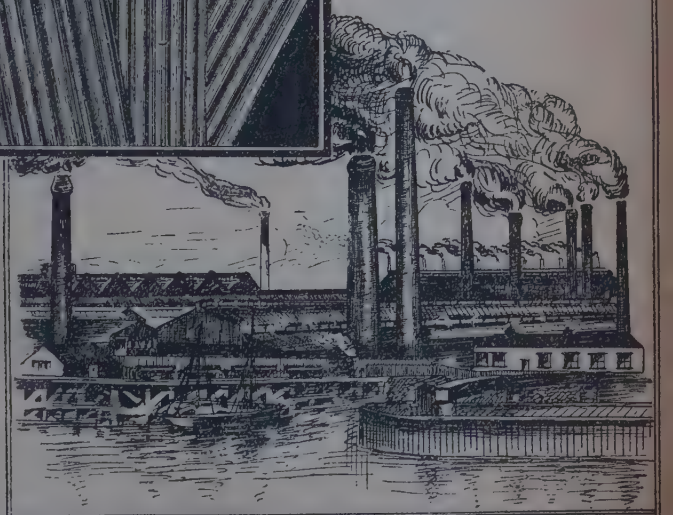

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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite; and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinstone; calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite; Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland are rich in areas of supply; Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area; but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of 3½ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes; rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone-splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process; the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

In consequence of the excessive pressure of work in all departments of the Home Office owing to the War, the published statistics of production have been very much curtailed, and the latest available returns are those for 1917, in which year the total production of igneous rocks in the United Kingdom was 4,239,405 tons against 4,843,176 tons in 1916. Limestone (other than chalk) was produced to the extent of 10,454,717 tons, against 10,541,573 tons in 1916. Separate figures for different areas have not been published. During the War, the imports and exports have been reduced to a very small amount. The last official returns prior to the War accounted for about 11,000 tons of granite exported in the year, about 874,000 tons imported.

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ELECTRIC LAMPS.

By J. W. ELLIOTT.

THE growth of the Incandescent Lamp industry, and the importance of Electric Lighting, is well known to all. The discovery and invention of the electric lamp, worked out independently, and in some respects along different lines, to produce the filament (then of carbon), by the late Sir Joseph Swan and T. A. Edison, in the year 1879, was the beginning of an evolution in the world of artificial lighting, harnessing electricity as it were and producing a practical and an ideal illuminant.

The carbon filament lamp has been superseded by the Tungsten Drawn Wire Filament for all domestic lighting and for situations where there is little or no vibration. This change was a necessary corollary in the development of the field of electric lighting, to popularise it, by reducing the cost to the user and, at the same time, increasing the intrinsic brilliancy of the light. It may be best explained in this way, that whereas a carbon lamp of 16 C.P. consumed 60 watts, a Tungsten drawn wire lamp of 16 C.P. consumes only 20 watts, the former giving 16⅔ hours per B.T.U., whilst the latter would give 50 hours' light per B.T.U.

The carbon lamp, however, has not been entirely displaced; it still has its particular uses, where strength of filament claims first attention, and where electric energy is being provided at a minimum of cost. Hence we find these very largely in use on battleships, in mines, mills and installations where there is excessive vibration, intermittent shock or rough usage due to the peculiar working conditions, and where safety is a first consideration.

The change wrought, however, by the introduction of the Tungsten or metal filament lamp about eleven years ago, when prior to that for upwards of twenty-five years the efficiency of the carbon filament lamp had remained very much the same, was instrumental in a very rapid development in electric lighting, not only in this country but in the British Colonies and countries abroad.

A succession of improvements have taken place in the metal filament lamp. First Osmium and Tantalum gave way to Tungsten filaments. The original Tungsten filaments were produced by a squirting process, of a mixture of powdered metal and an organic binding material, but these filaments being very fragile, were difficult to mount, and required most careful handling both in transit and when in use. Next followed the Tungsten filament made of drawn wire, a process of compressing tungsten powder by heating it, and then "swaging" it and working it into such a tough condition to enable it to be drawn into wire and down even as small as ·0004 in. diam. for lamps of the lowest candle powers.

With a continuous length of wire it was found easy of manipulation and adaptable to all forms of lamps, not only those in the pear shape or cone bulb, but for manufacturing the fancy types, many of which are wound in spiral form on fine mandrels, in order to enclose the extremely long length of wire in a bulb of small dimensions. For instance, the double-ended tubular form of lamp, known as "Linolite," for cornice or picture lighting, is made up in this form.

The same spiralized form of filament is made up for candle lamps, known as "Kingolite," "Huntalite," etc.

The development of motor car lighting has been wonderfully aided by the production of all types of head light and side light lamps, and they are being manufactured with drawn wire filament and used with satisfactory results.

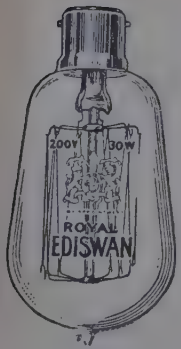
The most recent developments, however, that we have to record, are the Tungsten drawn wire lamps "*gas filled*," of a much higher efficiency than the vacuum type above referred to, and which burn at approximately ½ watt per candle. The bulbs are filled with an inert gas, nitrogen or argon, which enables the filament to be more fully incandesced or run at a higher temperature. These ½-watt type lamps at present are made in the higher candle powers only.

Next the "Pointolite" lamp, which has a globule of tungsten, and its source point light is an electric arc. Its high intrinsic brilliancy and point source illumination at once speaks for its usefulness and adaptation for lantern, film production, surgical and other optical work.

In regard to the manufacture of electric lamps in general, it is an ever-growing industry, methods of production are being improved and machinery is being introduced and perfected to increase the output of the country.

A feature worthy of note is the fact that we are not dependent on other countries, as formerly, for any of the component parts of the lamp. Glass bulbs are, and can continue to be, manufactured in this country; also the brass caps or lamp terminals with their insulation of vitrite, thus consolidating the industry and confining it to British labour in every particular.

ROYAL EDISWAN LAMPS.



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THE REFRIGERATION, ICE-MAKING AND COLD STORAGE INDUSTRIES.

By LEUIG CHEW, M.I., Mech. E.

IT has often been prophesied during the past four years that the Great War would be won in the air, but having regard to the vital part that mechanical refrigeration has played in the camp, at sea and at home, as the means by which the meat and other food resources of the world have been diverted to our battle fronts and famine averted at home, by conserving food supplies for us and our Allies, it seems questionable whether (as an authority on the Commissariat has recently declared) victory was not actually decided for us in the air of the cold storage chamber.

By those who are unacquainted with the innumerable contact points of refrigeration with industrial and social economics, as a waste preventer and hygiene promoter, it can be but imperfectly realised how much of our health, happiness, industrial prosperity and social well-being is dependent upon it.

Although its development and successful application to commerce is of comparatively recent date, mechanical refrigeration is now the foundation of many of the World's most important industries, and it has rendered possible innumerable manufacturing processes which form the essential factors in the progress of human civilisation.

Briefly described in non-technical terms, refrigeration —or the mechanical production of cold—is the process by which the temperature of any body may be reduced and maintained at a lower temperature than that of the surrounding atmosphere, and this process involves the continuous abstraction of heat from the body being cooled, and the transference of that heat to some other body (such as and generally water) at normal temperature.

The theory and practice of machinery used for carrying out this process are based upon the first and second laws of thermodynamics, namely—

(1) The equivalence and mutual convertability of heat and mechanical energy, and

(2) The necessity of an external agent for the transference of heat from one body to another at a relatively higher temperature.

In the early pioneer days of refrigeration, machines of the cold-air type employing atmospheric air as the refrigerating medium were used with considerable success.

A machine of this type, the first of which any authentic record appears, was invented about the year 1849 by Dr. John Porrie, of Apalachicola, U.S.A., but the first one to find wide-spread commercial application and with which the refrigerating industry may be said to have originated, was the Bell-Coleman Cold Air Machine made in Glasgow by James Coleman and John Henry Bell in 1877, this being the first machine to be used successfully to bring fresh meat across the Atlantic.

In these machines air was drawn into a cylinder and compressed by a reciprocating piston, the heat generated by compression being removed by water circulation, thus restoring the compressed air to its original temperature.

This cooled compressed air was then allowed to expand against the resistance of another reciprocating piston, becoming further cooled to a very low temperature by virtue of the mechanical energy expended during expansion, and it was then discharged into the insulated chambers in which the goods to be refrigerated were stored.

At about the same time scientists and engineers were experimenting with another system of refrigeration known as the compression system, which has since been universally adopted, entirely superseding the earlier cold-air system.

In the compression system a volatile liquid such as ammonia (N.H.3), or carbon dioxide (C.O.2), is used as the refrigerating medium, the underlying principle being the physical property, which is possessed more or less by all substances, of absorbing latent heat at constant temperature while passing from the liquid to the gaseous state and of rejecting the same quantity of heat while undergoing the reverse process of condensation. This is the principle which is made use of in all modern refrigerating machinery of the compression type for the mechanical production of cold.

In practical application the ammonia or other refrigerating medium is caused to evaporate and absorb latent heat in tubular coils, around the exterior of which the air of the storage chamber, or water to be frozen into ice, or whatever other substance is to be cooled, is allowed to circulate, while the resulting vapour is drawn off by a compression pump, and discharged into a condenser, where it is cooled by circulating water to which it rejects the latent heat and is restored to the liquid state to be used over again in the evaporator coils.

One of the chief, though by no means most important, industrial applications of mechanical refrigeration is the manufacture of ice, more durable, and—by reason of the known purity of the water congealed—more hygienic and palatable than the natural product. The magnitude of this industry may be gauged by the annual consumption of manufactured ice in the United States, which amounts to 20,000,000 tons, no less than 3,500 ice-making plants being employed in its manufacture.

In Great Britain, where climatic conditions are less favourable to the ice industry, an annual consumption of some 400,000 tons is recorded.

Another application of more vital importance to this country is the cooling of cold storage chambers for the preservation of meat, poultry, fish, milk, butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables and other provisions of a perishable nature. In the United Kingdom, in addition to several thousand privately owned cold stores used in the businesses of butchers, poulterers, fishmongers, dairies, etc., there are some 250 public cold stores, with a total capacity of approximately 27,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space. This space is sufficient to accommodate some 8,000,000 carcases of mutton weighing 200,000 tons, and aggregating in value about £14,000,000. One of the largest of these is the Cold Store of the Port of London Authority, at the Royal Victoria Dock, which is of 1,656,000 cubic feet capacity, accommodating 552,000 carcases of mutton, of a total weight of about 18,800 tons.

The total quantity of meat imported into this country annually and preserved in refrigerated cold storage chambers before distribution to the various markets is about 600,000 tons, its value being somewhere about £40,000,000. The ships which bring this enormous quantity of meat and other food products from Australia, New Zealand, South America, and other parts of the world, are fitted with insulated cold storage chambers and refrigerating machinery to maintain them at the requisite low temperature. Although the number has now been greatly reduced by submarine warfare, before the war there were 251 vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery and having cold storage accommodation of about 43,951,000 cubic feet.

To illustrate the enormous responsibility which often hangs on the slender piston rod of a refrigerating machine, it may be mentioned that the value of the frozen meat carried in the refrigerated holds of some of the largest of these vessels often amounts to £150,000.

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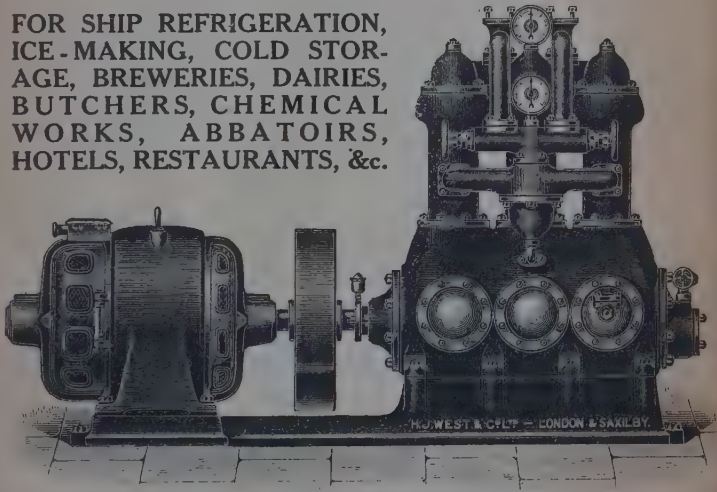

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BRITISH COMMERCIAL MOTORS.

By HORACE WYATT,

Secretary of the Association of British Motor & Allied Manufacturers, Ltd.

THERE is no branch of the motor industry in which the special genius of the British engineer for the creation of substantial and durable structures has been more noticeable than in the development of the commercial motor vehicle. While legislation held back the industry of this country in the very early days of the motor car, British manufacturers were among the first in the field to develop the goods-carrying and public-service vehicle, and the products of our industry in this direction are unequalled by any competitor. Our road system and the distribution of our population encouraged traders to adopt motor transport more freely than was the case in other countries. The result was that, at the outbreak of war, the British Government had at its disposal very large fleets of vehicles of admirable quality. By that time the industry was experienced in the production of goods-carrying vehicles of a great variety of types, dealing with loads varying from a few cwts. up to five tons or more. It had also brought the motor omnibus and its kindred vehicles, the motor charabanc and coach, up to a high state of perfection. Further, it had turned its attention successfully to many specialised products such as municipal vehicles, motor fire engines and escapes, ambulances, tower wagons, motor rollers and mowers and tractors for use on the road and on the land. In all these directions and in all parts of the world the industry has obtained a high reputation.

During the past four years, it has further developed to three or four times its pre-war dimensions. Meanwhile, it has both suffered and profited. It has profited inasmuch as it has obtained increased knowledge of the economies and advantages resulting from the concentration of output upon a single model produced in quantities considerably in excess of the previous total output of a number of types. It has also profited from those lessons which are to be learned by any manufacturer whose products were originally primarily designed for use under favourable conditions, but who finds those products compelled to work under almost the worst conditions possible. It follows almost inevitably in such a case that any faults or weaknesses make themselves evident, not in years, but in months or even days. A pre-war vehicle fitted for the comparatively good roads of Great Britain may have been open to criticism when applied to the vastly inferior roads of younger and less developed countries. During the war, British motor vehicles have worked on every kind of surface. They have traversed millions of miles of broken pavé, they have run through marshes, across open country and over sandy deserts. They have experienced extremes of temperature. Every part capable of giving trouble under any of these conditions has had every opportunity of doing so, and that troubles have been so unfrequent reflects great credit upon the manufacturers concerned. It may safely be said that, when the War is over and the industry is able to turn again to its normal markets, British industrial vehicles will be found perfectly fitted for use wherever motor vehicles can run at all.

Henceforth, the industry will continue to benefit more and more owing to the existence of machinery for co-operative action, necessitated in the first instance by war conditions. These brought into existence the Association of British Motor and Allied Manufacturers, which acts as a centre for the interchange of views and experiences and for the development of policies calculated to strengthen and extend the industry, safeguarding it during the period of reconstruction and helping it to develop the world's markets for British vehicles.

Meanwhile, the industry has suffered to a very serious extent. It has been debarred from cultivating its markets at home and abroad. Foreigners have done business in the Empire overseas and in foreign countries, while British manufacturers have been obliged to refuse orders. Even at home British vehicles have been commandeered by the thousand and, where necessary, replaced in the early stages of the War by the products of foreign factories. Thus the goodwill of the industry, accumulated steadily during the early stages of development, has been torn away from it through no fault of its own. Goodwill is an expensive commodity and is not easily recovered. There are those who envy the motor industry its apparent prosperity during the War. It is questionable, however, whether they have considered what it will cost to regain the lost goodwill and how far it may be possible to pay for that operation if the bulk of the apparent profits have gone in the payment of exceptional taxation. Unquestionably this industry needs and deserves reasonable safeguards against the competition of the foreigner during the period of reconstruction.

The industry has shown itself to be essential. The maintenance of armies in the field depends upon its products. Motor vehicles are responsible for the carriage of their food and ammunition, for bringing up their guns, for evacuating their wounded, for rapid concentrations at certain points, and for a score of other purposes. In response to the national demand the industry has extended itself and in so doing has taken great risks. The old markets will no longer suffice. Business must be done on a much bigger scale than hitherto. We need a clear realisation, on the part of the nation and the Government, of the necessity of supporting this industry during the crisis which must be passed through before it will have attained a proper balance between new demands and increased supplies. What applies to the industry applies equally to its workers. They are essential to the continued existence of the Empire, and their just claims must not be neglected when the War is over. Our arrangements must be such as to enable the manufacturers to continue to offer good continuous employment on a really adequate scale.

Their ability to do so is threatened not only by temporary loss of goodwill but by the fact that the Government has in its possession huge numbers of motor vehicles which will presently be no longer required. The most reasonable means of disposing of these would be to pass them direct to the manufacturers for repairs, subsequently employing manufacturers and their selling organisations as agents for disposal of the surplus lorries. If any other course be adopted, the goodwill of the industry will be further threatened.

On the other hand, given fair treatment and a full opportunity to compete on equal terms, the British commercial motor industry will unquestionably retain the supremacy gained by reason of the high quality of its products which, as the result of war experience will, from now onwards, be even better suited to operate in all parts of the world where roads of any kind exist at all.

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THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

THE coal tar colour industry (ignoring the earlier discovery of the yellow colouring matter "picric acid") is generally regarded as having begun with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Perkin in 1856 of a mauve colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of other colours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow, but, for a number of causes, which cannot be adequately treated in the space at present available, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the present war the various important industries in this country which require synthetic colouring matters were mainly dependent on German sources of supply.

Some idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1913 we imported £1,731,000 worth of synthetic dyestuffs from Germany and £146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally assumed that dyestuffs to the value of about £100,000 were purchased by British consumers from British makers, which figures show a total British consumption of approximately £2,000,000 worth of synthetic dyestuffs. Further, in 1913, £177,000 of British-made dyes were exported, which means that the British makers contributed less than £300,000 worth of synthetic dyestuffs to the world's markets (including Germany), whereas the Germans probably contributed more than £10,000,000 worth to the world's markets (excluding Germany). The enormous preponderance of Germany is thus easily recognised. It should be noticed that India and China were amongst the most important of the overseas markets.

It is not, however, the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important, as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this country.

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye-consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. It appears probable from an examination of official statistics that the amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1913 to firms engaged in bleaching, dyeing, and cognate processes, for operations involving the use of dyestuffs, exceeded £9,000,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the world over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.) exceeded £30,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated. Taking the dye-consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dyestuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

One of the first results of the declaration of war was the realisation by the Government of the dependence of the vital British textile industries on German dyestuffs, and as a result of the work of a Committee appointed by representatives of the dye users, at a meeting held at the Board of Trade, a new dye-making company was brought into existence which has the character of a national undertaking. Subscriptions were invited from consumers of dyestuffs, and the Government promised to advance as a loan £1 for every £1 subscribed by the public up to a total share capital of £1,000,000 publicly subscribed, and thereafter £1 for every £4 subscribed by the public up to a total share capital of £3,000,000 publicly subscribed. The total capital resources of the company were thus to be £4,500,000. In addition the Government transferred to the Company a loan of £200,000 made to Read Holliday & Sons, Limited, and also promised a grant of £100,000 to be spent on research work during ten years. A report issued to the shareholders in October, 1917, stated that the share capital was £942,000, and the Government loan £1,142,000, making the total capital of the Company over £2,000,000. The Company also as a result of its second year's working paid its maximum dividend of 6 per cent. and wrote off £200,000 from the cost of new construction. The Company also paid its maximum dividend last year.

The Company purchased the undertaking of Read Holliday & Sons, Limited, at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and large extensions to those works have been made. After careful investigation and inquiry the Directors decided to proceed with the construction of new works in Huddersfield for the manufacture, not only of the finished dyestuffs, but also of the "intermediate products" and basic materials which are required in the industry. The Company appointed a Technical Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., and it also possesses a Research Council, consisting of University Professors and technical members of the staff, and presided over by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S. Good progress has been made, and much of the new plant erected is in operation, but the Company's activities are naturally affected by war conditions which place limitations on the supplies of raw materials, new plant and labour.

The suggestion that the largest dye-stuff manufacturers should amalgamate has been made from time to time by persons interested in the future of the British dye-making industry, and a number of schemes for bringing about such an arrangement have been proposed and considered. A scheme was ultimately proposed for the amalgamation of the undertakings of British Dyes, Limited, and of Messrs. Levinstein, Limited, of Manchester, which the directors of the former Company placed before their shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting held on August 21, 1918, where the scheme was approved. The necessary steps are now being taken to carry the shareholders' wish into effect.

The difficulties of the problem of establishing a dye-making industry in the United Kingdom should not be underrated, and it is now generally realised that it will take some years to make the industry successful. The manufacture of the intermediate products had been concentrated upon by the Germans, and they produced them in large quantities at cheap prices, and the British dye-maker found it more profitable to make his dye from imported material. The intermediate product-making is, therefore, the chief difficulty.

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By CHARLES STEWART, Editor of "The Cotton Gazette."

THIS highly important industry is practically carried on in Lancashire, mainly controlled by the Liverpool and Manchester markets—the former city being the principal port for importing and distributing the raw material, Manchester as a centre being especially identified as the hub of spinning, weaving, and distributing the finished product.

The cotton industry of Great Britain is the largest of its kind in the world. Rather more than 2,000 mills employing 655,000 operatives (under peace conditions) are occupied in housing roundly 61,000,000 spindles and over 800,000 looms, involving an annual consumption of some 4,000,000 bales of cotton of various growths.

The world's cotton mills number 6,443, operating 154,000,000 spindles and 2,800,000 looms. The world's cotton operatives number some 2,930,000, and these totals cover the industry of no less than thirty-nine countries, our own included.

Great Britain's percentage of the whole in mills is thirty-one, her percentage of spindles is forty, her percentage of looms is twenty-eight, her percentage of operatives is nineteen. These figures apply to normal peace conditions.

The cotton industry of Great Britain commences on the quay or in the dock where bales are first landed from abroad. No less than 748 steamers carried cotton to British ports during the year 1915. This in the first year of the war. No less than 5,042,000 bales were landed, the bulk going up country. Note. 3,140,000 bales were landed in 1917, but number of carrying ships not published. There are no conclusive available statistics related to the labour employed in the handling and forwarding of cotton on its arrival in this country, not a boll is grown here. There are no available statistics to show the extent of the labour employed from the ship to the warehouses, to the railway or canal, en route to the mills. Bales do not move by themselves.

London as a market for actual cotton is not now of any consequence. Liverpool and Bootle accommodate about 620 warehouses for practically exclusively cotton storage with an approximate capacity of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales. The largest stock on record held in these warehouses at one time having been 1,860,000 bales.

The Manchester Dock Estate and Bridgewater department of the Ship Canal can warehouse about 215,000 bales, of which, say, 150,000 bales is estimated as representing the greatest quantity yet accommodated in Manchester and Salford at one time.

A very large proportion of railway, canal, and road motor transits with their attendant labour is all part and parcel of the cotton industry of Great Britain, but to realise the actual widespread cotton interest of this country, the hitherto unclassed arteries of machinery, and their manual service must be associated with the industry as a whole.

Nor is this by any means all or nearly all.

The Liverpool Cotton Association consists of 536 members of position, embodied in 260 firms, the office staffs of each varying from, say, six to twenty or more, expert responsible salesmen, cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, and the like. Incidentally no less than 220 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the staffs of Liverpool cotton firms have already laid down their lives for their country and empire in this war.

The bulk of the members of the Manchester Cotton Association are mill-owners, whose main activities are centred in the mills, or other kindred works and factories already enumerated. In addition there are no less than 240 firms in Manchester and Salford in business as cotton yarn agents, 220 as cotton cloth agents and merchants, whose yarn and cloth distributing operations exploit fields in practically every corner of the globe. All these have their warehouses, offices, and staffs, and represent the cotton industry just as much as the mills themselves and their first-hand operatives, Further, there are enormous works devoted to the manufacture of cotton machinery, employing thousands of the most expert mechanics in the world. Bleachers, dyers and finishers swell the total.

To draw a definite line as to which specific district in Lancashire uses cotton of a particular growth in its conversion from the raw state into yarns and cloth would scarcely convey information of much value to the general public. Oldham and its immediate area of many townships spins mostly cotton of American growth, and a proportion of East Indian, which growth has latterly—through scarcity of American—found renewed appreciation by home consumers. The Bolton and South Lancashire areas use principally cotton of Egyptian growth, and long stapled American. Rougher fibres, such as Peruvian, are manipulated in the few Yorkshire and Midland mills, and are largely mixed with wool for hosiery and the like.

The African yields created under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association are absorbed variously. A great future is ahead for Empire grown cotton.

The war has obviously exercised an abnormal influence on every branch of the cotton industry, through freight and transport difficulties of the raw material, involving with the combing out of man-power, and voluntary woman-power, the shutting down of about half of the spinning and manufacturing machinery of the United Kingdom. This is working to the particular advantage of India and Japan. Nevertheless, when peace comes, a world now starved for cotton goods will for long require every pound of yarn and yard of cloth that the entire world's machinery can produce. Strikes and the like will largely hand over Great Britain's long time cotton industrial pre-eminence to other countries.

A recent expert calculation has established that a prolonged strike of Lancashire cotton operatives would involve about one million workers (because it would affect the kindred trades, bleaching, dyeing, finishing and calico printing, and other independent industries).

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WOOLLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.

By the Editor of "The Wool Record."

THE writer assumes that the reader has little or no knowledge of the immense business in yarns done annually by spinners in the woollen and worsted industries. It may be best to state that woven textiles cannot be made without yarn, and anyone having the opportunity to go through a mill would be wisely advised to do so.

To-day (and much more so in normal times) an immense variety of qualities and lengths of woollen and worsted yarn is made. The word "length" is used technically to signify the smallness to which wool can be spun. It would occupy too much space to enter into a full explanation of the word "count"; suffice to say that the difference in cloths is entirely due to the difference in the character and counts of yarns used. Some idea of the value of our export trade in yarns will be gathered from the following, showing weight and value of woollen, worsted, alpaca, and mohair yarns exported during the years named:—

Year.	*Weight.* lb.	*Value.* £
1858	24,069,808	2,966,923
1870	36,605,076	5,182,926
1880	33,464,300	4,222,693
1890	54,042,400	5,260,925
1900	72,568,000	6,123,349
1910	94,253,900	9,046,394
1911	91,081,100	8,919,688
1912	87,888,900	8,225,567
1913	80,415,300	8,040,415

The value of woollen and worsted yarns has been emphasised in a remarkable manner during the last four years of war. The difference between woollen and worsted yarn cannot be explained in the available space, but the value of wool as the foundation of all yarns required to-day for clothing for our soldiers and sailors and those of our Allies, can be emphasised. It has been well said that a soldier fights on his stomach, though that is only half a truth. There have been two exhibitions of German textiles at leading centres in England during the past year, German soldiers' uniforms, underwear, etc., being on show in Bradford recently. The latter made it plain to what shifts the enemy is put for the want of good wool, and every Britisher has reason to be thankful that the British Government has been able to put its hand upon an adequate supply of good sound wool from which to spin the woollen and worsted yarns for our fighting forces. Without good wool yarns, sound wearing clothes cannot be produced, and the soldiers and sailors of Great Britain and her Allies are to-day facing the common foe clad in very good suits and underwear. The quantities produced are colossal, and every soldier has been provided with an excellent outfit.

Woollen and worsted yarns have played a very large part in the fabrics required. The reader may ask: What are the essential characteristics of these two kinds of yarn? They are both produced from wool, the difference being brought about by the principles on which they are spun and the type of raw material used. A woollen yarn is fuller and looser in handle than a worsted, the latter being smoother and often of greater tensile strength. The difference is seen in the wear and appearance of the cloth. For soldiers' uniforms, what is known as tartan serge is made into trousers, while drab serge is made into tunics or coats. At one time these were made from solid worsted yarns, and, while sound and well made, they were not regarded as ideal for our fighting forces. In providing for a soldier, the great need is to see that he is clothed in good, sound, warm clothing, and it is a fact that fabrics made from woollen yarn retain the heat of the body better than if made from solid worsted yarns. Yet the latter are stronger and will usually wear better than woollen fabrics. The War Office officials (Cloth Section), in order to combine the two properties, decided that the warp of the khaki should be worsted yarn and the weft woollen yarn, this combination producing the maximum strength and heat-retaining properties. The result is that almost every soldier on the field to-day is clothed in this way. All underwear, including stockings, is made from worsted yarns, and anyone who will carefully examine the complete outfit of a soldier or sailor will see that they are well equipped to face the rigours of a varying climate like Great Britain and northern Europe.

The production of yarns for the civil trade in war times covers a big field, including fabrics for wear by both sexes. Of course, wool is the basis of the woven fabrics, yarn forming the warp and weft out of which the cloth or dress goods are made. So carefully is wool sorted, that the list of qualities ranges all the way from 28's to 100's. When wool is spoken of as being of 40's quality, we mean that it should spin to 40 hanks, each hank measuring 560 yards, the whole weighing 1 lb; 60's quality meaning 60 hanks of 560 yards, to weigh the same. The raw material must be carefully sorted, otherwise the resultant fabric would present a very motley and uneven appearance. Yarn spinning being a highly technical industry, it requires considerable experience and knowledge to produce the article required, and if the materials in question are poor and tender, no sound yarn or cloth can be made. Readers can take for granted that no matter what class of fabric they wear, the colour, design, and effect are largely the outcome of the variety of yarns used as warp and weft.

We have no space to touch upon the avenues of consumption into which yarn goes, but in pre-War times a big business was done with Germany, France, and Belgium, particularly in hosiery yarns. A portion of this business is certain to remain in the hands of France and Belgium, but the feeling generally favours the adoption of Continental methods of mule spinning in order to retain a large portion of this yarn business done with German firms. Hosiery yarns can be mule spun in this country quite as effectively as in Germany, and we are certain to see considerable development on this head when the War finishes. The fact is remarkable that spinning machinery both for woollen and worsted yarns has been exported to almost every country in the world, there being no other source for real good yarn-spinning machinery except England.

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WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

By R. TALBOT OVERTON.

BRITISH woollen industries, from a remote period in British history, remained the capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century.

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the invention of the spinning frame and power-loom, supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead.

The chief oversea sources of supply of raw wool are Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa and India; China, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list, even Iceland contributing a quota. The supplies from the East and Russia are considerable.

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric, in the manufacture of which three principles are operative—the woollen, worsted and "stuffs"—and to a great extent these principles are localised in practice. At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first-named principle, the output to-day being much more varied. While re-manufactured materials, cotton "sweepings," and "fud" and "flocks"—the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds—are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the unsurpassable best cloths of the "West Countrie" and certain defined Scottish areas. Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle, Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the "stuffs." But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities, and Huddersfield, working in part on the woollen principle, turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties. The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread), or the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed. In the "stuffs" trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted, wool, silk and linen are also in use, the wefts being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and silk.

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarns and piece goods distributed from the manufacturing centres of Great Britain and Ireland was about £17,000,000, as against an average of about £55,000,000 of late years. In 1913 our total imports (including 122,000,000 lbs. of imported woollen rags) amounted to 1,016,000,000 lbs., and our home product to 125,000,000 lbs. In 1914 (the first year of the war) these figures fell respectively to 885,000,000 lbs. and 121,000,000 lbs.; but in 1915 the grand total rose to 1,179,000,000 lbs., of which 122,000,000 lbs. was produced at home. The weight of foreign wool exported in 1913 was 308,000,000 lbs., and of domestic 29,000,000 lbs.; in 1914, 297,000,000 lbs. of foreign and 38,000,000 lbs. of domestic, against 146,000,000 lbs. and 32,000,000 lbs. for 1915. The bulk retained for consumption was thus 804,000,000 lbs. for 1913, 671,000,000 lbs. for 1914, and 1,001,000,000 lbs. for 1915. The woollen yarn exported during these three years weighed 55,000,000 lbs. (1913), 37,000,000 lbs. (1914), and 17,000,000 lbs. (1915); woollen piece goods exported measured 185,000,000 yards, 167,000,000 yards, and 160,000,000 yards. In millions of pounds sterling, the values of woollen exports of all kinds were 34·0 in 1913, 28·3 in 1914, and 31·1 in 1915.

Later statistics of the ordinary kind are wanting, and would be valueless and misleading, the trade in all its ramifications having been temporarily revolutionised by the war-time action of the Government in becoming first-purchaser and controller. Governmental requisition of British and Australian wools extended to their by-products, such as manufacturers' waste and shoddy. The authorities, after taking what they required, rationed all users *pro rata*, the hours of work being reduced to fifty per week. The prices of wool, both for their own requirements and for civilian purposes, were fixed by Government, which also fixed the prices for all their cloths, based on agreed conversion costs. All makers whose machinery was suitable became makers, more or less, for the British and Allied Governments. Standard cloths were selected for officers' wear, and prices fixed for maker, merchant, and maker-up. The abnormal conditions squeezed out the middleman—*i.e.*, the merchant or broker—and dislocated established activities, nearly every manufacturer making articles quite different from those of his normal output, and the civilian trade being very much cut down.

For the purpose of incorporation in the present article the War Office furnished the following statement of quantities of the principal woollen goods purchased by it from August 4, 1914 to August 31, 1918, including purchases for Allied Governments. Cloth, woollen, 254,220,000 yards; flannel, 255,826,000 yards; blankets and rugs, 51,000,000; cap comforters, 13,730,000; drawers, woollen and flannel, 43,123,000 pairs; vests, woollen and flannel, 21,035,000; gloves, woollen, 19,871,000 pairs; socks, worsted, 150,371,000 pairs; jerseys and cardigans, 20,838,000.

During 1918 Government appropriation of machinery was continuously extended, very little being left for civilian trade.

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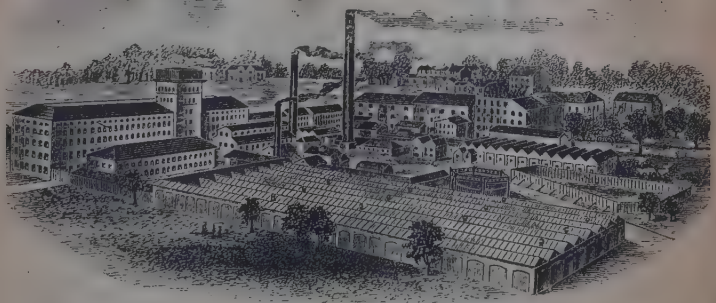

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THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

By W. H. WEBB, President Linen Merchants' Association.

THE botanical name of flax is "Linum Usitatissimum" (the most useful of fibres). The first books of the Sacred Record contain frequent references to flax and linen, and all other textiles, with the exception of the products of wool, are babes in years as compared with linen.

Before Moses wrote the first books of the Sacred Volume, before even the Patriarch Abraham visited Pharaoh, the Egyptians had attained great perfection in the fabrication of linen.

The wonderful strength and durability of the mummy linen found to-day in the tombs of Egypt, and which must have been made at least 4,000 years ago, is striking proof of the outstanding qualities of this fibre.

The earliest record we have of linen being made in Ireland dates back to the thirteenth century, and it was probably introduced by the Norman settlers.

To-day in fabrics for military equipment requiring the greatest strength and durability, linen has again strikingly demonstrated its superiority.

After exhaustive experiments, linen was found, owing to its great strength and durability, to be the one satisfactory covering for the wings of aeroplanes, and every available loom in the north of Ireland is engaged in its manufacture.

For the paddings or linings of uniforms and for the thread used in the making of boots and uniforms, the demand has been unlimited, simply because it was found that linen would far outwear that made of any other fibre.

War, the great prover, has placed the superiority of linen in an unassailable position.

Linen possesses other unique properties of considerable value to mankind. Its "absorbency," which far exceeds that of any other fibre, makes it peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of towels.

The smoothness also of the fibre, which does not lend itself to the lodgment of germs, is the reason it is preferred for surgical dressings, and why it is also so desirable for damask table cloths and bed linen.

It is difficult to get definite figures for comparison in the linen industry, as in almost all available records flax, jute and hemp are grouped together.

Under this grouped heading the power looms in the United Kingdom in 1875 numbered 41,980, as against 54,440 in 1905, the distribution being:—

	Ireland.	*England & Wales.*	*Scotland.*
1875 ..	17,827	5,624	18,529
1905 ..	32,831	4,424	17,186

but for the reasons given these figures, as regards linen, are unreliable.

Little or no jute and hemp are manufactured in Ireland, as this is almost entirely confined to Scotland; therefore one would be safe in saying that by far the greater proportion of the linen produced in the United Kingdom comes from Belfast and district, where it is looked upon as the "staple industry."

The principal manufacturing centres in Scotland are Dundee and Dunfermline.

Broadly speaking, the heavier, coarser linens are made in Scotland, and the medium and finer varieties around Belfast.

Linen manufacturing can only be said to exist in England, a small section of the industry centring around Leeds, where about 600 operatives are employed.

Bleaching and finishing, both in Scotland and Ireland, is principally carried out in the country districts around the manufacturing centres, usually on the banks of some river, as a plentiful supply of water and a clean, pure atmosphere are essential for this operation.

Belfast is peculiarly well adapted to be the centre of the linen trade, as the immense shipyards give employment to the men, leaving a large surplus of women available for employment in the factories.

The total exports of linen goods, including flax yarns, from the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted in value to £9,400,000.

The raw material used in the linen industry is unfortunately not a home production, with the exception of the comparatively small amount grown in Ireland. Russia supplies the bulk, and other imports come from Holland and Belgium.

The Belgian or Courtrai flax is the finest in quality; Irish comes next; then the Dutch; Russia supplying all the coarser fibre.

To-day, however, the Allies depend entirely on the flax grown in Ireland for producing the aerocloth essential for the wing coverings of their aeroplanes, and the farmers, assisted by the higher prices, are rising to the occasion.

An attempt is being made to revive flax growing in England, an experimental station having been started at Selby in Yorkshire, with a view to handling the crop grown by farmers in the district.

The Linen industry, like many others, has suffered severely from the extreme individualism characteristic of our whole industrial system for many years.

The current is now, however, running strongly in the direction of co-operation, and it will emerge at the end of the war highly organised and ready for the bitter industrial struggle which is bound to follow.

The question of raw material is receiving attention, plans are well forward for carrying out important research work in connection with the industry, including a fully equipped laboratory in Belfast.

That all-important question of marketing has not been overlooked, and a comprehensive scheme for popularising and increasing the sale and distribution of Irish linen will be ready at the close of hostilities.

Owing to the shortage of raw material the Linen trade is now under a Control Board, with sub-committees in Scotland and Ireland.

The Industry is also co-operating with the Government in growing an additional acreage of flax in the United Kingdom, this project being handled by the Flax Society Limited, with headquarters in Belfast.

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VELVETEEN AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

By J. HERBERT COOKE.

COTTON Velvet, often known as Velveteen, is a fabric with a very long history. It is believed that the Chinese made velvet from cotton as well as from other materials, at a date long anteceding the Christian Era. With other textile arts this one found its way across then highly civilized Asia, through Persia, Babylonia, Assyria and Palestine. The distribution and westward movements of these textile arts was hastened by the conquering Romans, and later by the great movements of the Crusades. Following these, the Italian Republics, developing the industrial arts, passed on the evolution of velvet through Venice and Genoa, the latter giving its name to a well-known weave, revived in cotton velvet in the nineteenth century. The Moors also in the industrialized Spain of their period were developing weft pile fabrics at Grenada.

Ecclesiastical adornment, and the climax of chivalry, carried velvet through France, Flanders and the Netherlands, whence the political and religious troubles of the sixteenth century forced many of the workers to the sheltering shores of England. That the material was in use in England of the Middle Ages is shown from reference to it in Shakesperian plays.

Fustian—a forerunner of velvet—was being produced in Manchester in the sixteenth century, but its great development took place in the nineteenth century, when the Manchester manufacturers began to imitate successfully the Lyons silk velvet. The ingenious methods of weaving the twill back, or Genoa velvets, producing a fast pile and soft draping effect, and the application of the fast dye—the invention of a Manchester firm of dyers—put cotton velvet into a foremost place for textile adornment in the markets of the world. The industry, sub-divided, specialized, and very technical in its various branches, is carried on in Lancashire and focussed in Manchester. High-class American cotton for the soft, silky weft, forming the pile, with fine Egyptian, strong and light, for the warp, combine to produce the double cloth which really forms velvet pile fabric. The grey material is produced in Oldham and Preston and at points in East Lancashire. Taking it from the grey stage, the Manchester merchants, whilst not actually manufacturing, arrange the various processes required to convert the material into the beautiful finished article so much admired in Regent Street or the Champs Elysees. The raising of the pile is a very interesting process, formerly a domestic industry, but now carried on in large mills, chiefly in the country districts of Cheshire. The work requires much dexterity, and consists in opening up the almost invisible longitudinal tunnels (called "races") into which cotton velvet is woven, by means of a very fine steel knife, sheathed in a long pointed guide. The function of this latter is to open out the tunnel so that the sharp blade of this fine knife may cut through the top of the tunnel and leave the walls standing. So fine are these "races" in the better qualities that they can only be picked up by the alert cutter, and are not visible to the naked eye. It has been the dream of many inventors to do this pile cutting by machinery, and many efforts have been made in this direction without success; but in recent years a very ingenious machine has been put into work which does perform the work well.

So complex, however, are the demands of the world markets in their varying degrees of fineness, that for this reason the human hand and eye still hold the field for the bulk of this difficult work. When the pile has been produced the dresser has to manipulate it with brushes, shear it, singe it, and make a soft smooth surface for dyeing. Careful workmanship is required to produce the "fast dye" and the kindred operations of obtaining the lustre and the high degree of finish by the affinity of the silky grades of cotton employed. To meet the demand for cotton velvet from Paris to Pekin, many textures and many grades are required. The Manchester merchant, as the virtual producer, has to have experience in all their varying requirements, and it is difficult to standardize qualities by reason of the diversity in quality, weight, price and style, and although the material is largely used in the home trade, probably some 80 per cent. of the production goes overseas.

A very important item in the industry is the "Ladies Corduroy," or corded velvet, eminently suitable for ladies' costumes. Many beautiful varieties of printed figured, striped and brocaded velvet are produced by the Manchester velvet merchant.

There is a growing trade in velvet ribbons, made from various grades of cotton velvet in the piece. Allied to the same industry is corduroy for men's wear, with its kindred fabric moleskin, both sometimes summarized under the old term "Fustian."

Corduroy is an article of great utility; rural Britain, the navvy, the constructional gangs of North America, the South African farmer, the stockmen on the Australian plains, the French and Belgian peasants, all have found corduroy or moleskin fill a want not answered by any other fabric. The British and Allied War Departments have taken large quantities of corduroy from Manchester merchants during the war period, and have found it unequalled for wear and utility under trying circumstances.

In another field of usefulness corduroy is coming to the front for its designs and beautiful colourings as one of the high-class furnishing fabrics. Slippers of all grades have long been made of velveteen, and shoes, both for comfort and elegance, are being turned out in this utility material. In pre-war days the Germans were able to draw some of their raw material from grey manufacturers in this country, and by a subtle manipulation of their tariffs were able to dump the finished products in our home markets and at times in some of our Colonial markets.

It is understood that after-war legislation will render futile German efforts to destroy the Manchester manufacturers' legitimate trade in this way.

The various branches of the velvet industry have tended strongly to individualism in the past, but for the future co-operation, combined with research work, will be needed to strengthen the velvet industry in its grip of the world markets. With co-operation between the various sections of the trade it will be impossible for the wily Teuton ever again to acquire the influence which his policy of dividing the English interests has to some extent effected in the past.

Manchester manufacturers cater for the requirements of the world, and with a fair field can well continue the development of the trade which among them they have evolved, and in which many of them have been engaged for more than a century.

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LEATHER INDUSTRY.

By Dr. J. GORDON PARKER,
Principal of the Leathersellers' Technical College.

THE manufacture or tanning of leather is in magnitude one of the most important industries of Great Britain, and at the same time one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums taken from the ancient temples and tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some 4,000 years B.C.

The art or craft of tanning, whilst not undergoing any radical change in the method of procedure, has made great headway during the last two or three decades, principally in the direction of hastening the process of tanning; and mechanical aids have been adopted with a view to increasing the rate of production with the minimum amount of labour. Whilst sole leather and the leather used for boots, belting, harness and saddlery, was formerly tanned with oak bark liquor, and the process took, according to the thickness of the skin, from twelve months to even two or three years, the vegetable tanning materials now employed have a much more rapid action.

One of the earliest form of tanning was the oil and smoke tannage, which consists of rubbing the skin with soft fat and afterwards exposing it to smoke produced by burning green wood, somewhat similar to the process still used by various Indian tribes.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century other materials were introduced, notably myrabolams from India and valonia from Asia Minor, and these materials were blended with the oak bark in varying proportions. The addition of these resulted in the production of a firmer and better wearing leather of greater strength, and at the same time, because of the nature and strength of these materials, shortened the period of tanning.

In the early 'seventies a French patent was taken out for the extraction, concentration and decolorisation of tanning extracts, and there sprang up in France and Hungary factories where the oak and chestnut wood was extracted and the liquor concentrated in the form of extract containing upwards of 25 per cent. of tannic acid.

The introduction of these extracts had a marked effect upon the tanning industry, reducing the period of tannage and consequently cheapening the production of leather.

Other materials have since been introduced, such as mimosa bark from Australia and South Africa, and quebracho from the Argentine, sumach from Sicily.

Each of the various tanning materials possesses certain characteristics, and the art of tanning leather satisfactorily depends on the blend of the materials used. To-day, although oak bark is still used, practically 90 per cent. of the tanning materials are imported from various parts of the Empire.

Our tanneries are converting 170,000 hides per week into leather, of which number only about 50,000 per week are from our own native cattle. The others come largely from South America and within the Empire.

The industry has been able to produce leather for our own Army's requirements, and also has assisted in supplying our Allies with harness and accoutrement leather, as well as some millions of pairs of boots.

LIGHT AND FANCY LEATHER.—The manufacture of leather from skins of sheep, goat and calf, as used in the fancy leather goods trade, has long been a specialised branch of the leather industry in which Great Britain excels. The tannage of these goods is, in the main, confined to the use of sumach—a tanning material imported from Sicily. This tanning agent is particularly suitable because of its very light colour, thereby enabling light and fancy shades to be dyed on the tanned leather, and because of its wearing properties and resistance to gas fumes. The British leather dyer has a reputation for the production of leather which has been coloured in "art" or fashionable shades. In the early days of the war, the production of this leather was considerably hampered by reason of the inability of dyers to obtain suitable colouring materials. During the past two years, very considerable relief has been experienced in this direction, with the consequence that almost every kind of fancy leather can now be manufactured dyed with dyes of British origin.

It is anticipated that the manufacture of fancy leather articles made entirely of components of British origin will continue to develop to a very considerable industry after the war.

CHROME TANNING.—As far back as 1881, the first patent was taken out for the production of mineral tanned leather by the chrome process. This method, which consists in impregnating the fibres of the raw skin with chromic salts which are subsequently converted into chromic oxide, results in the production of a leather which, when properly manufactured, is superior in wearing properties to that which is vegetable tanned and possesses the additional property of being waterproof, of lighter weight, and when manufactured into boot upper leather, of smarter appearance.

Considerable improvements have been made since the original patent in the production of this leather, and great progress has been made in the manufacture, not only of boot upper leather, but also leather for war clothing, *e.g.*, aviators' and motorists' coats, waistcoats, etc., during the past five years.

The process of chrome tanning is very rapid, it being possible to convert raw pelt into leather in as short a period of time as three or four hours, although a much longer time than this is given in actual practice.

Great progress has been made in the chrome tanning of heavy hides for sole leather; quite an appreciable percentage of sole leather is now tanned by this process; also hides are tanned chrome for picker bands, belting, and special mechanical leathers. British manufacturers were slow in taking full advantage of this newer process, and it was not until America and Germany had begun to export large quantities of chrome tanned leather to this country that the British manufacturers took up chrome tanning seriously.

There is no doubt that Great Britain possesses many advantages for the production of chrome upper leather, owing to the fact that large quantities of calfskins and kips are produced within the Empire, India alone producing twelve million kips per annum, besides immense quantities of goat and sheep skins.

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BRITISH BRUSH-MAKING.

By T. MARSON TILL, Secretary of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association.

THERE is hardly a household, factory, workshop, or institution that exists where brushes of some kind or other are not used—yet few people seem to know how or of what brushes are made.

It is perhaps little known that the bristle used for brush-making throughout the world is grown on the semi-wild boar in Russia, China, and India.

Although bristle is the most important material used in the industry, brushes are also made from the hair of the horse, bear, goat, badger, squirrel, sable, and other animals—from fibre from the Mexican aloe tree—from piassava (bass), kitool, cocoa, and other fibres from various tropical palms.

The manufacture of brushes is divided roughly into five branches :—

1. Brushes "drawn" with wire or thread.
2. Painting and shaving brushes.
3. Brushes and brooms set with pitch, etc.
4. Twisted wire brushes for flues and boilers.
5. Ivory and bone hair and tooth brushes.

WIRE-DRAWN BRUSHES.

Include toilet, stable, and household brushes, such as scrubs and shoe brushes.

Tufts or knots of bristle or hair of double the length required are placed under loops of wire, which are passed through holes in the back of the brush and then drawn back with the bristle, thus bending them double and causing both ends to stand upright together. On the back of the stock is now glued and screwed a piece of decorative wood to cover up the wires and bent tufts showing through. The brush is then finished and polished.

Some of the commoner sorts of "drawn" brushes are made by plugging the "knots" with staples into the board by machinery, and this process has considerably developed during the war.

PAINTING AND SHAVING BRUSHES.

There are two classes of *painting brushes*—those for painters and decorators and those for artists.

Before painting and other bristle brushes can be made, the bristle, which is the most expensive part of the brush, has to be sorted and "dragged" into certain lengths from the raw bristle, washed, mixed, and tied into knots of required sizes and stiffness, so that the bend of all the bristles faces inwards, and the flags form concentric rings. The buying of suitable bristles and these operations require much skill and training.

The knots of bristles when so finished are concentric at the roots, and are bound on to the handle by string or wire, or are driven into a socket. A new process under which the roots are set in vulcanised rubber is being developed with success.

Artists' brushes are made from hair taken from the tail of the sable, marten, kolinsky, and squirrel, and also from bristles. They are set in quills of various sizes, or in metal. The work is chiefly done by girls. The firms in England who specialise in artists' brushes are few in number.

Shaving brushes.—The hair from along the middle of the back of the badger is the best hair from which these brushes are made. Goat hair and bristles are also used and made to imitate badger, and unless the brush is stamped "badger hair" it may generally be taken that the brush is made of a mixture of hairs. The best badger hair is worth to-day about 300s. per lb.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

An entirely different process, known as "setting," is employed in the manufacture of these.

A knot of hair, fibre, or bristles is taken and the root end dipped into boiling pitch, bound with a thrum, then dipped again and inserted into a hole already bored in the wooden stock, a slight twist being given in the process to splay the hairs.

TWISTED WIRE BRUSHES FOR FLUES AND BOILERS.

These are chiefly made by special machinery.

IVORY AND BONE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

This is a distinct branch of the trade, although most of the brushes come under the heading of "drawn" work.

Bone nail brushes are almost now entirely superseded by wooden ones.

Although the antiquity of the brush trade itself is not very great, the following early references to brushes are on record :—In the year 1377 A.D., "or wyped it (a coat) with a brusshe." In the year 1519, "Olde men brusshed theyr dustye clothes with cowe tayles: as we do with hear brusshes." The painting brush used by artists is probably the oldest type of brush. The few hair brushes that were made 120 years ago for the toilet were constructed on the principle upon which the modern broom is made—that is, the hairs were set in with pitch.

In the cheaper and commoner kinds of brushes foreign competition made some headway prior to the war, but in the better class of goods the British trade has always more than held its own.

Statistics give the following values of the trade :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Home Trade.
	£	£	£	£
1907	—	—	—	1,826,000
1913	456,141	237,312	22,157	—
1914	354,903	216,236	18,605	—
1915	377,578	187,162	14,107	—
1916	432,043	236,298	19,410	—
1917	90,287	213,887	8,144	—

In the year 1908 the British Brush Manufacturers' Association was formed, and now has a membership of some ninety leading manufacturers in the country.

The Scottish, Irish, and Northern Counties Brush Manufacturers' Associations, and Master Bone Brush Makers Association, representing about 97 manufacturers, are affiliated to the B.B.M.A.

The Association has standardised the stamping of brushes as to weight and material used, and has established the difference between bristles and hair—bristles now being strictly recognised in the trade as only the hair of the hog, pig, or boar.

The Government and Municipal bodies recognise the Association as representing the Trade, and much useful work has been done for the war and in other ways in co-operation with them.

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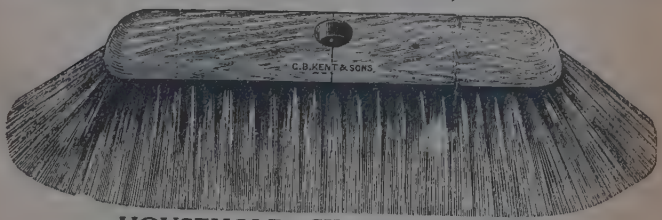

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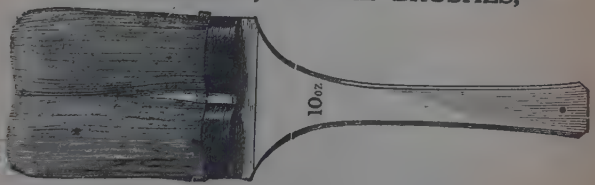

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GLASS BOTTLES.

By A. SIMPSON.

As we know them to-day glass bottles are vastly different to those which were in use in the early ages. The earliest bottles were made from the skins of animals, but the ancient races also used bottles made of stone, ivory, alabaster, porcelain, and glass.

The actual origin of glass manufacture is somewhat obscure, but there is no doubt that the production of vessels to contain liquids, etc., was among the initial efforts of the pioneer glass-makers. The early glass bottles were not made by blowing in moulds as is the case to-day, but were formed upon a core of clay or sandy paste attached to a rod, which was dipped into the molten glass, the core being removed after the glass was cold. This method was used about 1400 B.C., and the use of the blowpipe was not adopted until considerably later. From reference to ancient records it appears that the manufacture of glass for domestic and industrial purposes began during the time of the Roman Empire, and at the dawn of the Christian era had been developed to an extraordinary extent.

The earliest reliable record of the manufacture of glass in Great Britain dates from 1230, when we find the industry established on the borders of Sussex and Surrey, but in Elizabeth's time it began to decline owing to the restrictions upon the use of timber as a fuel. About the year 1610 coal was first used as a fuel for glass furnaces, and the industry gradually expanded until in 1696 we find that there were eighty-eight glass factories in the country of which thirty-nine were classified as bottle factories. In 1746 the industry was in such a prosperous condition that the Government imposed an excise duty on glass manufacture, but this was of such an exorbitant nature that it considerably retarded its progress. In 1840 the production of glass bottles in Great Britain amounted to 525,574 cwts., of which 292,887 cwts. were exported, but in 1845 the tax was repealed, and from that time the industry has gradually grown to its present dimensions.

In making glass bottles by hand the larger varieties are generally made by a gang of five workers, known as a "chair" or "hole." The work performed by each member of the "hole" is as follows: the "gatherer" takes the molten glass from the furnace by means of an iron blowpipe and rolls it into shape on a slab of iron or stone. The "blower" takes the glass from the "gatherer" and places it in a mould and blows down the pipe until the bottle is the required shape. The "wetter-off" next detaches the bottle from the blowpipe with an iron tool called a "mullet." The "maker" finishes the neck of the bottle with a band of molten glass, which he shapes with a hand tool. The "taker-in" picks up each bottle as it is finished on a long rod and carries it to the annealing furnace or "lehr," where it is cooled gradually. The "wetter-off" and "taker-in" are usually boys. In making small bottles the "hole" generally consists of four workers—two "blowers," a "maker," and a "taker-in." Sometimes, however, the "blower" has an apprentice who acts as "gatherer."

The introduction of machinery for making glass bottles undoubtedly marks the most important stage in the development of the industry. About the year 1876 a machine was designed in Australia, but was never developed. Soon afterwards Ashley designed a machine which was demonstrated in Yorkshire, but it was only partially successful. By this time many people interested in the manufacture of glass bottles in both Europe and America were giving the question serious thought, and a number of machines were exploited in quick succession. About sixteen years ago Owen designed a machine in U.S.A., which has since been improved. This machine is absolutely automatic, and the latest types are capable of producing twenty-four large bottles per minute. In 1915 another American invention, called the Hartford-Fairmont Feeder, became available to bottle manufacturers. This feeder delivers "gathers" of glass to various types of forming machines at a very high speed, and when used in conjunction with three semi-automatic bottle machines is reported to be capable of producing small narrow neck bottles at the rate of forty-five per minute. One feeder in combination with two or three semi-automatic forming machines becomes an absolutely automatic unit. Other notable machines are the Forster, Steele, Wilzin, Miller, O'Neill, and Cox.

British manufacturers of glass bottles have now a great opportunity to supply a larger portion of the world's demands, and those manufacturers who have equipped their works with the most efficient and up-to-date labour-saving devices will be in the best position to meet the vast requirements of the oversea markets.

The following statistics show the exports of glass bottles from the United Kingdom to all sources at intervals of ten years from 1853 to 1913:—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
1853	457,787 cwts.	£248,458
1863	614,561 ,,	£312,686
1873	907,880 ,,	£461,918
1883	769,137 ,,	£356,496
1893	639,202 ,,	£305,781
1903	898,958 ,,	£443,782
1913	974,465 ,,	£605,847

Imports at intervals of ten years from 1893 are as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
1893	821,795 gross	£425,955
1903	1,831,665 ,,	£789,035
1913	1,923,571 ,,	£814,923

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THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH PIANO.

THESE notes are written at a time when the Central Powers appear to be rapidly tottering to their ultimate fall, and one may predict, without displaying undue optimism, that before they appear in print the world will once again know the blessings of peace. Peace, however, will bring a new set of problems for the British piano maker, and in no industry will the work of re-organisation present greater difficulties. The chief of these will be the question of raw materials. It is apparent that the rush for materials which inevitably will follow the cessation of hostilities can only be regulated by a continuation of the rationing system, priority being given to those industries which are deemed the most important to the national requirements.

Under these circumstances the piano maker is exercised in his mind as to the kind of consideration which will be given to his industry, for it has been the fashion in official circles during the last four years, to stigmatise the piano as a non-essential product. In putting forward his claims, the piano manufacturer does not quarrel with this view; the piano, however much it may administer to social amenities, cannot be described as an article of necessity, and he is willing to admit its comparative unimportance beside such vital matters as shipbuilding and re-housing, but what he does contend is that the British piano trade can become an important asset to the nation, providing it is permitted to avail itself of the opportunity presented by Germany's loss of goodwill. The German musical instrument industry has long had an elaborate mechanism for exploiting the world's markets, and it is not likely that the machinery will stand idle for long after the end of the war. The prejudice that exists against German goods in many of the chief markets is certainly a useful accessory to the British trader, but it cannot and will not prevail unless the British goods are forthcoming in quantities sufficient to meet the demand.

Before the war Germany had a hold upon the piano trade that will not be easy to upset, her exports in this class of goods being approximately £4,000,000, whilst that of Great Britain was £651,303, and even a large proportion of the latter figure was represented by the re-export of German instruments. It is, therefore, apparent that the British manufacturer will need every advantage if he is to secure a share of the trade formerly done by Germany. Early supplies of raw material will assist towards this end, but more must be done if he is to compete upon equal terms with his former enemy. The German piano maker has enjoyed various advantages which have not been available to the British, and this is a matter which should engage the attention of the Board of Trade. Amongst these advantages may be mentioned special facilities in the purchase of imported materials destined to be converted into instruments for export, access to the most recent and comprehensive information affecting his trade in every country, and a special inclusive tariff for shipping goods to any part of the world.

As regards the home trade there should be a splendid future for British pianofortes if the public and the musical profession will only refuse to be hypnotised any longer by the legendary tone qualities of the German piano. It is not disputed that the better class German piano makers have succeeded in imparting a pleasing tone to their instruments, but there have always been a number of British makes fully equal in this respect to any German made instruments.

As a result of the slowness of the British public to realise this, and owing to the fact that no duty was payable upon imported instruments, Germany was able to sell annually to this country musical instruments to the value of no less than £900,000. From the bitter price competition which crippled the British home trade to the advantage of Germany there is likely to be relief, for musical instruments of foreign origin are now liable to a duty of 33⅓ per cent. and it is inconceivable that this valuable measure of protection will be relaxed after the war. As regards tone the buyer who will preserve an open mind, and test for himself the best known British makes, will find that the superiority of the German instrument in this respect is as complete a myth as the long-vaunted military infallibility of the nation.

Length;
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This instrument is an achievement in pianoforte making almost meriting the term revolutionary. For it is less than five feet in length—as convenient in size as an upright—yet nothing has been sacrificed in tonal quality.

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"ERINOID."

THE attention aroused by last year's article on "ERINOID," under the heading "A New British Industry," in which appeared a general description of the process of manufacture and a hint of its applications, has encouraged the belief that detailed particulars will be of interest.

The same title to-day, however, would be a misnomer; those concerned with this versatile material assert that it has cast its swaddling clothes, and, now well-known, has taken a unique place as a British manufacture which is an improvement upon, and a perfection of, an original German monopoly-product.

Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, France, Italy, Portugal, the United States, Japan, China, Holland, Spain—in fact, almost the entire civilised world, as we now know it—have tested and approved its qualities, and manufacturers everywhere are said to be preparing for the time when full supplies will be available for peace industries.

At present, a combination of exceptional electrical insulating properties and perfect working qualities has created a large demand for war service, and adequate provision cannot be made for other needs. It is not permitted to give in detail the various ways in which "ERINOID" assisted the Allies to crush German militarism and world lust, but it may be stated that it forms a very valuable component of all the modern machines of war on land and sea as well as in the air, and to some it has become essential.

Recent experiments made show the material to possess an insulating value far in excess of ordinary requirements, both as regards electrical resistance and breakdown voltage, and a reprint of a most exhaustive paper read by Mr. R. G. Allen, B.Sc.Lond., A.R.C.Sc.I., before the Royal Dublin Society, dealing with the results of his investigations of the insulating properties of "ERINOID," is very interesting and instructive reading.

Engineering firms have quickly availed themselves of this new British insulator, and are now using it largely in the manufacture of all kinds of Electrical Fittings and Accessories, including parts for Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Installations, Aeroplanes, Motor Cars, as well as Magneto Terminals and Collector Rings, Levers, Switch Handles and Bases, Button Pushes, Insulated Plugs and Pegs, etc.

But "... Peace hath her victories
No less renown'd than war ..."

and "ERINOID" has nothing to lose by the advent of Peace, as its adaptability for articles of general utility and ornament appears unlimited.

So far, existing conditions have not allowed the production of transparent material, since this requires an additional process involving the use of ingredients not now available, and this large field of additional usefulness still remains to be opened up when normal times return. Nor has it been practicable to attempt to exhaust the possibilities as regards the fancy coloured and mottled forms of material, which also offers a wide range for future progress, covering some forty different shades, including realistic reproductions of Tortoiseshell, Buffalo Horn, Coral, Amber, Turquoise; this foreshadows a demand for the material for use in the manufacture of such articles as Beads, Brooches, Buckles, Buttons, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Combs, Chessmen, Hair Prongs, Hat Pins, Labels, Paper Knives, Pencils and Penholders, Umbrella and Walking Stick Handles, Piano Keys, etc.

The appearance and finish of anything made from "ERINOID" cannot fail, on account of the brilliant polish, to please the connoisseur, who will also find the feature of non-inflammability an additional recommendation; while the economic production of all articles is assisted greatly by unique turning qualities and by the convenient forms of supply, which ensure the reduction to a minimum of waste in working.

One of the most remarkable features of "ERINOID" is that it will take a screw thread as fine and as sharp as brass or steel.

The forms of supply are:—

(1) Rods—approximately 40 inches in length, ranging from 5 to 25 millimetres (1 inch) in diameter.

(2) Tubes—of similar dimensions with a bore ranging from the thickness of a needle up to one-third of the total diameter.

(3) Sheets — approximately 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, and ranging from 2 to 20 millimetres in thickness.

As some may harbour an impression that this new industry is using material which might be available for food, it should be stated that the Government Authorities have satisfied themselves that such is not the case.

Actually a real benefit has been conferred on farmers in remote districts and countries by the opening of a new market for their waste materials. Formerly, owing to lack of knowledge and means of preparation, the residues of mill frequently found their way into the streams, whereas now by simple scientific processes an important commercial use is provided for all its by-products.

Despite innumerable obstacles—some incidental to all industries, others peculiar to this in the shape of difficulties of supplies of raw material and special machinery—it is claimed that "Erinoid" has made great progress during the past four years, those connected with the Industry having combined courage with research (qualities now much needed for the development of all British Industries); the universal demand for its product for work of National importance should be conclusive evidence to all of the danger of ever again allowing the Germans to control the output of essential material of this kind.

All patriotic British manufacturers will be glad to know that they have on their doorstep a genuine British concern whose business is to supply at fair trade prices an improved and perfected material; if this programme is carried out it will save them from a forced reversion to German associations.

Erinoid

THE NEW BRITISH INSULATING MATERIAL

AND

NON-INFLAMMABLE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

CELLULOID	BONE	AMBER
EBONITE	HORN	CORAL
FIBRE	IVORY	JET
VULCANITE	TORTOISESHELL	TURQUOISE

THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR TURNING

SUITABLE FOR: Electrical Fittings and Accessories, Buttons, Beads, Combs and Hair Ornaments, Cigarette Holders, Knife Handles, Pencils and Penholders, Hat Pins, Umbrella and Stick Handles, Organ Stops, Piano Keys, etc.

Supplied in SHEETS and RODS in all Colours.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

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REGISTERED OFFICES: **58 Coleman St., London, E.C. 2.**

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THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

By J. AUBREY REES, F.R.G.S.

BISCUIT-making is a modern industry. It is a far cry from Thearion, the Athenian baker, whose cakes and loaves were praised by Plato, to the half-a-dozen great firms among the British and Irish makers of biscuits. But as in other directions, so in this, it was reserved to the captains of industry such as Mr. George Palmer of Reading, the Carrs of Carlisle, the Peeks of London, the Jacobs of Dublin, and the Macfarlanes and McVities of Scotland, to create a modern biscuit, by the aid of continually improved machinery, to develop its kinds and sorts, and to present it to the consuming public at a price within the reach of the humblest in the land, and in literally bewildering variety.

The modern industry of biscuit-making arose about the year 1841, when flour and sugar began to get really cheap. The pioneers sent out their travellers with samples to call on the grocers' shops, and soon every grocer had added biscuits to his stock in trade. It was a new "line," and successors of to-day have no reason to regret the enterprise of their predecessors of sixty years ago.

The next step was for the British biscuit to attain world-wide fame, and for a vast export trade to arise. A huge fillip was given to this by the showing of biscuits at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and still greater extensions were the fruit of the exhibitions which were organised all over the world in subsequent years, notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878—when France had arisen proudly from the foul blows she received eight years earlier. In fact, to-day, there is no corner of the globe in which British biscuits may not be found, a delicacy beloved by every race and under every sky.

As for the variety of biscuits—their name is legion—from the hard, plain, lunch and cabin biscuit to the delicate wafer with its subtle flavour and aroma of vanilla or raspberry. All are the product of long years of experience, the finest of ingredients most carefully standardised, and the action of the most ingenious machinery. The output of one firm alone is enormous. It is, of course, impossible to indicate this adequately, but when it is said that it required ten years ago the equivalent of 62,000 loaded railway trucks yearly filled with raw material inwards and the finished products outwards, some idea of the vastness of the industry may be gained.

And makers have kept pace with our dietetic needs. At first it was a hard, tough species of biscuit which found favour. Later the short-eating, crisp, thin variety—the kind which "melts in the mouth"—was introduced and rapidly made its way into the homes of a generation whose teeth, alas! are none of the best. Concurrently, the art of the confectioner has continuously evolved an endless stream of "fancy" kinds—short-bread, in which butter and sugar figure so largely, mixed kinds, in which almond-paste, coker-nut and flavouring essences are pressed into service, with dried fruits, etc., and biscuits which are more aptly described as "little cakes."

The production of ship or cabin biscuits at first sight is not so important an industry as in the old days of sailing ships with their long voyages: nowadays, apparatus for the making of fresh bread is found on almost every vessel; yet large quantities of this variety of biscuit are still made in the Navy Yards at Deptford, and by private firms and taken to sea by way, at least, of precaution. One might also touch upon other varieties of biscuit, such as the various kinds made for dogs. This trade was largely in the hands of one well-known firm, which for many years has specialised in dog-biscuits, some quite plain, others with meat fabrin incorporated. There is also the charcoal biscuit, really a medicinal variety—black in colour, but of considerable benefit in certain kinds of digestive trouble.

Now, as might be expected, the world-war has had a great influence on biscuit-making. Very soon after the war-cloud burst the leading firms cut out many varieties that usually had in their price lists, and very soon also they turned their attention to making great quantities of biscuits for the Army and Navy, of a plain but wholesome kind. The the regulations as to flour placed another severe handicap upon them, not to speak of the shortage of sugar and dried fruits, and the soaring prices of butter, eggs, milk and other essential ingredients. The day is not far distant when British biscuits will again go in increasing streams to every point of the compass. The industry but waits for the free flow inwards of raw material and the return of its operatives, the freeing of the seas and of the ships that go down to them, to develop enormously.

The British biscuit—shall we say the all-British biscuit?—will play a big part in the reconstruction of trade which is coming!

To the King of the Belgians. | To the King of Italy. | To the King of Denmark. | To the Imperial House of Japan. | To the King of Siam.

By Appointment to

His Majesty the King.

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The Biscuits that have set the standard to the world.

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CONCENTRATED FOODS.

By FRANCIS FRENCH.

THE food question is one of outstanding importance nowadays and with a Ministry of Food to look after our daily bread (as well as our meat and other necessities) the amount of attention and publicity devoted to mere feeding would appear almost vulgar, were it not that the vital issues of the world hang upon it. Not many months ago it was a moot point as to whether the people of these Islands and the troops fighting for her great cause on foreign shores could be fed, but the submarine menace was faced with the traditional bravery by our seamen in the Mercantile Marine and our glorious Navy, and the gaunt spectre of want has been driven off, it is to be hoped never to return. A little consideration will show how fascinating is the subject, and the exercise of the faculty of imagination will indicate that in the outcome of the present struggle which is devastating the world the food question may be the decisive factor. The clash of arms, the locking of nations in a Titanic struggle, must all give way when the demand of an exhausted nature can no longer be neglected, and the side that can no longer be refreshed and restored must inevitably succumb. On the food question there is now the comforting reflection that Britain cannot lose, and there is a well-grounded feeling that the danger which beset us is, as far as human calculations can show, happily past.

With the fears of the past relieved, with supplies for the present secured, it is as interesting as it is necessary to consider what part food is to play in reconstruction after the War. It may be urged that it was not wholly to the discredit of the nation that it was not ready for war; no such consolatory euphemism will be permissible if we are not ready for peace and its problems. And one of the problems of peace—if not its greatest problem—will be the feeding of a hungry world. In a previous article on this subject it was stated that "the question of tonnage is one that looms large in the eyes of the whole world at the time that this is being written, and the saving of every inch of freight is being forced upon the nations, and here and now it is that concentrated foods have proved their value beyond question or doubt."

The problem of tonnage is no less acute than when the above was written and the advantages of concentration of foodstuffs into the smallest possible amount of space are no less apparent than important. And tonnage will be an equally difficult proposition in the days of reconstruction after the War. When it is considered that at the close of hostilities a very considerable proportion of the Continent of Europe will need to be rebuilt, and whilst the transition from the strenuous pursuit of war to the arts of peace is being accomplished, it will be realised that the feeding of the peoples will continue to be a problem for some time to come. When foodstuffs have to be brought a great distance, and few of the European Powers will be able to provide for their own requirements for a long period, some form of concentration and preservation is necessary, if the food is to be available in a pure and fresh condition.

The concentration of food cannot be claimed as a British discovery; indeed, the origin of the compression of food for preserving purposes is lost in the mists of antiquity. In the days of the Pharaohs in Egypt it was customary to gather vegetables and preserve them by drying them either in the sun or in ovens, a custom that prevailed with little alteration until well on towards the middle of the nineteenth century, but the needs of the English and French soldiers in the Crimean War, when thousands of men died from disease due to the lack of vegetable food, led to the invention of a method of compressing dried vegetables into cakes or slabs of such small size that they actually succeeded in getting sufficient vegetables for one ration for 40,000 men into the space of one cubic yard. But British manufacturers in later years have been apt pupils, and to-day the preparation of compressed foods of all kinds can be justly claimed as a British Empire Industry employing an enormous number of hands and supplying the needs as well as adding to the amenities of the lives of the peoples of every part of the world. To the Arctic explorer as well as to the tropical traveller these foods have been an untold boon, whilst they have been equally helpful to the housekeeper, be she situated in the town or the most remote countryside. The making of soups might easily be a matter of time and patience, and even then the result possibly would be mediocrity and lack of variety. To-day the housekeeper can, through the enterprise of the British manufacturer, put on the table a different variety of soup every day for a fortnight at the expenditure of a very modest sum in money and an infinitesimal expenditure of time. What applies to soups applies to an infinite variety of other household necessities, which may be obtained in such variety and of such excellent quality as not only reflect credit upon the makers but do no injustice to the housewife. This question of quality and condition is one of importance, and which cannot be overestimated, and one which will have to be taken into account even more strictly in the future than in the past. The contamination of exposed foods is a matter which will have to be dealt with in the not distant future, and it is important to note that the concentrated and packed foods which are referred to are quite free from any risk of the character described. The British manufacturers may be depended upon to uphold their high reputation for quality and enterprise in the days that are before us, and in the matter of supplies of manufactured goods will do a not inconsiderable share when the time of reconstruction happily dawns.

Symington's Soups are nourishing and invigorating for body and nerves. Rich in strength-sustaining and energy-creating proteids they form an ideal food for mental and physical workers.

Symington's Soups are as welcome on hot days as on cold. They are tempting, appetising and stimulating, and can be prepared with the minimum of time, labour and expense.

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are made in British factories—they are pure, wholesome and economical. Every packet makes a quart of strengthening and savoury soup.

Tomato, Oxtail, Mulligatawny, Lentil, Kidney, Hare, Mock Turtle Green Pea, Celery, Pea, Scotch Broth, Onion, White Vegetable.

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CANNED, DRIED, AND SALTED VEGETABLES.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

By JOHN ARONDAL.

IF the importance of a new industry is measured by its relation to the life and well-being of the community, the preservation of vegetables should take a primary place among the industries of Great Britain.

Before the War we were content to depend for our needs on the Continent, whence enormous quantities were drawn, and we had the satisfaction of feeling that the British Navy and the British Army were largely fed from German sources.

EXPERIMENTS IN PRESERVATION. — The recognised dietetic value of vegetables, and the fact that large numbers of the population are beyond the reach of fresh vegetables, has led to many experiments in the direction of preserving vegetables on a large scale.

It is said that one Masson, head gardener to King Louis Phillipe, invented an improved process by which vegetables could be so dried by hot air as to retain all their flavour and good properties for several years and yet occupy only one-eighth of their original bulk. Nicholas Appert, another Frenchman, had already discovered the process of canning or bottling vegetables in hermetically sealed, sterilised receptacles, and the salting of vegetables, and packing of them in casks, has been a more rough-and-ready method of preserving them known for generations. "Julienne," a mixture of dried shreds of carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage, parsnips, leeks, lettuce, celery, etc., with a little sorrel and parsley, has been for the past half-century among the stock of all good-class grocers. This also was a French invention, taking its name from a Madame Deschamps, a market woman of Paris, who once supplied vegetables to the Tuileries, her mixture of herbs becoming popularly known by her own name. The latest phase was, of course, the exploiting by Germany of the manufacture of dried vegetables, whether in shred or powder form, and countless tons were bought in pre-war days by the British Admiralty and War Office, to say nothing of the Mercantile Marine, both from Germany and France.

BRITAIN WAKES UP.—With the outbreak of war the need for meeting our national requirements with British brains and British industry began to dawn upon the authorities—and others. A successful start was made at Evesham, and a factory is now working night and day to keep pace with the ever-increasing orders for home consumption and export. Quantities of all kinds of preserved vegetables, from penny packets of powdered beans, carrots, turnips, parsnips, and other varieties to tins and bottles of preserved peas and casks of salted vegetables, are poured out daily, and so great is the demand that additional factories are multiplying throughout the country.

PROCESS INVOLVED.—A brief description of the processes involved in preservation may be given. For dried vegetables, shreds of powder, the prime fresh turnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, etc., are carefully sorted, washed, peeled and cut by a machine into strips and slightly steamed. They are then dried in iron cupboards by currents of hot air, each kind separately. This process fixes the saccharine and albuminous properties, prevents the waste of salts and essential oils, and in fact conserves all the invaluable dietetic qualities, with the loss only of the moisture, which, when the vegetables are required for use, is readily added again by soaking preliminary to cooking. If the vegetables are required to be in powder form they can be readily ground in their dried state. If in loose shreds ("Julienne") they are mixed in due proportions and packed in bags or cartons. If they are required compressed, this is done by means of hydraulic machinery.

For canned or bottled vegetables, the process is to sort and clean them and then pack them in the containers with cold water to cover them and a little salt, the covers being loosely fixed. They are then slowly heated in a strong brine or calcium chloride bath to 230° F., which temperature is maintained for a few minutes. The containers are allowed to cool before removal from the bath and the covers are either sealed with paraffin wax, or if tins, are finally soldered down. The essence of the process is first to kill all germs of decay by means of heat (sterilisation), and secondly to seal the container hermetically until the vegetables are required for use. Peas are perhaps the most familiar example of this method, and France, which has been *par excellence* the country of production, is now being outrivalled by England.

Now it is obvious that British brains and labour can as easily preserve all kinds of vegetables as British land can grow them. We need vast quantities now; we, and the world generally, will need them in the future. It is for British enterprise to take hold of the opportunity now offering. The Government is entirely favourable, we are assured, and the times are ripe for the huge development of a new home industry. This will no doubt involve the growing of immensely increased quantities of vegetables, but, as in other cases, this nation will, I have no doubt, rapidly attain the pre-eminent position it ought to occupy in this matter.

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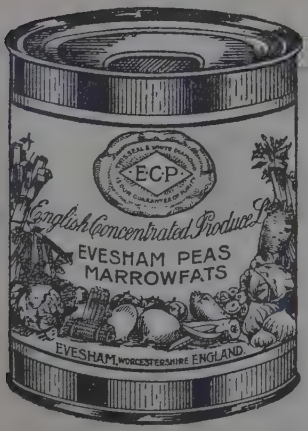

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BRITISH WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING.

By ARTHUR TREMAYNE.

THE watch and clock making industries in England present all the features of a "horrible example" for the critic bemoaning British manufacturers' individualism and lack of enterprise. A close study of industrial history discloses Englishmen leading in mechanical production and educating the world in scientific research for at least two centuries, then, through their refusal to degrade manufacture by the use of immature methods or imperfect machines, and through official neglect almost equivalent to victimisation, losing prestige, while their production dwindled to such proportions that revival would seem to call for superhuman effort.

Not that England suffered from lack of craftsmen or lack of knowledge. She still employs more fully skilled watch-makers and produces more hand-made watches than any other country. English hand-made watches have served as models for other countries. The great watch-making industry of Switzerland arose from the accidental examination of an English watch by a genius, a farrier's apprentice, at Le Locle. The American branch of the industry which takes full credit for the inception and remarkable development of watch-making by machinery, became successful only when it copied English models with flattering faithfulness, and prosperous only when it invaded the British market—to the grievous harm of the English makers, who have been slow to recognise that however excellent a hand-made watch may be, to make watches by hand is needlessly extravagant.

Lacking systematic records, without standards of practice, jealous of their handicraft, ignorant of the possibilities of machinery, scorning as degraded in quality anything produced in mass, the watch-makers of England persisted too long in their old slow methods, and lagged behind foreign makers.

The main reason was that no giant arose to give the industry a well timed lead. These old watch-makers, trained as no other mechanics, with their noses close to the bench, failed to see the wide vista of progress which the latter half of the nineteenth century opened to the world. Their successors of the twentieth century are rapidly turning the balance, having learned from their competitors as much as, or more than, these competitors had previously learned from England. At Coventry the industry flourishes on the most modern lines, neglecting no appliance or research which will improve output and quality. The seeming disability of conservatism prevented a headlong rush for cheapening, with the result that English watches have lost none of their high value and reputation.

Undoubtedly the present day English keyless lever watches, made throughout by machinery, equal the best foreign product of equivalent grade, and cost no more. The same may be said of clocks, which, having mechanism less microscopic than that of watches, and therefore lending themselves to manufacture by less highly skilled labour, will arrive earlier at full efficiency. Clock factories already equipped with clock-making machinery, utilised—at the moment of writing—for production on a great scale to meet war demands, will be prepared later to produce articles of British quality and reliability at keenly competitive prices.

Nor can the demand for these articles be small. The possession of accurate timekeepers—watches or clocks—is more than a national need: it is the very pivot of civilisation. Britain owes her Empire to her seamen, who won their early skill in seamanship by the excellence of their chronometers. Seamen depend for direction on the compass, and determine locality by the chronometer. The British Navy is the world's greatest buyer of chronometers and "hack" watches. Foreign naval and mercantile marine buyers seek after English chronometers in numbers far in excess of the normal rate of production. Besides this natural demand for a reliable article, the import duty of one-third on watches and clocks, although introduced as a war measure, acts already as an incentive for native manufacturers to forget their unhappy experiences as victims of studied dumping. If the duty is retained, as all interested in the trade desire it should be, English watch-making will advance with great strides to a commanding position, from which it will see and supply modern demands, however great.

The world's production runs into tens of millions of complete timekeepers every year, an enormous supply which does not mean a short average life for each, and frequent replacements, but a very consistent and spreading demand. When watches and clocks were expensive and rare luxuries for the few, they were far less reliable and durable than ordinary grade modern watches. To meet the modern demand, there are watches of grades and shapes suitable for every member of every civilised family, and clocks suitable for every room in every household. The demand for public clocks, and for recording clocks for timekeeping and costing systems in factories, increases daily. All of these demands will be met by British goods of high standard. All buyers, in all the world's markets, will find it much to their advantage to obtain samples from the leading manufacturers. They will have no cause to complain of the Briton's lack of enterprise.

Astral

This Registered Trade Mark on Watches and Clocks guarantees a sound reliable ENGLISH product manufactured throughout at Coventry by H. Williamson, Ltd. Enquiries are invited from Colonial and Foreign buyers. Favourable terms are given for important manufacturing contracts.

English Watches

The Coventry ASTRAL English Lever machine-made Watch is a high-grade certificated timekeeper at a popular price. The movement embodies all the most recent and valuable horological improvements and is cased in styles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

It is essentially a watch for general wear and meets with a ready sale. It is accurately adjusted, but is not of delicate construction. Each movement is tested and given a *certificate* of rate. Kew certificates furnished if desired.

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The new range of Coventry ASTRAL English Clocks shortly to be placed on the market will cover all styles of Domestic and Dial Clocks of high quality. The movements will be for

TIME, CHIME, AND STRIKE,

cased in a countless number of styles. A special feature will be made of cases designed as faithful reproductions and adaptations of Antique and Classic models to suit the prevailing tastes in all markets.

MANUFACTURERS

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ART, PROGRESS, AND THE GRAMOPHONE.

By G. IVY SANDERS

(the well-known contributor to the "Daily Mail," and Editor of "The Voice").

THE new uses of the modern gramophone are infinite. During the war it became as essential a feature of the equipment of a hospital as a band to a regiment. This magic box of music brought life and joy to the men in the lonely lightships and lighthouses around our coasts, to our seamen in the tiny drifters, to the ward-rooms and lower decks of battleships, and to the heroes of the wave-smothered and speed-shaken destroyers of the Atlantic. Deep down in the sea the submarine crews forgot their danger and solitude in the mellifluous and melodious voice of the gramophone. In every land our soldiers in the recreation huts, mess rooms, aerodromes and dug-outs, in Indian camps, in Egyptian oases, in African forests, and on Mesopotamian rivers, were soothed, cheered, made happy and gay by the newest artistic triumphs of the gramophone.

But this perfect piece of mechanism did not arise in a night. Twenty years ago the crude little talking machine, with its cylindrical records, without springs or sound box, was worked by hand, like a coffee mill.

The first striking improvement effected was the introduction of flat portable discs in the place of clumsy and fragile cylinders. This brought about a double benefit—the disappearance of the old unpleasant nasal sound, and the fact that a hundred disc records can be packed into the space of a dozen of the breakable cylinders. The vibrations, too, are recorded on the *side* of the tiny groove of the record instead of the *bottom*—the raucous "hill and dale" system as it is called.

The absence of a speed regulator in the hand-turned machine was the source of most of the discord which prevented the proper progress of the music machines of that time.

Fortunately there came one of those episodic developments which began to put the gramophone where it is to-day in the affections of every home circle. Alfred Clark gave the world, in 1897, a simple speed-regulating device which, for the first time, afforded consistent rhythm to the turn-table, no matter how irregularly the player might turn the handle. By this clever improvement evenness of time and of tone was secured.

Two other inventions were at that time on their way. One was the beautiful little sound box, to which the accuracy, delicacy and sweetness of the modern gramophone are due, it resulted from the brain collaboration of Alfred Clark and Eldridge R. Johnson. From that time no practical result has been obtained from any sound box deviating from the fundamental principle laid down in the Clark and Johnson patents of that early date.

The other basic invention due to Eldridge Johnson was the development of a spring motor as applied to the gramophone. By 1898 the hand-driven machine with its little speed regulator was replaced by a well-balanced clock-work motor. From the brains of men of genius and scientific pre-eminence there flowed continuously revolutionary improvements in recording; the invention of the tapered metal tone arm; and the enclosed horn, or so-called hornless machine, so popular to-day.

Concurrently with this progress the musical potentialities have been immensely developed, until, in 1919, there is now no kind of music which cannot be placed on record and reproduced with absolute perfection.

The gramophone has unique educational values. Often in America school children march and drill to music rendered by the gramophone. The art of elocution and foreign languages could be more easily taught by carefully selected records of an expert in the particular subject, than by forcing the students to labour under the often faulty accent of a local teacher. The talking machine has already proven its usefulness in numerous business houses in England and America.

By the evolution of the gramophone, a charm has been added to home life greater than any in the history of domestic recreation and enjoyment.

The gramophone was one of the outstanding features of the strange and never-to-be-forgotten life in the war zone. Indeed, during the war, it was stated in the Press by a high officer of the R.F.A. that "*it would have been impossible to find one spot along the whole of the British Front out of the range of the sound of the gramophone.*"

'HIS MASTER'S VOICE'

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Look for the world famous "His Master's Voice" Trademark, it is the mark of quality and is placed on our Instruments and Records for your protection.

BRANCHES.

DENMARK: Skandinavisk Grammophon-Aktieselskab, Frihavnen, Copenhagen.

FRANCE: Cie. Française du Gramophone, 115, Boulevard Richard Lenoir, Place de la République, Paris.

SPAIN: Compañia del Gramofono, 56-58, Balmes, Barcelona.

SWEDEN Skandinaviska Grammophon-Aktiebolaget, Drottning Gatan No. 47, Stockholm.

RUSSIA: The Gramophone Co., Ltd., 45, Nevsky Prospect, Petrograd (Petersburg); No. 1, Solyanka, Solyanoi Dvor, Moscow; 9, Golovinsky Prospect, Tiflis; Nowy-Swiat, 30, Warsaw; 33, Alexandrowskaya Ulitsa, Riga; 11, Michailovskaya Ulitsa, Baku.

INDIA: The Gramophone Co., Ltd., 139, Balliaghatta Road, Calcutta; 7, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AGENCIES.

AUSTRALIA: S. Hoffnung & Co, Ltd., Sole Concessionaries of the Gramophone Company, Limited, 163, Pitt Street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND: Gramophonium Ltd., 118-120, Victoria Street, Wellington.

SOUTH AFRICA: Darter & Sons, Post Box 174, Capetown; Mackay Bros., Post Box 251, Johannesburg; Mackay Bros. & McMahon, Post Box 419, Durban; Ivan H. Haarburger, Post Box 105, Bloemfontein; Franz Moeller, Post Box 108, East London; B. J. Ewins & Co., Post Box 86, Queenstown; Handel House, Kimberley; Laurence & Cope, Post Box 132, Buluwayo; The Argus Co., Salisbury.

EAST AFRICA: Bayley & Co., Lourenzo Marques

HOLLAND: American Import Co., 22a Amsterd Veerkade, The Hague.

ITALY: A. Bossi & Co., Via Orefici, 2 Milan.

EGYPT (also for the Soudan, Greece and the Ottoman Empire): K. Fr. Vogel, Post Box 414, Alexandria.

THE TYPEWRITER.

PEACE hath her victories no less renowned than war. It has also been said that the pen is mightier than the sword. Whatever the pen can write (excepting music), the typewriter can print. What the sewing machine is to the home the typewriter is to the office. As an idea, the typewriter is no new thing, though comparatively new as the basis of a successful industry. The earliest record of its conception occurs in a patent granted to an Englishman, Henry Mill, in 1714. (The specification gives no mechanical details.) No further efforts seem to have been made until 1784, but from that year onwards numerous attempts to construct a practical writing machine are on record. The most notable achievements were the following. In 1840 two British inventors, Bain and Wright, patented a typewriter-telegraph, in which the vital principle of the typebar circle was first used. In 1843 an American, Thurber, constructed the first machine embodying the step-by-step lateral movement of the paper-platen. In 1867, the *Scientific American* described a writing machine recently invented by John Pratt, an American living at Camden Town; and this description caught the eyes of two American printers, Sholes and Soule, who were busy with the invention of a machine for serially numbering book pages. Thence they got the idea of extending its scope to cover the alphabet, as well as the figure range. For six years Sholes persevered, and eventually succeeded in making a model good enough to interest a well-known firm of gunmakers in its commercial possibilities. In 1874, the first crude but capable machines were marketed. That was the beginning of the typewriter industry. It was not, however, until after 1880 that its success was assured. Of the world's annual output of typewriters, roughly estimated at 500,000 machines, the United States, with its population of nearly 100,000,000, absorbs about 250,000. Great Britain so far has only required some 50,000 machines a year, not including the re-export and export trade. The multifarious work caused by the war created an enormous demand for typewriters. The war changed the situation of nearly every office in the kingdom. All managers were confronted with a large amount of clerical labour, with a sadly depleted and often inexperienced staff to do it. Many found refuge in typewriters who ought to have used them before, and were willing to pay double pre-war prices. In 1917 importation of typewriters was prohibited, and demand forced up value of second-hand re-built machines to fancy prices. In addition to the typewriter every device that would save time, labour, and expense was tried, consequently British offices are better equipped than ever they were. Few people realise to what an extent mechanism can replace or expedite clerical work. Hitherto the manufacture of typewriters in England has not reached the volume that it should. This applies unfortunately to many other trades. As a result of the war, now so happily ended, public interest is awake at last to the necessity of supporting home manufactures. Probably the high cost of machines prevented the use on a larger scale. The great American concerns run their business in such a costly manner that about 50 per cent. of the price has had to be set aside for selling expenses. The high prices thus charged are therefore out of all proportion to the manufacturing cost; one of the largest corporations altered their methods, and brought out a machine at half the price of their standard one, which course is stated to have yielded satisfactory results. This shows that a good machine can be produced at a popular price, and justifies the expectation that a much larger output of home-made machines will soon be recorded. All people will have to produce more after the war than they did before; if this result can be obtained by working at harder pressure for a shortened day, so much the better, especially from a national health standpoint. This can only be done by the aid of suitable machinery. As a labour-saving instrument, which lessens fatigue and eye-strain, the modern typewriter should be indispensable in every well-found office. The position of the typewriter has, of course, long since been assured. At first it was difficult to sell the machine because the world did not recognize the enormous value of legibility, uniformity, and speed, in its output. To-day, these points are appreciated. Even now, however, the demand for the typewriter has not nearly reached its limits. In their own interests many more people ought to use the typewriter, and many business firms ought to use more machines. Many professional and commercial documents are still, unjustifiably, pen-written. The typewriter has recently been developed in a new direction, mechanism having been adapted to it which makes it an adding and substracting machine, while it remains also a writing machine. The convenience of having at hand an instrument that will perform all these functions will be readily appreciated in the counting house. In view of all the different nationalities in the great war for freedom, one feature claims passing notice. Typewriters equipped with a plain type carrier for general correspondence can also be fitted with separate type carriers for any foreign languages, or for medical, astronomical, or other technical symbols, the change being effected in a few seconds. There are about ninety different kinds of typewriters made in the world. "*Made in Germany*" must for years be a term of reproach, memorising cut-throat competition and peaceful penetration, leading up to a pre-arranged war. "*Made in England*" must be the hall-mark demanded, whenever possible, by every patriotic purchaser; this will economise in our diminished but ever glorious mercantile marine the precious cargo space so urgently needed for food and raw materials. The promotion and establishment of British industries is an important national duty; their protection and support will be the Empire's best thanksgiving charter to the millions of her sons and daughters who so lavishly gave their services. There cannot be a nobler way of commemorating a victorious peace than by ensuring to every man and to every woman ample work and adequate remuneration in the homelands they helped to save.

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THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was so greatly desired, and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply, the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering, the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass, or gum, was tried, but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté, a French chemist, in 1795. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay, formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of the modern pencil requires considerable technical knowledge, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is excruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays, in lengths of about 22 inches, and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all pencils are made of cedar wood, which, owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana*, which is found at its best in the south-eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is mainly imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 7½ ins. long, ⅞ ins. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved, coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semicircular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand-papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay, wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than that required for black pencils. Bohemian clay, having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose. Clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists, however, in the United Kingdom, and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. Owing to careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured "strip" have now been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured pencils, of high grade, including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the colour manufacturer for colours, often specially produced, and it is this connection which has largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany.

It is obvious that with this serious handicap the British pencil manufacturer must have been well-equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Austro-German products would show that where any difference exists in favour of the Foreign production it is primarily the finish due to colour.

Production in this industry as in many others has been limited under war conditions, but when raw materials can again be freely imported, and with the help of the British Colour Industry, now being established, there is no reason why pencil making in the United Kingdom should not expand into an extensive industry.

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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw; recently even sawdust has been utilised; (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres; (3) rosin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper; (4) loading materials such as china clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque; (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal-tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers; and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the paper-makers' raw material, are now used for high-grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four-fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water; the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements, next in importance were Russia (Finland), Canada, Newfoundland and Germany. The cutting off of supplies from the last-named country has not appreciably affected the position, and until the restrictive measures came into operation, the British imports of wood pulp had increased rather than diminished. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Owing to the war, imports have dropped to a fraction of their original amount.

Rags are largely imported, but the war has reduced the import to one-third of the pre-war figure.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917:—

Description	1915 Tons.	1916 Tons.
Mechanical Wood Pulp ..	551,209	459,317
Chemical Wood Pulp ..	402,841	198,765
Esparto	137,838	148,851
Rags	11,139	4,776
Other Materials	3,634	1,417
Totals	1,106,361	813,126

Of other raw materials the most noticeable feature is the falling off in imports of bleaching powder.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term "paper" must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board, cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country were of equal importance, for, although cheap printings, such as newspaper, did not bulk so largely, this was neutralized by the larger quantities of almost every other type. The cutting off of the German supplies has not caused us much inconvenience except in the case of some special types, such as vegetable parchment, photographic, grease-proof, and filter papers. Steps have been taken to increase the home supply, which in some cases is already adequate.

The following figures give the quantity and value of the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years:—

IMPORTS.

1915 Tons.	1916 Tons.	1917 Tons.	1915 £	1916 £	1917 £
586,000	469,000	14,000	6,648,665	3,827,405	4,190,312

Over one quarter of these quantities used to be accounted for by strawboards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent. of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer, manufacturing over one-third, and was followed in order by Germany, England, France, Austria, Canada, Italy, Russia, Finland, etc. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table:—

EXPORTS.

1915 Tons.	1916 Tons.	1917 Tons.	1915 £	1916 £	1917 £
137,965	128,000	45,800	2,997,053	5,195,187	3,198,014

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty-seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments, one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production:—

Paper:—	United Kingdom. Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes	124,250	3,085,000
Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc.	436,050	5,590,000
Packing and Wrapping Paper, Bis-caps, etc.	181,850	1,943,000
Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings)	34,050	846,000
Pasteboard, Cardboard and Millboard	44,850	565,000
Other Sorts	28,200	700,000
Paper Bags	35,500	487,000
	884,550	
All other Products—Recorded by Value only	..	112,000
Total Value		13,328,000

1917 Tons.	1915 £	1916 £	1917 £
215,750	1,553,771	1,936,740	2,671,959
171,141	3,760,474	5,133,459	6,846,491
56,976	661,069	972,366	787,531
2,132	141,683	69,285	49,423
139	35,354	22,658	1,791
446,138	6,152,351	8,134,508	10,357,195

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. The following figures give the annual pre-war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles:—

	Tons.
News, all grades	377,000
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp ..	254,800
Printing, mostly from Grass (Esparto)	148,200
Brown Papers and Specialities	228,800
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20,800
	1,029,600
Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc.	62,400
Total quantity	1,092,000

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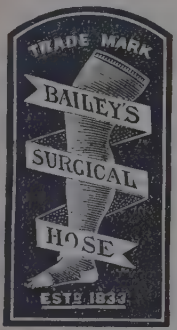

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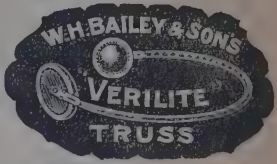

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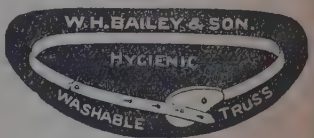

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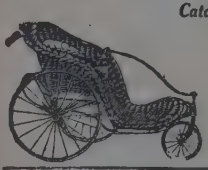

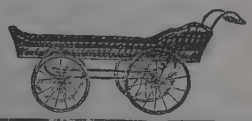

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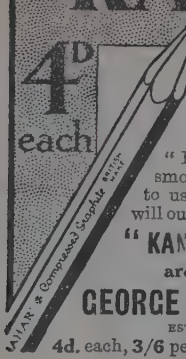

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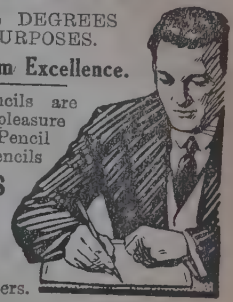

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Faversham	Queen Elizabeth's Sch.	B. 907	Westerham	Hosey Croft	B. 918
Hassocks	Queen's College	G. 908	Westerham	Pilgrims	B. 918
	Westerham ... The Hill School	G. 918			

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.

Ashtead	Parson's Mead	G. 901	Orpington	Downe House	G. 913
Banstead	St. Margaret's	G. 901	Pangbourne	Nautical College	B. 913
Bedford	Physical Training Coll.	G. 902	St. Albans	Wellington Court	B. 914
Bedford	Crescent House School	G. 902	Stanmore	Rosslyn	G. 917
Bedford	The Modern School	B. 902	Sutton	Eversfield	G. 916
Cuffley	Claysmore School	B. 905	Sutton	Homefield School	B. 916
Fleet	The Croft School	G. 907	Sutton	Preparatory School	B. 916
Greenhithe	Thames Nautical Training College	B. 917	Sutton	Wellesley Lodge	G. 916
Guildford	The Open Air School	G. 908	Watford	Shirley House School	B. 919
Haslemere	Fernden	B. 908	Weybridge	Heath House	G. 919
			Windlesham	Sutherland House	B. 919

INLAND, MIDLANDS.

Birmingham	Bourne Coll., Quinton	B. 903	Newport	Harper Adams Agric. Coll.	B. & G. 911
Kenyon	Kenyon Hall Coll.	B. 910	Rugby	Arnold High School	G. 914
Leicester	Charnwood	G. 911	Warwick	Warwick School	B. 918
	Wylde Green ... Highfield House Sch.	B. 921			

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH.

Ben Rhydding	Clevedon House	B. 901	Harrogate	Horst College	B. 908
Beverley	High School	G. 902	Norwich	Eaton Grange	G. 912
Colchester	Endsleigh House Sch.	G. 905	Norwich	Bracondale School	B. 912
Downham Market	Hill House School	G. 906	Ripon	Skellfield	G. 913
Framlingham	College	B. 907	Woodbridge	School	B. 921
Gosberton	Gosberton Hall	G. 907	York	Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School	B. 921
Harrogate	Clifton House School	B. 903			
Harrogate	Elmwood	G. 908	York	Elmfield College	B. 921

INLAND, WEST.

Bath	Oldfield Lodge	G. 901	Malvern	St. Cuthbert's	B. 912
Bruton	Sunny Hill Girls Sch.	G. 904	Ross	Palmerston House Sch.	G. 914
Cheltenham	Brandon House	B. 904	Ross	Bradley Court, Mitchel-dean	B. 914
Clifton	Royal Park House	G. 905			
Frome	Keyford College	B. 907	Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B. 915
Hereford	Carfax School	G. 909	South Molton	West Buckland School	B. 915
Kingsland	Lucton School	B. 910	Stroud	Marling School	B. 916
Malvern	The School	B. 912	Stroud	The Birches	G. 916
Malvern	The Abbey	G. 912	Tiverton	Greenway School	G. 917
Malvern	Collegiate School	G. 912	Ufculme	Ayshford School	B. 918

EDUCATION.

MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

36, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W., Tel. 4926 Regent.

have a Department specially organised for **advising** Parents and Guardians as to the best **Educational Establishments** for **Boys** and **Girls** in the United Kingdom or on the Continent. The Firm have had experience as Educational Agents for forty years, and during their long career have been instrumental in sending Masters and Tutors to the leading Schools and Tutors' Establishments, and are in the closest touch with all educational matters. They can give, FREE OF CHARGE, to the Parent or Guardian information and advice as to—

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To enable the Firm to advise efficiently it is necessary that *full particulars should be given*; especially as to the age of the Pupil, previous education, and present standard of attainments, special subjects of study, locality, whether a large or small establishment is preferred, and the fees it is intended to pay.

The Firm also can assist in procuring the services of Private Tutors and Governesses, Resident, Travelling, Non-Resident, or Visiting, of whom they always have a large number on their Lists.

Transfers of and **Partnerships** in **Boys'** and **Girls'** Schools are also negotiated. Masters, Tutors, and Governesses seeking Posts can have a Prospectus on application, free of charge.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES
(1919 EDITION)

will be placed at the undermentioned offices, for free distribution on personal application.

Country or Town.	Firm.	Address.	Business.
Africa	"Daily Argus"	Cape Town	Newspaper.
Canada	"Toronto Mail"	Toronto	Newspaper.
India	"Daily Times of India"	Bombay	Newspaper.
Jamaica	The "Gleaner"	Kingston	Newspaper.
London	J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd.	12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4	Publishers.
,,	E. H. Jackson & Co.	19, Cullum Street, E.C. 3	Advertising Contractors
,,	Peter Edward & Sons	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3	Tailors.
,,	International Riviera Agency	71, Regent Street, W. 1	Information Bureau.
,,	London Press Exchange	15, Strand, W.C. 2	Advertising Agents.
Bath	Powell & Powell	18, Old Bond Street	House Agents.
Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	84, High Street	House Agents.
Belfast	W. M. Carson & Co.	37, Rosemary Street	House Agents.
Bexhill	Staines & Co.	7, St. Leonard's Road	House Agents.
Birmingham	Midland Education Co., Ltd.	Corporation Street	Booksellers.
Bournemouth	Jolliffe, Flint & Cross	Arcade Chambers	House Agents.
Bradford	W. Claridge, M.A	47, Market Street	Accountant.
Bristol	W. Hughes & Son	38, College Green	Estate Agents.
Brighton	Lancaster & Harrison	111a, Western Road	Auctioneers.
Cambridge	Hockey & Son	8, Benet Street	Auctioneers.
Cheltenham	Cornelius & Boulter	Promenade	House Agents.
Chester	Phillipson & Golder	Eastgate Row	Booksellers.
Derby	Cumberland, Brownson & Page	The Wardwick	Auctioneers.
Dublin	T. Dockrell, Sons & Co.	Lord Edward Street	House Agents.
Eastbourne	F. T. Lloyd, A.A.I.	6, Gildridge Road	Auctioneer.
Edinburgh	J. & J. Gray & Co.	St. James' Place	Publishers.
Exeter	John Wilson, Son & Coombe	22, Cathedral Yard	Auctioneers.
Folkestone	Sherwoods	5, Sandgate Road	House Agents.
Glasgow	J. MacLehose & Sons	61, St. Vincent Street	Booksellers.
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Harrogate	John Day & Sons	1, Princes Square	House Agents.
Hull	Chas. Charter	4, Bond Street	Estate Agent.
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Leicester	G. P. Brown & Son	54, Belvoir Street	House Agents.
Liverpool	Reynolds & Heaton	47, Lord Street	Estate Agents.
Manchester	J. E. Cornish, Ltd.	16, St. Ann's Square	Booksellers.
Margate	John Bayley, F.A.I.	The Auction Mart	House Agent.
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Plymouth	Elliott, Ellis & Co.	George Street	House Agents.
Ramsgate	Scarratt & Goldsack	36, High Street	House Agents.
Scarborough	C. H. Wrightson, F.A.I.	20, Westborough	House Agents.
Sheffield	Nicholson & Co., F.A.I.	2, High Street	Auctioneers.
Southampton	J. J. Burnett & Sons	2, High Street	Estate Agents.
Southsea	King & King	20, Palmerston Road	Surveyors.
Sunderland	Barnes, Weich & Barnes	43, Frederick Street	Auctioneers.
Swansea	David Roberts	19, Heathfield Street	Auctioneer, &c.
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FINISHING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Thorough instruction in languages. French, German, Italian. French is the language spoken in the house. Music, Drawing, Painting. Plain and Fancy Work. Cooking.

Large modern house with all recent improvements. Splendid view of the Lake of Geneva and the Alps. Excellent health record. 1,935 feet above the sea.

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Indian and Colonial Pupils received.

Apply to the Principal— **Mademoiselle GLAS.**
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The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Blackheath is a fine healthy and invigorating district, enhanced by the proximity of Greenwich Park and the Royal Observatory situated therein."

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Principal - ARTHUR C. WIRE, B.A., F.R.G.S.
Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff.

Old-established, High-class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

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BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In September, 1917, the school removed to large and beautiful premises overlooking miles of open forest country. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Excellent results in higher Examinations. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Good training in Music and Art, and Housecraft. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

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(London) has lowest death-rate of all the great capitals; its general healthiness compares favourably with England and Wales; residential advantages are relative evenness and mildness.

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Charing Cross Hospital Medical School,
London, W.C. 2.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Clissold Park occupies an elevated healthy position, with parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood."

BOYS. (*Established* 1876.)

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Headmaster - A. W. WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B.

Thorough education for Professions and Commerce. Entire charge.

Curriculum.—Modern Languages (conversational). Mathematics, Science (laboratory), and Advanced Drawing. Arrangements for pupils to attend an engineering polytechnic.

Physical Development.—Football, Cricket, Fives, Swimming, Drill and Gymnastics (Gymnasium). Natural History and Debating Societies. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. M. A. HILL, to whom communications should be addressed.

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Seven miles from King's Cross (G.N. Rly.); stands on the Northern Heights at an altitude of 250 to 350 feet above sea-level, surrounded by open country. Pure bracing atmosphere, sunny situation, and good train service.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

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BALLARDS LANE, CHURCH END.

Principal - Rev. H. WOODWARD, M.A.

School Course includes Scripture, French, Mathematics, English Grammar and Literature, History, Geography, Science, and Drawing.

Extra Subjects: Science Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy.

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Typewriting, Shorthand, and Book-keeping.

Limited number of boys. Small Classes. Individual attention.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

Fees.—From £15 per term.

FOREST HILL.

Forest Hill, Honor Oak, and Honor Oak Park Stations (L.B. & S.C. Rly.). 5¾ miles from London Bridge; excellent train service and electric trams. A healthy residential suburb with a genial climate, protected from the cold winds. Various parks and open spaces are in the district, which is well supplied with all modern requirements and ample facilities for out-door exercise and recreation.

BOYS.

FOREST HILL HOUSE SCHOOL,

HONOR OAK ROAD.

Principal - A. WATSON MILLER.

Assisted by Staff of eight.

School, including Preparatory side, contains 100 Boys.

Colonials may spend holidays. There is a Cadet Corps.

Successes.—1917-18, 6 out of 8 passed London Matriculation; 4 out of 4 obtained places in Sandhurst Military College. 1918, 15 out of 16 successful in Oxford Locals, including Second and Third Class Honours.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS.

STAFFORD COLLEGE.

Principal—W. G. BOTHERAS, Hon. M.A.

Premises admirably suited for all school purposes. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give sound Commercial Education and thorough instruction in Modern Languages.

Course of Study based upon College of Preceptor's Curriculum.

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals, London Chamber of Commerce, Civil Service. Entrance at Public Schools and Crystal Palace School of Engineering, and Matriculation at Universities.

Fees.—34 to 60 guineas per annum.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hampstead has always been notable as a salubrious residential district. The Heath is one of the finest and largest open spaces in London. The death-rate and infantile mortality are the lowest in London." In "The Climates and Baths of Great Britain" Hampstead is mentioned as one of the Health Resorts of the County of London, possessing a situation of exceptional excellence from the health standpoint and distinguished by considerable elevation and very bracing air.

BOYS.

12, ANTRIM GROVE,

HAMPSTEAD, N.W. 3.

Mr. C. H. TASKER

(late Principal of Heath Croft School, Hampstead).

(*Assisted by University Specialists.*)

Receives a few Resident and Non-Resident Pupils to prepare for the Universities, Public Schools, Navy, Professional Preliminary and all usual Examinations.

PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Prospectus and List of Successes sent on application.

GIRLS.

KINGSLEY.

46, BELSIZE PARK.

Principals—

Miss H. GAVIN (Moral Sciences Tripos).
Miss L. S. STEBBING, M.A.
Miss H. L. STEBBING (A.C.T. Silver Medallist, South Kensington).
Miss V. S. SHEPHERD, N.F.U. (Higher Certificate).

Assisted by highly qualified Staff.

Aim.—To develop character, to give a good all-round education. Preparation for usual Examinations and Scholarships for admission into Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—28 guineas per term.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon 9 m. from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 38,806.

BOYS.

TENTERDEN HALL.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.
(*Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Assisted by a competent Staff.

The School has been established 35 years, stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large Playing Fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of Athletics. Physical Drill.

A few senior Pupils are received, and entire charge taken where Parents are abroad.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country. Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, near Crystal Palace and several parks. 6 miles from London Bridge.

BOYS. (*Established* 1686.)

ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL.

Governors—

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.
Warden—The Hon. Sir W. H. GOSCHEN.

Headmaster - COLIN M. H. CAMPBELL.

Premises.—Healthily situated in Colyton Road, within easy distance of all parts of London. 25 acres of grounds and playing fields.

The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education. Choral Scholarships are awarded. Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range.

Fees.—60 guineas per annum inclusive.

WILLESDEN,

Three and a quarter miles from Marble Arch, is connected with the Metropolis by good Railway, Tube, and Omnibus facilities. Situated at a good elevation, the air in this healthy locality is still pure and bracing, open country stretching N. and N.W.

BOYS.

SUNBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,

294, WILLESDEN LANE, N.W.

Headmaster - E. H. DOVE, M.A.
(Christ College, Cambridge).

Aim.—To give thorough preparation in those subjects necessary for a boy to take a good place in a Public School. Course of Study includes Scripture, Writing, Spelling, History, Geography, Grammar, English Literature, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Drawing, Class Singing, Algebra and Geometry. Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Drilling.

Fees.—5 guineas per term.
Boarders 15 guineas per term.

WOODFORD, N.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Woodford is a flourishing suburb within 7 miles of London. Epping Forest borders it on one extreme and Wanstead Park the other. Woodford is a high-class suburb." 9 miles from Liverpool Street (G.E.Ry.).

BOYS AND GIRLS.

FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL,

HIGH ROAD,
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Careful Teaching. Home Comforts.
Excellent Diet. Preparation for Army, Navy, The Universities, and Commercial Life.
Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.
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Headmaster - J. ARTHUR GATES.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ARNSIDE

(Westmoreland). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

INGLEMERE
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(120 Boarders, 13 Resident Mistresses).

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

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High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (MR. & MRS. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates. First boy in British Isles in Arith. Camb. Jnr. Locals, Xmas 1916. Own Farm of 120 acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. Efficient, modern, and comfortable. References to Parents in most districts.

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(Kent). A thriving market town in East Kent, 54 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. On an elevation about 200 feet above sea-level. The soil consists of gravel, with greensand beneath, and the climate is bracing. Pop. 13,668.

GIRLS.

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Principal - Miss BAILEY, LL.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors).

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

ASHTEAD.

A healthy, elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leatherhead, 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles.

GIRLS.

PARSON'S MEAD.

Principal - - - Miss ELLISTON.

Premises.—Picturesque, comfortable house standing in beautiful grounds, with orchard, field, and tennis lawns.

Aim.—To train the mind and body of each girl to fit her for her position in life. Individual character and abilities carefully studied.

Special attention English Language and Literature, History, and Current Events.

Special Features.—Music, Art, French, Needlework.

Dancing, Fencing, Drill, Games.

A Domestic Science School in connection.

BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil porous—chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
THE LARCHES.

Principal: Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.

School Course affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Latin, Elementary Science, Drawing, Brushwork, Needlework, Class-singing, Drill.

Premises on gravel soil, 550 ft. elevation; 5 acres grounds; beautifully situated in open country.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Prospectus and References on application.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe." Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Sunshine (1917), 1,591 hours.

GIRLS.

OLDFIELD LODGE SCHOOL,
OLDFIELD ROAD.

Principals—
Miss E. M. SPEAR, B.A.London (Hons.),
Miss E. S. DENNY, A.T.C.L.

Large garden with tennis-court. Lessons out of doors in summer when possible. School provides careful training and thorough modern education. Pupils prepared for London or Bristol Matriculation, Oxford Local, Associated Board, Royal Drawing Examinations.

Fees for boarders from 15 guineas a term, exclusive of extras. Domestic arrangements under the care of Miss K. C. Denny (trained nurse).

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

BATTLE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market town in Sussex, 6¼ m. N.W. of Hastings. It is situated at a good elevation in the centre of a beautiful, healthy country district." S.E. & C. Rly. Pop. 2,924.

GIRLS.

THE TOWERS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Mrs. JUTSON.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

The Towers is a large and airy house built for a school. It stands at an elevation of 400 feet in grounds of 2 acres. Playing field adjoining.

Formation of high Character and care of Health are essentials. Education is individual, modern, and on carefully chosen lines, and is under the personal supervision of the Principal.

French, Music, Dancing and Art are very successfully taught and practised.

Cycling, Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse, Drill, Fencing, Riding, etc.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 31,692. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.
(PREPARATORY.)

Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,
Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.

Aim.—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play.

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.
WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
{C. W. LEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Railways, Midland, London 47½ m., L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate: 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements." Pop. 39,183.

GIRLS. (*Established* 1857.)

THE CRESCENT HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals: Miss FRY and Miss HAMMOND, A.P.T.C.L., L.R.A.M.

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Curriculum.—English Subjects. Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Economics, Botany. Dressmaking, Drawing, Brushwork, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand Numerous Successes all examinations.

Diet liberal and varied.

Great attention Health and Outdoor Exercise. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium, Riding, Fencing. Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Headmaster, ARNOLD C. POWELL, M.A. (Cantab.)

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Junior and Senior School. Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers' Training Corps.

Tuition Fee.—From £2 6*s.* 8*d.* per term.

Boarding Fee.—£30 per term.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,654.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 12 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £1 11*s.* 6*d.* Term. Day Pupils, £4 4*s.* Boarders, £16 extra.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1915 here was only 13·55. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 15,330.

GIRLS.

THORN BANK.

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters.

COLLINGTON AVENUE. Close to Sea; excellent sanitation; good garden.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters, receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR EXERCISE specially considered.

Net Ball, Croquet, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing.

Escort provided to and from London.

References upon application.

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BIRMINGHAM,

Warwickshire, the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

BOYS. **BOURNE COLLEGE,**
QUINTON.

Headmaster – T. J. STEWART HOOSON, B.A., Inter. B.Sc.(Lond.)

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters.

Situation.—About 2 miles outside the City of Birmingham. 20 acres of ground. Modern buildings, Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory.

Aim.—To inculcate principles of honour, truthfulness, and *esprit de corps.*

Thorough English and Commercial Education. Training for Universities and other Public Examinations.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—£16 to £22 per term.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Sunshine (1917), 1,452 hours. Pop. 58,371.

GIRLS.
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by ten Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BOGNOR

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing. Unrivalled sands and safe seabathing, and an ideal winter health resort. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry, and exhilarating."

BOYS. **HOLYROOD HOUSE.**

Principals – {H. W. WHITE, B.A. Lond.
{C. G. KEALY, M.A. Oxon.

PREPARATORY FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN FOR CADETSHIPS IN ROYAL NAVY AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises specially designed for school. Stand in own grounds of over 8 acres. Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter's Shop, Photographic Dark Room, Gymnasium, Sanatorium. Playing Fields 20 acres.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Illustrated Prospectus and List of Successes on application.

Fees.—£75 per annum.

BOSCOMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Boscombe (in Borough of Bournemouth) in a naturally beautiful sheltered and elevated position overlooking sea. Dry soil, general climate. Air from pine woods and invigorating sea breezes ensure the maximum of health for school children."

GIRLS. **ST. OSWALD'S,**
SEA ROAD, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Head Mistresses {Miss G. M. PARKER, B.A.
{Miss A. G. H. DEVINNEY.

Assisted by well qualified Staff.

Buildings.—Two large houses and gymnasium, near sea and gardens.

School Course.—Scripture, usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, Nature Study, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, and Music. Tennis, Hockey, Cycling, Swimming.

Special terms daughters of Officers and Clergymen. *Entire charge, children from abroad.*

Fees.—60 to 75 guineas per annum.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For the past 50 years Bournemouth has been adding to its reputation as one of the most perfect sanatoria in the United Kingdom." Sunshine (1917), 1,755 hours.

GIRLS. **SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.**

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

(*Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.*)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine. It has an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1917), 1,701 hours. Pop. 131,237. *See* HOVE, p. 909.

GIRLS. **THE CLOSE,**
70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

The MISSES PIPSON receive a limited number of Young Ladies to enjoy advantages of THOROUGH education with the comforts of a HOME.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated French Governess.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge Exams., and the Music Exams. of Associated Board of R.A.M.–R.C.M.

Fees.—Resident pupils, inclusive, £80 a year.

Prospectus and reference on application.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year." Sunshine (1917), 1,765 hours. Pop. 8,929.

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS. **ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.**

(Established over 30 years.)

Good Class Boarding School for Sons of Gentlemen. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Limited number of boarders. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad.

Fees from 15 guineas per term.

Prospectus, etc., on application to the Headmaster.

BRUTON.

A market town 10½ miles S.W. of Frome. G.W. Ry. and Somerset and Dorset Ry. A healthy district enjoying pure air and all the advantages of country life with town facilities quite accessible.

GIRLS. **SUNNY HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL,**
BRUTON.

PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Buildings, most convenient and commodious, afford accommodation for about 150 Girls, including 50 Boarders.

Aim.—To provide, at moderate cost, a thoroughly high-class modern education for Daughters of Professional and Business Men and Farmers. *Curriculum.*—Includes English, Science, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Music and Singing, Needlework, Cooking, and Laundry work. Great importance attached to Physical Education. *Tuition Fees.*—9 guineas. *Boarding Fees.*—28 guineas per annum extra.

BURNHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, occupies a very healthy situation; dry, sandy soil; excellent water supply. The climate possesses special recuperative properties, beneficial to pupils of delicate constitution."

GIRLS. **GARDENHURST,**
BURNHAM.

Principals - - The Misses HAINS.

Aim.—To combine a thoroughly good modern education with development of character, and cultivation of sense of duty, self-control, responsibility and courtesy.

Pupils prepared usual examinations when desired. Modern Languages taught on new direct method. Special attention Music, Drawing and Painting, Lectures.

Entire charge taken where parents are abroad.

Hockey, Lacrosse, Netball, Cricket, Golf, Gymnastics, Swedish Drill.

Fees.—£22 to £30 per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well." Pop. 48,942.

BOYS. **BRANDON HOUSE.**

Mr. F. R. GURNEY, B.A. Oxford.
Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6–14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild."

BOYS. **THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.**

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games. *Fees.*—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £45 per ann.

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 44,573. Educational centre and health resort. Situated on carboniferous limestone hills. Open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Bristol Channel. Climate equable and bracing. Water-supply pure and constant."

GIRLS.

ROYAL PARK HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss BLANCHE WORKMAN (B.A. London).

House pleasantly situated near the Downs, with Gardens and Tennis Lawn; commands sunny aspect. Ventilation and drainage perfect. Few strict rules enforced—purpose being to make the life as homelike as possible. Health record excellent. Every care and home comfort. Sound modern education. Entire charge of children from India and Colonies. Pupils from 7 to 19 years old.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground. The air is very pure and free from mists and fogs. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low. Pop. 43,452.

GIRLS.

ENDSLEIGH HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Approved by Board of Education.)

Boarding Residence - ST. ALBANS.

Principals—

Miss AMY SHARP, Higher Cambridge Honours. Miss DORA GRIFFIN, B.A. Honours (Lond.).

Aim.—To develop and train Pupils to become useful citizens of the Empire. Character building of supreme importance. Preparation for useful examinations. Great attention paid to study of Music, Drawing, and Painting.

SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL AND NURSERY TRAINING DEPARTMENTS.

Fees.—£20 to £25 per annum.

CRANBROOK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cranbrook is a small market town situated on a beautiful undulating country in which hops are largely grown. Population at census of 1911 was 4,061. Public water-supply."

BOYS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.

(*Royal Charter* 1574.)

Headmaster: Rev. C. F. PIERCE, M.A.

To prepare Sons of Gentlemen for Universities, the Services, Medical and Business Careers. Special attention Army and Indian Police.

List of Successes and Honours at Examinations.

Premises.—Specially built, detached. Grounds, 5 acres. Open-air Swimming Baths, Rifle Range. Carpenter's Shop, Laboratory, Gymnasium. Officers' Training Corps. Physical Drill.

Special provision for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£64 10s. inclusive.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. The number of hours of bright sunshine in 1917 was 1,486. The rainfall is low. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water-supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake. Sewage system recently extended." Pop. 12,630.

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. J. H. GLOVER, M.A.

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles; individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea-coast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, etc. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—90 to 100 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Headmaster - Rev. A. J. COSTAIN, M.A. (*Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxford*).

An Efficient Staff of University Graduates.

Eleven acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Gymnasium. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps.

Offers a good sound training for boys intended for the professions or for commerce.

Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus.

CUFFLEY.

A very pretty rural district, 12 miles north of London (G.N. Rly.), 35 minutes from King's Cross. The locality is high and healthy, and the surrounding district abounds in subjects of great historical interest.

BOYS. (*Established* 1832.)

CLAYSMORE SCHOOL,

GORDON HILL.

Principal - - E. PULLING, B.A.

Premises.—Situated in delightfully rural district 12 miles N. of London; 12 acres of grounds.

School Course designed to secure thorough preparation in all English Subjects, and those special branches of Technical Knowledge to fit Pupils for their future career.

Spanish, French, Latin.

Health and moral training matters of supreme importance.

Physical Exercises, Drill, Cricket, Football and Tennis.

Fees.—15 to 18 guineas per term.

EASTBOURNE.

The **Medical Officer of Health writes**:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; excellent for children. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records."

Situated on the coast between Brighton and Hastings, on the eastern slopes of Beachy Head, which rises 550 feet above the sea, and shelters the town, Eastbourne has developed, under the fostering influence of the Devonshire and Gilbert families, into a fashionable watering-place (select but not dull); a residential town (within one and a half hours from London by express train); and an important educational centre. The sea-front extends for a distance of three miles, without a single shop.

BOYS. **ST. BEDES.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

Reduction in Fees for sons of Navy and Army Officers.

GIRLS. **GRANVILLE HOUSE, MEADS.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { **Mrs. DE LA MOTHE.** **Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc.(Lond.)**

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Entire charge taken of girls whose parents are abroad.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey. Recreation Room 50 ft. long.

Good references.

GIRLS. **BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, UPPERTON ROAD.**

Principal - - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises.—15 minutes from Sea and Downs. Playing Field, use of Sanatorium.

Limited number of pupils received. Closest attention given to education and moral training. Health paramount importance.

School Course includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking.

Entire charge taken of girls where parents are abroad.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations.

Fees.—£45 to £60 per annum.

DOWNHAM MARKET

(Norfolk). **The Medical Officer of Health writes**:—"Downham Market is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. **HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - - { Miss MARKHAM. Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 50 guineas inclusive.

EXMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 m. from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. A pleasantly situated residential town, health resort, and hunting centre, with a south-west aspect, sheltered from the East and North. Elevation from sea-level to 600 ft. Water-supply good. Drainage modern. Beach sandy." Sunshine (1917), 1,722 hours. Pop. 11,962.

BOYS. **ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - - H. A. FALKNER.

Assisted by competent Staff.

Boys (7 to 14 years old) prepared for Public School Scholarships, Osborne College, and University Local Exams.

Aim.—To enable Boys to make best use of their abilities.

Curriculum.—Embraces all essentials for thorough, sound Course of Instruction.

School Buildings.—Modern. Sanitation perfect. Grounds, 5 acres.

Regular Physical Culture and Recreation. Swimming. Carpentry. Shooting.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL.

Headmistress—

Miss ANSTICE R. FEARON.

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Large houses, in own grounds, facing sea.

Preparation for Universities if desired.

Illustrated Prospectus from the Headmistress.

FAVERSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faversham is built on ground gradually rising from Faversham Creek. Subsoil contains brick-earth and chalk, and below these gravel. Rainfall about 24 inches. Climate mild; not so bracing as sea-coast. Water-supply and sewerage good."

BOYS. (*Founded* 1527.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - - H. KITTO, M.A.

GOOD EDUCATION, AT MODERATE COST, FOR THE SONS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC.
Recognised as efficient by Board of Education.
MANY SUCCESSES.

School Premises.—Modern, in 2 acres grounds. Very healthy. Gymnasium. Workshop. Laboratory. Rifle Club and Range. Library. Leaving Scholarships. Every provision for outdoor recreation.

Fees.—{Boarders, £61 per annum. Day Boys, £18 per annum.

FLEET.

One of the healthiest spots to reside in, within a handy distance from Town, with dry, bracing air; adjacent to many square miles of open heath bought up by Government. 36½ miles from Waterloo (L. & S.W. Rly.).

GIRLS.

THE CROFT SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss M. L. HODGSON.

Premises situated in best part of Fleet. District celebrated for its pines and heather. Most beneficial to delicate children.

Modern Education on original lines. Complete Programmes of work, including English, Languages, Literature, Science and Art.

Handicrafts a special feature. All-round Physical Training, Home Training, and Development of each child.

Elementary Gardening, Cooking, and Household Management.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,
SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School*).

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£57 to £66.

FRESHFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Within easy distance from Liverpool and Southport. The air is bracing. Sandy soil. Good water-supply. Has one of the lowest death-rates in Lancashire." Pop. 6,000.

BOYS.

CAIRNIE HOUSE,
FRESHFIELD (near SOUTHPORT).

MODERN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - - Rev. D. M. FRANCEY.

Premises detached. Healthy situation. Extensive grounds.

First-class University and Commercial Education.

Backward boys receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Tennis, cricket, swimming.

Fees.—From 12 guineas per term.

FROME

(Somerset). G.W. Rly.; a very clean and healthy market town of some industrial importance on River Frome (an affluent of the Avon), 24½ miles S.E. of Bristol. Frome was formerly called Froome Selwood, from its situation near the Forest of Selwood. Pop. 10,901.

BOYS. (*Established* 1806.)

KEYFORD COLLEGE.

Principal—
E. S. F. MANN, Diploma Gold Medal,
Sixteen years Headmaster of Secondary Schools.

Handicrafts, Music, Rifle Club, Swimming, etc.
Every modern improvement. Excellent grounds. Large healthy Rooms. References permitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Coventry, Clergy and Parents.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad, etc.

Preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals.

Fees.—Per term, under 13, £12; over, £13.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (5 m. from Spalding), is healthy, with good drainage and water. As an instance, the college for girls, situated in the village of Gosberton, has had no illness for the last two years.

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,
NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres. 1¼ miles from Gosberton Station. 2¼ miles from Surfleet. No illness in the school during last five years.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving, and Games.

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—
Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is the most important centre in Yorkshire for thoroughly equipped private secondary schools. The enterprise and educational zeal of highly qualified teachers, aided by the salubrity of the climate, have made these schools famous in every part of the United Kingdom. Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Sunshine (1917), 1,423 hours.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate. Playing Fields 10 acres.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GIRLS.

ELMWOOD,
STRAYSIDE, HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals—

Mrs. HOGBEN and Miss CHARTERS, B.A.

Premises stand in own grounds of nearly 3 acres.

Aim.—To provide liberal education by which each Pupil may be fitted to play her part in life. Pressure of all kinds avoided.

Individuality carefully studied.

Preparation for Universities, etc.

Special attention to Physical Development under trained Mistress.

Swedish Drill, Games daily, Dancing, Swimming.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

BOYS.

HORST COLLEGE.

Principal - FRANK KILNER, B.A., Ph.D., etc.

Receives a limited number of Resident Pupils. Careful individual attention. 35 years' teaching experience. Modern Languages a speciality.

Pupils specially prepared for Business and Professional Examinations, Matriculation, and the Universities. Numerous successes.

Situation, 500 feet above sea-level. Close to Pannal Golf Links and the renowned Yorkshire Moors. Splendid health record.

ENTIRE CHARGE OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE ABROAD.

Fees.—20 to 30 guineas per term.

GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on River Wey, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, at a good altitude above sea-level, and within 45 minutes of London. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a first-class residential centre." Pop. 23,820.

GIRLS.

THE OPEN AIR SCHOOL,
NORMANDY, near GUILDFORD.

Principal—

Miss HILDA WILSON, M.A. Lond.,
London Teacher's Diploma.

Lovely Old House (with modern conveniences), facing south, 6 acres of gardens and fields, 200 feet above sea level, by the pinewoods. Small Farmery.

Aims.—Perfect Health, Reliability, Good Judgment. Open Air Life by Day and Night. Individual Training, by mutual help and responsibility.

Special Scholarship, English, Farm, Garden, Dairy, Domestic or Infant Care Work, for Older Girls.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals - {N. G. BROWNRIGG. / R. T. GLADSTONE, M.A.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 35 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 65 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming-bath, Electric Light.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Osborne.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—165 guineas per annum.

HASSOCKS

is six miles S.E. of Hayward's Heath. Close to a warm sea, the climate of Sussex is milder than that of Kent and Surrey; more sheltered from the North and the East, a great proportion of its soil is either sand or chalk.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
"THE BUNGALOW,"

Principal - Miss E. L. RENAUT, B.A. (Lond.)
(13 *Years Headmistress Cowbridge High School*).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH KINDERGARTEN.

Efficient Staff of Certificated Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Facing the Downs. Grounds 3½ acres. Refined home with family life under direct supervision of Principal.

Ordinary School Course, Music, Art, Languages. Preparation, if desired, for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and London University.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

HAVANT

(Hants). A market town situated midway between Chichester and Portsmouth (L.B. & S.C. Ry.). Fine pure air, good water-supply, pine woods in the neighbourhood. Sea bathing at Hayling Island, 4 miles south.

GIRLS. **OAKWOOD HOUSE,**
HAVANT.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

Headmistress - - Miss LOWE.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Hampshire, near Hayling Island.

The aim of the school is to give a thorough education on modern lines, with preparation for examinations if desired.

Special attention is given to delicate children.

Games are encouraged, and classes are held out of doors whenever possible.

Prospectus and Views on application.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On a gravel subsoil, 189 ft. above sea-level, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water-supply and drainage good."

GIRLS.
CARFAX SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
CARFAX, HEREFORD.

Headmistress - Mrs. PAUL CHAPMAN
(*Newnham College, Cambridge*).

Diploma in Italian Literature of the University of Bologna.

Wife of Physician undertaking special care of delicate girls.

Sound Education on modern lines, combined with a good deal of Handwork, Sewing, Cooking, Lace-making, &c. French and German continually talked. French Preparatory. House stands on a hill in 3 acres of ground.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

HOVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer." Sunshine (1917), 1,756 hours. Pop. 42,173. *See* **BRIGHTON**, p. 903.

GIRLS. **ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,**
26, WILBURY ROAD.

Principals—
Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham).
Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Cam.).
Miss L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. *Curriculum*: Comprehensive, includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Foreign Teachers). *Music.*—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. Orchestra. *Premises.*—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field.*—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2,511. G.E. Rly.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, scheme of work, &c., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE**
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge*).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY; MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure water. Good drainage. Classrooms, Dormitories, Bathroom, Playroom, light, lofty, well ventilated, warmed.

GIRLS.
ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the Sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Rainfall average 27 ins. Very equable temperature — climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1917), 1,386 hours.

BOYS. **KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.**

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by
J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for thirty Boarders). Exams. taken—Camb. Locals and Matriculation.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

The household arrangements are under Mrs. Arthur Watts, assisted by a Lady Matron.

KENYON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"14 m. W. of Manchester, is a very healthy and bracing locality, high above sea-level, on peat soil; excellent drinking water; pure air, the surrounding district being agricultural."

BOYS. **KENYON HALL COLLEGE.**
(NEAR MANCHESTER.)

HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Scientific education on commercial lines. Sound training for business career. Best Classical instruction for professions.

Healthy situation in 20 acres. Bracing air. Individual care. Liberal and excellent diet. Development of mind and body ensured.

Fees reasonable.—From 60 guineas.

Entire care of Home, Colonial, and Foreign Students.

For Illustrated Prospectus and particulars, write PROPRIETOR and PRINCIPAL—

DR. JOHN MASTIN, D.Sc., Litt.D., D.D.

KINGSLAND

(Herefordshire). G.W. Rly., 4¼ m. from Leominster. Occupies a healthy and elevated situation overlooking the valley of the Wye. The climate is suitable for delicate children, and the district possesses many features of historical and geographical interest.

BOYS. **LUCTON SCHOOL,**
KINGSLAND.

An endowed Public School. Founded 1708, recognised 1882, enlarged 1886 and 1896.

Headmaster - VERNON H. PITT, M.A.

Premises situate 460 feet above sea-level. Technical buildings contain Chemical and Physical Laboratory, Workshop, Drill Shed, etc. School has its own Dairy, Orchards, Kitchen Gardens, Playing Fields, Rifle Range, etc. Cadet Corps.

Centre for Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOYS PREPARED FOR MATRICULATION AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

Entire Charge of Pupils from Abroad.
Fees.—£13 12s. to £15 3s. per term.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

BOYS.

SEAFIELD PARK
(ON THE SOLENT),
Near FAREHAM, HANTS.

Preparatory School of the Highest Class.

Marvellously healthy and ideal situation, with grounds of 80 acres going down to the shores of the Solent, where is private Boat-house. Has its own Chapel, Farm, Walled Kitchen Garden, Playing Field of 10 acres, Tennis Lawns, etc.

A perfect home for boys, in which absolutely individual attention is given, and in which the pupils have been unusually successful in their work. Many Public School Scholarships.

Principal - Mr. E. W. WEBB, B.A.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS. **LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,**
HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).
President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, etc. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial work, etc.). Annual Entrance Scholarship examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN. **LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL**
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports, Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c.

Fees.—27 guineas per term (inclusive).

LONDON.

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LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar. The total area of the borough is 8,582 acres. The altitude varies from over 300 feet to 765 feet above sea-level. It is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHARNWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN AND JUNIOR SCHOOL,
ROTHLEY PLAIN.

Headmistress—
Miss E. BRAGINTON.

On the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, midway between Leicester and Loughborough.

Subjects of Instruction.—Scripture, Nature Study, Recitation, Geography, French, Singing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Literature, English Grammar and Composition, Gymnastics.

Boarding Fees.—15 guineas per term.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. High amount of sunshine. Fog and snow seldom seen." Pop. 10,469.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—20 to 32 guineas per term.

LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild, water-supply pure and abundant; beach sandy; drainage modern; bandstand, pavilions, steamers, sea-bathing. 'Leafy Lytham.' Residential district suitable for lung, heart, and rheumatic patients." Pop. 9,463.

GIRLS.

EDENFIELD,

ANSDELL and FAIRHAVEN.

A Magnificent residence, standing on the sea front in grounds of 4 acres. Playing fields for Hockey, Net-ball, etc. Gymnasium.

Staff Resident.—University graduates. Art, Music, Games, and Physical Culture, and French mistresses.

Visiting.—Professors for Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, &c.

Elocution, and Cookery. Trained Nurse.

Individual attention and Home Life.

Fees.—From 60 guineas.

Principals - The Misses ROBERTSHAW.

NEWPORT, SALOP.

L. & N.W. Rly., 17 m. from Shrewsbury. The climate of Newport is dry, the average rainfall being 24 inches per annum. The soil is sandstone, and the water-supply excellent.

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Principal—P. HEDWORTH FOULKES, B.Sc.(Edm.), F.E.S., M.R.A.S.E.

College buildings and grounds cover an area of about 6 acres, situate 250 feet above sea-level, in open but well-wooded country. Large Lecture Rooms, Biological and Chemical Laboratories, Museum, etc. Electric Light, Modern Sanitation. Farm, 300 acres. Instruction given in the form of Lectures, Demonstrations and Practical Work. Field Experimental Work. Dairy, Poultry, and Horticultural Departments. Engineer's, Blacksmith's, and Carpenter's Shops. Courses open to Men and Women.

Fees.—From 60 guineas per Session.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on th eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views o both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicat persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. Th houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly childre especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in near all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkab rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of th district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10·5 per 1,000 of th population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urba Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise."

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford),

Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House, Prepara tory House, House for Domestic Training, an French House, standing very high in larg grounds, every modern convenience and comfort

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered t elder girls who wish to specialise.

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils.

In the Preparatory House the special needs o younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being t make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Osborne. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive).—30 to 33 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

MALVERN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Mrs. GARNER and Mrs. DALTON.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Mistresses.

The aim of the School is to provide a modern and complete education, with Mother's care.

Training and development of character a special feature, combined with Physical culture.

The premises consist of 2 large, adjoining detached houses, in own extensive grounds.

High average of successes at all examinations.

Fees.—15 to 20 guineas per term.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City of Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. G.E. Railway, and G.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 121,478.

BOYS.

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).

Assisted by adequate staff of University men.

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory, Electric Light.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Agricultural Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, and Universities.

Formation of Character by influence of high moral and religious principles regarded of prime importance.

Fees.—16 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully qualified staff of Resident Mistresses.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Elocution, Physical Culture, and Games. Gardening.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Archery.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Terms and full particulars on application.

ORPINGTON.

DOWNE, near Orpington, Kent.

Downe is 4 miles from Orpington, and 7 miles from Bromley (S.E. and C. Rly.). The air is particularly bracing, and the district (Garden of Kent) is well known to be one of the healthiest in England. Pop. 5,036.

GIRLS.

DOWNE HOUSE.

NEAR ORPINGTON.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss OLIVE M. WILLIS, M.A.

Fully equipped Teaching Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Aim.—To train mind and body, equip every girl for her position. Individual character, abilities, physical requirements studied.

Curriculum.—Thoroughly comprehensive. English Subjects, Languages, Art, Science, Mathematics, Dancing, Gymnastics.

Premises.—Fine Country House. 27 acres for Recreation—Lacrosse, Cricket, Tennis Lawns. Separate house for Domestic Subjects.

Fees.—52½ guineas per term inclusive.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—Paignton, at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare." Sunshine (1917), 1,529 hrs. Pop. 17,241.

GIRLS.

ST. PETROX SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss DAVIDSON, L.L.A.(Hons.)

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Premises.—Detached, close to sea.

Aim.—The object of the School is to combine a thorough modern education on High School methods, with a complete home training, every attention being given to the health and happiness of the pupils.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Natural Science, French, Drawing, Plain Needlework, Class Singing, and Drill.

Particularly suitable for Children from India and the Colonies.

Fees.—£25 to £30 per term.

PANGBOURNE

is one of the healthiest villages of the Upper Thames. Drainage extremely modern and efficient. There is no healthier district in this country than the high ground in the neighbourhood of Pangbourne; the air is mild and bracing.

NAUTICAL COLLEGE.

FOR CADETS R.N.R. AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

Approved by Admiralty and Board of Trade.

Thorough instruction in Navigation and Seamanship, including Boat-handling on the Thames. Latest and most perfect equipment. Age of admission, over 13 years and 4 months and under 15.

Fees.—£80 per annum.

For full particulars apply to—

DEVITT & MOORE, Managers,
12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.

RIPON

(Yorks). The Medical Officer of Health writes:— "Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths with electric treatment." Pop. 8,218.

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough all-round Education.

Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

Premises recently enlarged; 4 acres land; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

ROCHESTER.

Cathedral city on River Medway. Closely connected with Chatham Dockyards and neighbouring military and naval establishments. Possesses many advantages as a residential centre in quiet and healthful surroundings.

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542.)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.
(Trinity College, Dublin).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School, or other Public School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£60 to £70 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ROMSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:— "A market-town in the Test Valley, 12 miles from the South Hants coast. The Soil is gravel, well drained by rapid-running mill-streams. Climate equable. Rainfall 30 inches. Surrounding country mostly woodland bordering on the New Forest."

BOYS.

OSBORNE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Mr. WILLIAM SUMMERS.

Assisted by a Graduate in Science.

School Course includes usual English subjects; French Grammar, Conversation, Literature, and Composition; German, Latin, Chemistry, Physics, and Drawing. Pupils prepared for Public Examinations. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Summers.

Great and individual attention paid to health, temperament, physical development, and moral life of the pupils. Cricket, Tennis, Football, Gymnasium, Swimming. Annual Sports Meeting.

Fees.—10 to 14 guineas per term.

ROSS.

A picturesque little market-town, the second in importance in Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. Known as the "Gate of the Wye," the magnificent scenery of which needs only to be seen to be appreciated as it deserves. The town is well lighted with gas and electricity, the drainage is modern, water-supply constant, elevation 150 to 200 feet. Fine bathing in the river Wye.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A first-class Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Entire charge is taken of Anglo-Indian children, who receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

RUGBY.

Population, 22,680. A town of Warwickshire, 83 miles N.W. of London, L. & N.W. & G.C. Rlys. The seat of a great public school. The modern drainage and supply of pure water make it one of the healthiest places in England. Its educational facilities have a world-wide repntation.

GIRLS.

ARNOLD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Mrs. J. C. ALLEN. Miss GERTRUDE SLADE, N.F.U. Mrs. J. GILBERT, L.C.P.

Assisted by a fully qualified and well trained staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Aim.—To give a thoroughly sound education and to combine efficient school discipline with every home comfort.

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation, Oxford Senior and Junior Local Examinations, and County Scholarships. Also the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations.

Fees.—10 to 15 guineas per term.

ST. ALBANS

(Herts). The Medical Officer of Health writes "Means of access: Midland Rly., G.N. R L. & N.W. Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancie and historic city. Altitude, 400 ft. Bracing a healthy. Particularly suitable for childre Pure water, and modern drainage." Pop. 18,1

BOYS.

WELLINGTON COURT,

BRICKET ROAD.

Principal - W. MILLINGTON, M.A.

(Sometime open Classical Scholar of Worceste College, Oxford, and Student of the Universit of Paris),

Assisted by experienced staff, prepares Your Gentlemen (5–14) for Public Schools and Nav

Premises specially built for a school in ow grounds. Excellent health record.

Small Classes. Individual attention.

Field near for Cricket and Football.

Fees.—Per annum, 90 guineas for boarders 21–24 guineas for day boys.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"T sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshin averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunit from fog. Climate equable and moderatel bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to th westward of Hastings. Its accessibility t London, proximity to some of the finest scener in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account fo its popularity as a residential resort.

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

"THE HIGHLANDS," ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH. Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

8 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees.*—From £75 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

SOMERVILLE HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND GARDENS.

Principal - - Miss JOHNSTONE.

(Successor to Miss Cupper.)

Well-qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Situation bracing and healthy; 250 feet above sea-level; 10 minutes' walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention. Careful training of individual character and sound modern education. Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£28 to £35 per term.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 m. from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keble College, Oxford),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(Emmanuel College, Cambridge),
With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organized. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The district is essentially of a good-class residential character. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly. Excellent public water supply and main drainage."

GIRLS.

"DORNHURST,"
SEVENOAKS, KENT.

Principals - Mrs. E. DOWNTON CRITTLE (Certificated Board of Education). **Mrs. DOUGLAS EVENS.**

EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF GENTLEMEN.

Lovely house, 3½ acres of Garden and Woodland. Tennis Lawn.

The *Curriculum* includes usual English subjects, Languages, Natural Science, and Nature Study, Drawing, Painting, Class Singing, Handwork, Needlework, Swedish Drill.

Under direct superintendence of Principal who has 20 years' teaching experience in Public Schools.

Fees.—From 16 guineas per term.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—25 guineas per term.

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHPORT

(Lancs). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature."

BOYS.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.
A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention. Boys prepared for Business, the Universities, and Schools of Technology. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company.

French Boys received.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.
(Registered Teacher.)

STROUD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Two hours by rail from London, in the Western Cotswold; beautiful uplands and wooded valleys; sunshine, pure air and water. Minchinhampton and Painswick Golf Links, 700 ft. above sea-level. Hunting, good roads and walks." Pop. 8,767.

BOYS.

MARLING SCHOOL.

Headmaster - R. R. DOBSON, M.A.
(Exhibitioner and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge).

Assisted by highly qualified Staff.

School founded in 1887. Large Hall to seat 200 boys, 6 Class-rooms, Workshop, Gymnasium, Physical and Chemical Laboratories, School Gardens. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Senior and London Matriculation, University Scholarships, and Entrance Examinations.

Cadet Corps. Large Playing Fields, 7½ acres. Headmaster takes 30 boarders.

Fees.—3 to 4 guineas per term.

Boarders.—£12 to £14 per term extra.

GIRLS.

THE BIRCHES, STROUD.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Special preparation of Boys under 12 years for the Public Schools and Navy.

Principal - Miss M. E. MAYDWELL.

The school premises comprise an old country house with 4½ acres of garden, orchard, and meadow land, situated on the hillside of the Cotswolds.

The curriculum is thoroughly modern, and Pupils are prepared for Matriculation and the Royal Academy of Music examinations. Euthythmics.

Inclusive Fees.—
22 guineas to 25 guineas per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies; Golf Clubs at Banstead, Epsom, and Mitcham. Local Electric Trams, and good railway service (L.B. & S.C.R.) to London Bridge (11¾ miles) and Victoria.

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

Fees.—60 to 80 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

WELLESLEY LODGE.

Principals - - The Misses ANSELL.

Premises.—Picturesque house in own grounds, with gardens, orchard, and shady walks.

Aim.—School founded on modern methods of education, to train girls to become well developed, well mannered, and cultured gentlewomen. Individual attention.

Music, Art, Modern Languages, Elocution, Gymnasium, Dancing, Swimming, Gardening, Cycling, Riding.

Musical evenings; debates and literary meetings; working parties are held, and lectures on current events.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

BOYS.

SUTTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

ROBIN HOOD LANE.

Headmaster - T. WADDINGTON, B.A.(Lond.)

For many years Headmaster of Saltus Grammar School, Bermuda, and previously Master at Berkhampsted and Repton.

Assisted by an adequate Staff.

Premises in own grounds of 2 acres. Tennis Lawn. Playing Fields, 6 acres. Gymnasium, Library, Museum, Scout Troop, Rifle Shooting.

Preparation for Navy.

Fees.—Boarders, £80 per annum. Weekly, £65 per annum. Day Boys, £5 5s. to £7 7s. per term.

GIRLS.

EVERSFIELD.

Principal - Miss F. C. M. BARKER, B.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises stand in own grounds—5 acres.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, History, Drawing, Needlework, Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drill.

Musical "At Homes," Meetings of Literary, Debating, and Natural History Societies held.

Swedish Drill, Dancing, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

Fees.—27 to 30 guineas per term.

STANMORE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Stanmore, in Middlesex, 13½ m. from London, occupies an elevated, healthy position in a district which offers excellent residential attractions to City men. There are many fine country seats in the vicinity." Pop. 1,843.

GIRLS. **ROSSLYN.**

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Assisted by strong Resident Staff and Visiting Professors.

Premises.—Country Residence in 2½ acres grounds; every convenience, high elevation.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum.—Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training.—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

THAMES, GREENHITHE,

Kent. 20½ m. from London. S.E. & C. Rly. On River Thames, 2½ m. north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Military and Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service.

Terms: £80 per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

TIVERTON,

A municipal borough in Devonshire, 14 miles from Exeter. Elevation, 212 feet; aspect, S.; climate, mild; full supply of soft water; drainage, modern; soil, gravel. Good public baths. River fishing, shooting, football, hockey, golf links (9 holes). G.W. Rly. Pop. 10,205.

GIRLS. **GREENWAY SCHOOL,**

TIVERTON.

Head Mistresses {**Miss SCOTT, M.A.,**
{**Miss MOLYNEUX, M.A.**

The Curriculum includes all the ordinary subjects.

Music.—Curwen and Matthey Systems employed. Visiting Masters from Exeter for Piano, Violin, and Violin Cello.

Physical Training.—Qualified Medical Gymnast on the Staff.

All work made educative. Much attention given to character training.

Position of school high and healthy. Grounds of 11 acres. Tennis Courts, Fields, Gardens. Health Record Excellent.

Fees.—70 to 80 guineas.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Elevation: From sea-level to 400 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Excellent arrangements for sea-bathing. Sunshine (1917), 1,716 hours. Pop. 38,771.

BOYS. **RICHMOND LODGE.**

Headmaster—

C. W. PRIESTLEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.)

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 36 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under the care of Mrs. Priestley.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Woolwich R.E. Sandhurst Prize Cadetship.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals {**Miss K. VICCARS.**
{**Miss E. VICCARS.**

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature. Older pupils receive Housewifery course, including Housekeeping, Book-keeping, Mending, Cooking, and Laundry work.

Ideal for delicate children or those who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **BEVERLEY LODGE.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.

(Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

Shorthand by Certificated Teacher. French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany and Chemistry. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply." Pop. 35,697.

GIRLS. **NEWTON HOUSE.**

Principals - Misses MELHUISH & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well-being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

UFFCULME

(Devonshire). G.W. Rly., 7½ m. from Tiverton, close to the celebrated Blackdown Hills, 300 feet above sea-level. A gravel soil, in one of the most beautiful and more bracing districts of Devonshire.

BOYS. **AYSHFORD SCHOOL, UFFCULME.**

(Founded 1701.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Headmaster: BERTRAM MOULD, M.A. (Cantab.)

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level. Gravel soil. Stands in its own grounds.

Purpose of the School.—To provide a preparatory education of the highest class for Sons of Clergymen and Professional Men at the lowest possible expense.

Particular attention paid to Physical Training, Swedish Drill.

Special care of Foreign and Delicate Boys.

Fees.—20 guineas per term.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. **WARWICK SCHOOL.**

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies. Accommodation for 300.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional Advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster.

Fees for Boarders, 58 guineas per annum.

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,049.

Westerham derives its name from its location at the western extremity of the county of Kent, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. Fine drives, extensive views, and heather-covered expanses. Westerham has the honour of being the birthplace of that great Empire builder, General Wolfe, to whose memory a memorial was erected on the village green on January 2nd, 1911.

BOYS. **"HOSEY CROFT."**

Principal—

W. N. DARKIN (University Coll. Durham).

Preparatory for Public Schools, Army and Navy. 16 Boarders received. Individual attention ensured.

Premises.—Modern 600 ft. above sea-level. Close pine woods. Large garden and playing field. Workshop.

School Course.—Includes Scripture, English History, Geography, Literature, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Chemistry, Nature Study, Voice Training and Class Singing, Swedish Drill, Gardening, Carpentering.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

BOYS. **PILGRIMS, WESTERHAM**

(On the borders of Surrey).

Principal - A. C. HAMILTON, M.A.

PREPARATORY (8 TO 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises 500 feet above sea-level, facing due South, well sheltered on North and East sides. Chalk and gravel soil.

Subjects of regular School Work.—Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, History, Geography, English, and Singing.

School Chapel, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop. 32 acres of ground.

Private Golf Course. Open-air Swimming Bath. *Fees.*—£35 per term.

GIRLS. **THE HILL SCHOOL.**

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAN LADDS.

Premises.—On southern slope of North Downs 600 feet above sea-level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course.—All English subjects, Latin French, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish) Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, 17½ m. from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop. 40,939.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A.(Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (10 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Swimming. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. Sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for 2 miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply Pop. 3,538.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Perfect sanitation; well-ventilated Class-rooms, Gymnasium Hall (40 ft. by 24 ft.).

Physical Training on Swedish system. *Aim*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for.

BOYS.

STREETE COURT SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

Mr. W. FALLOWFIELD LONGRIGG, M.A.,

Queen's College, Oxford.

Prepares about 40 boys (7–14) for Public Schools and Navy.

School course includes Divinity, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, and Mathematics.

Domestic arrangements under personal superintendence of Mrs. Longrigg (assisted by a Lady Matron). Individual care.

Playing Field 4 acres. Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Physical Drill, Rifle Range, Boxing.

WEYBRIDGE

(Surrey). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage."

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages.*

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WEYMOUTH

(Dorset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright sunshine, small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity, render the climate one of the most equable."

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-carving by Miss Batt (Medallist).

Games.—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

WINDLESHAM

is situated over 300 feet above sea-level in one of the healthiest parts of Surrey, 25 miles from London. The subsoil is sand and gravel. 2 miles from Sunningdale Station and 1½ miles from Bagshot Station.

BOYS.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE.

Mr. OSWALD H. BRADNACK, B.A.(Lond.), assisted by an efficient staff of University Graduates, prepares a limited number of boys for the Scholarships and Entrance Examinations at the Public Schools and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Premises exceedingly healthy. Situated in Surrey pinewood district. Sand and gravel subsoil. 33 acres. Cricket and Football fields, small Golf course, gravelled playground, Gymnasium, School Chapel, Sanatorium, Library, Museum, Workshop, and Rifle Range.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum; 110 guineas for boys who enter under 10.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the sea-ward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles: protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

PARKS.—Grove Park, at the base of Worlebury Woods, bandstand. Clarence Park, lawns and flower beds, and recreation ground. Prince Consort Gardens, situated on the slopes of Worlebury Hill; sea views.

WORLEBURY WOODS.—Nearly 300 acres, open to the public.

RECREATIONS.—Golf links (18 holes) on sea front. Cricket, tennis, bowls, archery. Rifle range (3 miles); miniature range in Town. River angling.

Sunshine (1916), 1,446 hours. Water supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy. Baths, sea water, swimming, Turkish, etc. Bathing, mixed.

BOYS. (*Founded 1877.*)

ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.

(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath).

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses.

Prepares Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground-work. Careful Physical Training.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc.(Lond.)

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built with lofty, airy rooms. Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football, Hockey, Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing, Carpentry, Gymnasium, and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

BOYS.

BRYNMELYN SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster H. E. LANDON, B.A.(Lond.)

Premises situated on high ground, with fine view of sea.

Limited number of Boarders, ensuring individual care of each boy with regard to health training, and tuition.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, and Science.

Practical Chemistry, Singing, Drawing, Woodcarving, Carpentering.

Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Fees.—20 to 24 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

(Formerly Charlton, Ellenborough Park.)

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss CRUNDALL,

assisted by fully qualified Staff.

Premises.—Stand in own grounds immediately facing Sea, Tennis, Croquet Lawns, and Kitchen Garden.

Aim.—To provide good and thorough education, and endeavour to lay foundation of true womanly character and fit girls to take proper position in after life.

Daily Physical Training. Use of large Gymnasium, and Playing Field. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees.—14 to 16 guineas per term.

For Prospectus, apply to the PRINCIPALS.

BOYS.

THE COLLEGE

(ROLLISON'S).

Parents strongly recommend this School because the teaching is sound, modern, thorough; the "table" is liberal; Dormitories are well appointed; Pupils improve in health and physique as well as intellectually; the "tone" is high.

Cricket, Football, extensive Playing Fields. Scientific Physical Training, Gymnasium, Seawater Swimming Bath. Efficient Staff, University Graduates, Trained Certificated Teachers. Thorough training for Commercial or Professional life. Colonial Pupils find real home here.

Fees moderate.

WOODBRIDGE

(Suffolk). The climate of Woodbridge has all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour. The rainfall is moderate, and while the tidal river, Deben, brings cool sea-breezes in summer, warm and sunny autumns are the rule. Pop. 4,623.

BOYS.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Well-endowed Public School with old traditions and progressive modern policy.

Situation.—Exceptionally healthy; 39 acres grounds.

Buildings.—Extensive, modern, thoroughly hygienic; Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Workshop.

Two Boarding Houses.—Junior boys separate. Good and liberal diet.

Preparation for Universities, Civil Service, Army, Scientific pursuits, and Country Life.

Games and Sports organised, O.T.C., numerous Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes.

Apply, Headmaster, R. KENNARD DAVIS, M.A.

Fees.—£65 to £72 per annum.

WYLDE GREEN

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Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year ended September, 1918, as compared with that observed at Nice for fifty years.

Places.	1917.						1918.					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	56·1	57·2	54·3	43·7	44·6	37·8	36·2	42·2	41·5	41·6	50·5	53·1
Balmoral	55·1	56·1	51·3	39·6	41·3	34·0	32·1	39·8	37·4	39·6	49·4	50·7
Bath	61·5	61·2	58·7	47·3	47·5	36·2	40·6	45·3	44·3	45·8	57·1	56·8
Belfast	60·1	59·2	56·5	46·2	47·0	39·2	40·1	45·0	43·8	45·3	53·5	56·2
Birmingham	61·1	59·2	57·2	45·7	46·4	35·7	38·8	43·4	43·2	44·0	55·7	55·8
Blackpool	60·6	60·3	58·4	47·0	46·5	38·1	40·1	43·9	42·2	45·4	54·1	55·5
Bognor	60·8	61·3	58·4	48·8	47·7	37·4	39·4	43·4	43·0	45·5	55·4	56·2
Bournemouth	60·7	60·6	58·5	48·7	48·1	37·1	39·8	44·3	43·9	46·0	56·4	57·2
Bradford	59·7	59·0	56·8	44·4	45·1	36·0	37·7	41·9	41·2	43·0	53·8	54·2
Brighton	61·2	61·5	59·4	49·4	47·5	37·3	39·2	42·8	43·3	46·2	56·5	56·7
Buxton	57·9	57·0	54·7	42·7	43·5	34·4	36·2	41·0	39·5	41·5	51·7	52·2
Cambridge	61·8	61·3	58·3	46·5	45·9	34·6	38·1	43·1	42·8	44·0	55·5	55·8
Cardiff	61·1	59·8	57·8	46·9	47·9	37·8	39·6	44·6	43·7	45·6	56·1	56·6
Cheltenham	62·1	61·1	58·5	47·3	47·0	36·3	40·5	45·1	44·5	45·3	57·2	58·0
Clacton-on-Sea	62·0	61·8	59·2	47·1	45·6	36·6	37·2	42·7	42·3	44·5	53·6	55·9
Colwyn Bay	61·5	60·2	58·8	48·6	49·2	40·6	42·3	47·2	43·9	45·0	54·1	55·6
Cromer	61·3	60·6	58·2	46·6	45·8	37·9	38·7	42·3	42·6	42·2	53·0	55·5
Douglas, I. of Man.	58·6	57·9	56·0	46·3	47·7	40·2	39·7	44·6	42·3	44·8	52·3	54·1
Dublin	61·4	59·6	57·5	46·4	49·0	40·4	42·2	47·5	45·3	45·9	54·9	57·1
Dundee	60·0	58·9	55·1	43·1	44·2	35·6	34·5	41·6	40·9	42·8	52·5	55·7
Eastbourne	61·1	61·5	59·5	49·6	48·1	38·1	39·5	43·1	42·7	46·0	55·0	56·1
Edinburgh	58·7	57·5	54·9	43·9	45·5	37·6	36·6	43·0	41·2	41·7	51·9	54·3
Falmouth	60·9	59·6	57·6	49·2	49·1	40·3	43·0	46·8	44·8	47·0	54·2	56·9
Felixstowe	62·2	62·0	59·0	47·2	45·7	36·3	36·4	42·7	41·7	44·3	54·0	55·6
Glasgow	58·2	58·5	54·0	42·4	44·5	35·7	35·6	42·0	40·2	42·6	51·5	53·9
Guernsey	61·0	60·3	60·0	51·7	50·4	42·7	43·2	45·9	45·4	47·1	55·0	56·0
Harrogate	59·3	58·8	56·0	43·8	44·8	35·6	36·6	40·9	40·9	42·3	53·5	54·0
Hastings	61·2	60·7	59·7	48·8	47·7	37·5	39·2	42·9	43·1	45·5	56·3	56·6
Huddersfield	60·4	59·3	57·0	44·8	46·0	36·3	38·6	42·3	41·4	43·5	54·5	55·2
Hull	61·3	61·4	58·4	45·9	46·5	36·5	38·7	43·2	43·0	43·7	55·1	55·7
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	62·5	61·5	60·6	52·0	50·5	40·8	42·4	44·6	45·0	47·2	56·8	57·1
Leamington Spa	61·6	60·7	57·4	45·8	46·0	35·6	39·3	43·9	42·9	44·2	55·3	55·5
Lincoln	61·4	61·5	58·1	45·2	46·0	35·9	37·4	43·1	43·0	44·2	56·1	56·4
L'pool(BidstonObs.)	61·6	59·6	57·6	47·1	47·7	38·8	40·6	44·2	43·0	45·2	54·8	55·5
Llandudno	60·4	59·7	57·9	48·7	49·6	40·8	43·1	46·9	44·2	45·1	53·6	55·1
London (West'r)	63·6	62·8	60·5	48·6	47·4	37·3	40·8	—	—	—	—	58·8
Malvern	61·6	60·0	57·9	47·1	47·0	36·6	39·4	44·0	43·2	44·5	56·4	57·1
Manchester	62·1	60·9	58·0	46·3	47·1	37·3	39·6	44·7	43·3	45·5	56·1	56·0
Margate	62·8	61·8	60·2	49·0	47·8	38·9	40·3	43·9	44·0	44·7	54·3	57·6
Marlborough	59·7	58·8	56·4	45·3	45·3	34·0	39·5	42·4	42·2	43·3	54·2	53·9
Newquay	59·6	59·6	57·5	50·0	49·1	40·6	43·5	46·7	44·4	45·7	53·2	54·7
Norwich	62·4	61·8	58·5	45·9	45·7	35·6	37·6	42·9	42·9	44·0	55·6	56·2
Nottingham	61·5	60·6	56·7	44·7	46·4	35·7	38·4	43·0	42·1	44·2	55·3	56·1
Oban	57·6	59·0	54·9	44·7	45·8	39·0	38·9	43·9	41·9	44·6	51·8	52·5
Oxford	61·7	60·5	58·6	46·5	46·2	35·6	39·0	43·8	43·7	44·7	56·4	56·6
Paignton	61·9	61·4	58·6	49·6	49·7	39·9	42·3	46·3	44·7	47·3	54·8	57·5
Penzance	61·8	60·9	58·8	51·5	50·9	42·9	45·1	48·6	46·9	49·1	55·4	58·5
Plymouth	62·0	60·7	58·2	49·4	49·8	39·5	43·0	46·9	45·2	47·0	55·3	57·1
Portsmouth	62·3	61·8	59·9	49·4	48·1	38·0	40·2	44·7	44·6	46·6	57·3	57·9
Rothesay	58·3	58·3	54·3	44·1	45·0	38·5	37·9	42·8	41·2	44·1	51·4	53·7
Scarborough	58·8	60·0	58·7	47·2	47·7	40·1	39·9	44·4	45·8	44·9	54·8	56·9
Scilly	60·6	59·6	58·1	51·0	49·7	43·8	45·6	48·4	46·5	48·2	54·3	57·9
Sheffield	60·9	60·2	58·0	46·0	47·4	37·3	39·0	43·3	42·4	44·1	55·5	55·8
Skegness	59·7	60·5	56·9	44·4	45·3	36·3	36·2	42·1	42·2	42·2	51·7	55·4
Southampton	62·8	61·2	58·7	48·1	47·7	36·9	40·6	44·5	44·4	46·2	57·8	58·0
Southend	63·8	62·8	61·2	48·5	46·4	37·1	38·5	43·7	44·0	45·4	56·2	58·0
Southport	60·7	60·1	57·8	46·6	46·6	37·7	40·3	44·1	42·3	45·2	54·0	55·2
Stonyhurst	60·2	59·2	56·3	44·6	45·6	36·5	38·3	43·0	41·7	44·4	54·7	54·2
Torquay	62·1	61·1	59·3	50·3	50·1	40·5	42·7	47·0	45·8	47·8	56·1	58·6
Totland Bay	60·5	60·5	58·8	50·0	48·5	38·1	40·3	44·1	43·6	45·7	55·6	56·8
Tunbridge Wells	61·4	60·2	58·5	46·9	46·1	35·5	39·2	42·6	43·4	44·7	56·5	56·3
Valencia	60·4	58·8	56·4	48·7	49·4	42·7	43·7	47·3	45·5	47·5	54·3	56·8
Ventnor	61·7	61·6	60·4	51·1	49·3	39·4	41·1	44·6	44·2	46·4	56·4	57·5
Weymouth	62·1	62·0	60·0	50·3	49·6	39·0	41·3	45·3	44·4	47·4	56·5	59·1
Whitby	59·6	59·8	57·8	45·8	47·0	38·5	39·1	43·1	42·6	42·3	53·5	54·9
Woolacombe	61·4	60·5	59·7	50·5	50·4	41·5	43·7	46·8	45·3	47·2	55·0	56·7
Worthing	61·2	61·6	59·3	48·7	47·6	36·9	39·1	42·9	43·2	45·5	56·4	56·6
Yarmouth	61·8	61·2	58·6	46·5	45·7	37·2	36·9	42·9	41·9	43·7	52·6	55·3
York	61·6	61·4	58·0	45·7	47·1	36·7	38·6	42·9	42·7	44·4	56·0	56·1
Nice (1851–1900)	73·8	73·2	68·2	61·0	52·7	47·3	46·4	47·5	50·7	56·5	62·2	69·1

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DIRECTORS: WILHELM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq., SIR KENNETH S. ANDERSON, K.C.M.G. SIR FREDERICK W. YOUNG, LL.B. PERCY ARNOLD, O.B.E., *Manager.* W. J. MASSON, *Accountant.*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

[4

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected. **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. **Drafts** and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),

Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,905,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£2,000,000
	£6,905,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, ESQ.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
T. R. JOHNSON, ESQ.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
F.V.C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, ESQ., D.S.O.
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, ESQ.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, *General Manager.* [5

Bank of Bengal

(Established 1809).

Capital fully paid up .. .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. Rs. 1,58,50,000
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments Rs. 67,50,000

HEAD OFFICE .. .. CALCUTTA.

Branches and Agencies:

BURRA BAZAAR (Calcutta)
CLIVE STREET ,,
PARK STREET ,,
AGRA.
AKYAB.
ALLAHABAD.
BENARES.
BOMBAY.
CAWNPORE.
CHITTAGONG.
DACCA.
DELHI
HYDERABAD (Deccan).
JALPAIGURI.
LAHORE.
LUCKNOW.
MOULMEIN.
NAGPORE
NARAINGUNGE.
PATNA.
RANGOON.
SECUNDERABAD.
SIMLA.

London Agents:

Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Current accounts opened and deposits received. Loans and Cash Credits granted. Government and other Securities received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest collected and remitted. General Banking business undertaken. [48

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital, £3,904,860

Reserve Fund, £2,950,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,904,860

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

London Directors.

Sir FREDERICK GREEN, *Chairman.*
H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq., and WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq.
HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*
J. S. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.* DAVID GEDDIE, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 168 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 49 in Queensland, 39 in Victoria, 6 in South Australia, 10 in Western Australia, 53 in New Zealand, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua; and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2. [7

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED,

Head Office:

54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL -	£20,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£14,137,332
PAID-UP CAPITAL -	£7,289,444
RESERVE FUND - -	£6,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - -	£213,000,000

The Paid-up Capital and the Reserve Fund are being increased respectively to £8,747,332 and £7,000,000.

FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq., *Chairman.*
Sir HERBERT HAMBLING, *Deputy Chairman.*
EDMUND HENRY PARKER, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*

WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Esq., } *General Managers.*
WILLAM CARRUTHERS, Esq., }

FOREIGN BRANCH, 168, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

The Bank conducts every form of Foreign Banking Business in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with FRANCE are provided through the Bank's subsidiary:

COX & CO. (FRANCE) LIMITED,
Paris and Branches.

And with ITALY by a special working arrangement concluded with the

BANCA ITALIANA DI SCONTO.

Full particulars can be obtained upon application to the Foreign Secretary.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) *Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - £5,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£529,988
"A" Preference Shares issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
"B" " " "	250,000
Ordinary Shares—£1,000,000 paid up; £500,000 uncalled	1,500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	2,345,702

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., *Chairman.* | D. J. NATHAN, Esq. | J. H. UPTON, Esq.
R. W. KANE, Esq. | WM. REECE, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. 4.—ALEXR. KAY, *Manager.*

London Bankers—
BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 POINTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI. APIA—SAMOA.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies. [8

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Manchester Office: 2, NORFOLK STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Lt.-Col. FREDERICK R. S. BALFOUR. | FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq. | ROSS PINSENT, Esq.
RAOUL HECTOR FOA, Esq. | JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY, Esq. | JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.
WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq. | FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq. *Joint Sub-Managers*—{HENRY PROBYN ROBERTS, Esq. / PATRICK ERNEST O'HEA, Esq. *(acting).*
Secretary—LOUIS GEORGE BALLY, Esq. *(acting).*

AUDITORS.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED; and BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** Messrs. HEINE & Co., Paris, and E. RAOUL DUVAL & Co., Havre. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI, Milan; and BANCA ITALIANA DI SCONTO, Genoa. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** Messrs. E. SAINZ E HIJOS; Messrs. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA., Madrid.

Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres,** and **Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Bordeaux, Marseilles; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Maceió, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.
Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application. [10

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,
LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers: 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND 1810.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
CABLE TRANSFERS. FOREIGN COLLECTIONS.
TRAVELLING CREDITS & INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES. DIVIDENDS COLLECTED.
COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS PURCHASED.
DEPOSIT and CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY
NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON. 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE. (Alex. Brown & Sons.)

ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA 1800.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM.

First Vice-President: W. D. MATTHEWS. *Second Vice-President:* R. S. HUDSON.
Joint General Managers: R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY.
Assistant General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital - -	**$6,000,000.00**	**£1,232,877**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$5,000,000.00**	**£1,078,767 2s. 5d.**
Investments - - -	**$32,264,782.81**	**£6,484,451 1s. 1d.**

5½% DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of two years and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for forty-five years. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & CO., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [13

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £2,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).
Sir DUNCAN CARMICHAEL.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and W. E. PRESTON. **Sub-Manager:**—J. S. BRUCE.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.	COLOMBO.	KARACHI.	NEW YORK.	SHANGHAI.
BANGKOK.	DELHI.	KLANG.	PEKING.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	HAIPHONG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
BOMBAY.	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PUKET.	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
CALCUTTA.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TAVOY.
CANTON.	ILOILO.	MANILA.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	IPOH.	MEDAN.	SEREMBAN.	YOKOHAMA

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at t above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on applicati interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allow at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - SYDNEY.

DENISON MILLER, *Governor*. JAMES KELL, *Deputy Governor*.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed a BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALI THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 2,758 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

On 30th JUNE, 1918.

419,720 Savings Bank depositors had balances	**£15,227,534**
General Bank balances	**51,939,581**
Other Items	**2,995,405**
	£70,162,520

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.; WARMINSTER (Wilts.); HURDCOTT (Wilts with an Agency at FOVANT; WEYMOUTH (Dorset), and TIDWORTH BARRACKS (Hants).

C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manage*

THE COLONIAL BANK

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter 1836.)

Subscribed Capital - - - - £3,000,000.
Paid-up, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE AND CITY BRANCH:
29, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

CHARLES H. HEWETT and E. HYSLOP BELL, *Joint General Managers*
J. D. RACE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK AGENCY: 22, William Street.

BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: 25, Castle Street. **MANCHESTER: 21, York Street.**

WEST INDIES: BARBADOS, DEMERARA, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, and 24 other branches.

WEST AFRICA: ACCRA and SECCONDEE (Gold Coast), LAGOS, EBUTE METTA, JOS, KANO, ONITSHA, IBADAN, ZARIA and Port HARCOURT (Nigeria), BATHURST (Gambia) and FREETOWN (Sierra Leone).

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Current Accounts are opened by the Bank in London and at its Branches. Interest at 2% per annum is allowed on Daily Balances in London.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London and at its Branches subject to notice of withdrawal or special arrangement.

Colonial and Foreign Exchange.—The Bank issues Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, Telegraphic Transfers, Negotiates approved Bills of Exchange, Receives Bills for Collection, Buys Foreign Coupons.

Imports and Exports.—The Bank offers special facilities for financing essential Imports and Exports.

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., 5, Tilney Street, London, W. (*Chairman*).
Sir THOS. C. DEWEY, Bart., 142, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.
FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq., Hollydene, Bromley, Kent.
Sir W. H. DAVISON, K.B.E., 14, Kensington Park Gardens, London, W.
J. IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D., Crawley Grange, Newport Pagnell.
J. ROY LANCASTER, Esq., Snettisham, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, **Interest** *being allowed on minimum monthly balances of* **£100 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum**, *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [11

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:

16, PALL MALL EAST, S.W. I.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS:

39 and 41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

BORDEAUX:

8, COURS DU CHAPEAU ROUGE,

and Two Special War Zone Agencies in France.

United States Depository in New York, London and Paris.
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 10th, 1918.

RESOURCES.

U.S. Government Securities —at market value... ...	$36,360,001.73
Bonds and Stocks—at market value	16,669,473.90
Other Investments — Short Term—at market value ...	14,365,013.27
Bills Purchased	38,450,950.31
Loans	33,477,935.15
Bonds and Mortgages ...	2,287,634.98
Real Estate	3,821,747.65
Cash on hand and in Bank ...	34,564,935.98
Due from Foreign Branches	34,162,494.00
Liability of Customers for Acceptances...	7,046,821.24
Accrued Interest	1,001,391.20
	$222,208,399.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (includes $1,000,000 set aside as Capital for Foreign Branches)	11,436,835.67
Deposits	147,372,516.73
Deposits Foreign Branches...	34,162,494.00
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	7,046,821.24
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Dividend Reserve	2,189,731.77
Rediscounts	15,000,000.00
	$222,208,399.41

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

FARROW'S BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts.

Authorised Capital - - - - -	**£1,000,000**
Shares Issued - - - - -	**700,000**
Shareholders - - - - -	**4,000**

Chairman—**Mr. THOMAS FARROW.**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed where approved Credit Balances are maintained.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed according to notice of withdrawal.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Bank effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and securities on behalf of its customers.

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.—Foreign monies exchanged for English and *vice versa*. Letters of Credit and Bank Drafts issued to customers to any part of the world.

Call or write for Illustrated Booklet.

Head Office—1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

ONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP	**... $15,000,000**
STERLING RESERVE held in London at exchange of 2s. per $=£1,500,000	**$15,000,000**
SILVER RESERVE	**$19,500,000**
	$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	**... $15,000,000**

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager*, N. J. STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

noy.	Colombo.	Ipoh.	Malacca.	Rangoon.	Tientsin.
ngkok.	Foochow.	Johore.	Manila.	Saigon.	Tsingtao.
tavia.	Hankow.	Kobe (Hiogo).	Nagasaki,	San Francisco.	Vladivostok
mbay.	Harbin.	Kuala Lumpur.	New York.	Shanghai.	Yloilo.
lcutta.	Hongkew	London.	Peking.	Singapore	Yokohama.
nton.	(Shanghai)	Lyons.	Penang.	Sourabaya.	

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of rope, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East.
The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities ceived for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.
Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and gust in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared.
Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice, may also have their dividends paid in London at e same time.

LONDON COMMITTEE—
HENRY KESWICK, Esq., M.P. WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq.

Managers in London—
Sir CHARLES ADDIS. H. D. C. JONES.
Sub-Manager—JOHN MACLENNAN. *Accountant*—W. M. BLACKIE.

, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED,

with which is amalgamated

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., E.C. 3.

This Bank has over 1,200 Offices in England and Wales, and Agents and Correspondents throughout the British Empire and in Allied and Neutral Countries. It undertakes all departments of Colonial and Foreign Banking business.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LTD.

OFFICES in LONDON (60, Lombard St., E.C. 3), PARIS (3, Place de l'Opéra), BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, MARSEILLES and NICE.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Subscribed Capital (125,000 Shares of £20 each) **£2,500,000**
Paid-up Capital - - - - - - **£1,250,000**
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - **£1,400,000**

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C. 2.

MANCHESTER AGENCY:

Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., Foreign Exchange, Shipping, and Agency Dept., York Street, Manchester.

BELFAST AGENCY: Northern Banking Co., Ltd.

BRANCHES:

BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curityba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas. **RIVER PLATE:** Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario. **UNITED STATES:** New York (Agency). **FRANCE:** Paris (5, Rue Scribe), **PORTUGAL:** Lisbon, Oporto.

Agents or Correspondents throughout the World. Bills negotiated, advanced upon, or sent for collection. Exceptional banking facilities offered through the branches of the Bank, and its numerous Agents and Correspondents for the promotion of Trade with **SOUTH AMERICA** and **PORTUGAL.**

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,800,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Ross Duffield, Esq.
Richard Foster, Esq.
John G. Griffiths, Esq., C.V.O.
Kenneth Mathieson, Esq.
J. Beaumont Pease, Esq.
Herman Billing Sim, Esq.
Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith, Bart.
Robert A. Thurburn, Esq. (*Managing*).

Sub-Manager—A. J. Tunbridge. *Secretary*—G. R. Hutchinson.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires; Rosario; Mendoza; Cordoba; Tucumán; Paraná; Concordia; Bahia Blanca; and Barracas, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle 3 de Yrigoyen (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). **Uruguay.**—Monte Video; Calle de Rio Negro (Monte Video); Paysandu; Salto. **Brazil.**—Rio de Janeiro; Santos; São Paulo; Bahia; Pernambuco; Pará; Victoria; Curityba; Manaós. **Chili.**—Santiago; Valparaiso. **France.**—Paris. **United States of America.**—New York (Agency).

Bankers—London: The Bank of England; The London County Westminster, and Parr's Bank, Limited, Lloyds Bank Limited. Liverpool: The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Provinces: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited. Scotland: The National Bank of Scotland, Limited. Ireland: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

London County Westminst and Parr's Bank Limited

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Chairman: WALTER LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairmen: SIR MONTAGU TURNER, R. HUGH TENNANT,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	(1,500,000 Shares of £20 each)	£30,000,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	- - -	27,314,
PAID-UP CAPITAL	- - -	6,828,
RESERVE	- - - - -	6,828,

(29th June, 1918.)

Current, Deposit and other Accounts	£230,425,
Cash in Hand and at Bank of England	42,931,
Money at Call and Short Notice	29,525,
Advances and Discounts	117,402,

Head Office: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

Joint General Managers:
F. J. BARTHORPE, J. W. BUCKHURST, J. C. ROBERTSON.

Foreign Branch Office: 82, CORNHILL, E.C. 3

SPANISH BRANCHES:

BARCELONA: Paseo de Gracia 8 & 10. MADRID: Calle de Alcala

AFFILIATED IN FRANCE:

London County & Westminster Bank (Paris), Limit

PARIS: - 22, Place Vendome. BORDEAUX: 22 & 24, Cours de l'Intendanc
LYONS: 37, Rue de la Republique. MARSEILLES: - - 31, Rue Paradi

AFFILIATED IN IRELAND:

Ulster Bank Limited. All cheques on the Ulster Bank will be collected Customers of this Bank, free of Commission.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE DUTIES UNDERTAKEN.

LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

Head Office:—

5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.

OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital - - -	**£34,428,000**
Paid-up Capital - - - -	**7,172,000**
Reserve Fund - - - - -	**7,172,000**
Deposits - - - - - -	**£304,000,000**
Cash in hand and at Bank of England - - - - -	**90,000,000**
Bills of Exchange - - - -	**54,000,000**
Advances - - - - - -	**101,000,000**

OVER 1,300 OFFICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

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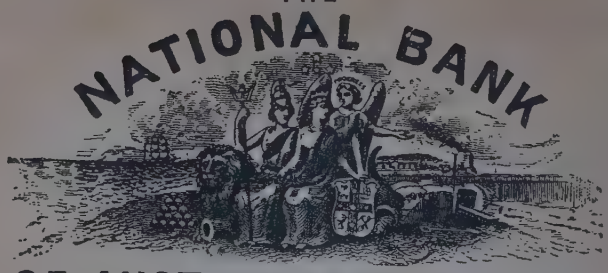
THE



OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital	**£3,407,904**
Capital, Paid-up	**1,498,220**
Reserve Fund Account	**700,000**
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	**715,464**

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates.

London Office—5, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. 2.

Manager, ROBT. COTTON.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

(Established under Egyptian Law, June, 1898, with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer).

CAPITAL - - - £3,000,000

(in 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND - - £1,663,278

Governor - - - - F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. W. P. FOSTER, Esq., C.M.G.
Sir CARL MEYER, Bt.
Hon. ALGERNON MILLS.
Hon. SIDNEY PEEL, D.S.O.

London Agency: 6 & 7, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C.

Manager - - - J. T. BEATY-POWNALL. Assistant Manager - A. F. GILLBEE.

Accounts opened with traders and private persons. Circular Notes issued. Every kind Banking business transacted.

Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Su Chibin-el-Kom, Damanhur, Fayoum, Keneh, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Sa Rod el Farag (Cairo), Sohag, Tantah, and Zagazig; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sud Suakim, and the Sub-Agencies at El Obeid, Tokar, and Wad Medani.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	- - - - - - -	**£2,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	(80,000 Shares at £25 each) -	**£2,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(£12 10s. per Share) - - - -	**£1,000,000**
RESERVE FUND	- - - - - - - -	**£1,350,000**

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ. SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD.
ALFRED SIMSON, ESQ. J. N. STUART, ESQ. J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

General Manager: H. CHALMERS. *London Manager:* C. NICOLL.

Branches:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI, CAWNPORE, LAHORE, AMRITSAR, DELHI, TUTICORIN, COCHIN (S. INDIA), CHITTAGONG, RANGOON, MANDALAY, ADEN, ADEN, STEAMER POINT, COLOMBO, KANDY, NEWERA ELIYA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU, KISUMU (British East Africa), ENTEBBE, KAMPALA, JINJA (Uganda), TANGA (Occupied Territory German E. Africa), DAR-ES-SALAAM.

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar British East Africa, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the purchase and Sale of Government, Indian and Colonial Securities, Railway Stock, Bank and other Shares, the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital	- -	**£3,000,000**
Subscribed Capital	- -	**£2,250,000**
Paid-up Capital	- - -	**£750,000**
Reserve Fund	- - -	**£730,000**
Uncalled Capital	- - -	**£1,500,000**

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES, *Chairman.* CHARLES ELGAR, Esq. ROBERT LOGAN, Esq.
H. B. COATES, Esq. H. F. FRESHWATER, Esq. LINDSAY E. SMITH, Esq.

Head Office: 17, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

ARTHUR WILLIS, *Secretary and London Manager.*

Chief Office in NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.

D. W. DUTHIE, *General Manager.*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, Bills negotiated and collected. Deposits of £50 and upwards received on terms to be ascertained. Every description of Banking business conducted between London and New Zealand.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAN LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Subscribed Capital - £28,284,420
Paid-up Capital - 5,476,884
Reserve Fund - - . 4,000,000

DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
C. C. CAVE, Esq.
J. A. CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.
H. G. DEVAS, Esq.
Brig.-Gen. H. H. J. W. DRUMMOND, C.M.G.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
C. R. GILLIAT, Esq.
W. H. N. GOSCHEN, Esq.
C. G. HAMILTON, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD INCHCAPE, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
F. A. JOHNSTON, Esq.
Colonel Sir C. V. E. LAURIE, Bart., C. D.S.O.
F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.,
S. R. PRYOR, Esq.
Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart.
E. A. SMITH, Esq.
L. E. SMITH, Esq.
C. H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

Joint General Managers.

D. J. H. CUNNICK, Esq. F. ELEY, Esq. A. G. HOPEWELL, Esq.
H. H. HART, Esq. L. E. THOMAS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

The Bank has Branches or Agents throughout the United Kingdom and Correspondents in parts of the world.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, and FOREIGN Banking and EXCHANGE business transacted.

Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents, n be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LT

OFFICE IN LONDON (60, Lombard Street, E.C.3); PARIS (3, Place de l'Opera BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, MARSEILLES, and NICE.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £800,000.

Paid up Capital, £480,000.

Reserve Fund, £222,000. 3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.

Queensland.

Allora
Aramac
Ayr
Barcaldine
Beaudesert
Bell
Biggenden, with Receiving Office at Dallarnil
Blackall
Boonah
Bundaberg
Burketown
Cairns, with Receiving Offices at Babinda and Gordonvale
Charleville
Charters Towers
Childers, with Receiving Office at Cordalba
Clifton
Cloncurry
Cooktown
Crow's Nest
Cunnamulla
Dalby, with Receiving Office at Tara.
Esk
Forest Hill
Fortitude Valley
Gatton, with Receiving Office at Grantham
George St. Brisbane
Gladstone
Goombungee
Goondiwindi
Greenmount
Gympie
Haden
Halifax
Herberton
Hughenden
Ingham
Innisfail
Ipswich
Irvinebank
Jandowae
Kandanga with Receiving Offices at Imbil and Brooloo
Killarney
Kingaroy
Laidley
Longreach
Mackay
Mareeba
Maryborough
Millmerran
Mitchell
Mount Morgan
Mundubbera
Murgon
Nuttaburra
Nobby
Normanton
Oakey, with Receiving Office at Jondaryan
Pittsworth
Port Douglas with Receiving Office at Mossman
Ravenswood
Richmond
Rockhampton
Roma
Rosewood
Sarina
South Brisbane
Southbrook
St. George
Tambo
Tannymorel
Thursday Island
Tingoora
Toogoolawah
Toowoomba
Townsend
Townsville
Urbenville (N.S.W.)
Warra, with Receiving Office at Brigalow
Warwick
Winton
Wondai
Wooroolin, with Receiving Office at Memerambi
Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Authorised	**$25,000,000**
Capital Paid-up	**$14,000,000**
Reserve and Undivided Profits	**$15,000,000**
Total Assets	**$400,000,000**

Head Office - - - MONTREAL.

Sir H. S. HOLT, *President.* E. L. PEASE, *Vice-President and Managing Director.*
C. E. NEILL, *General Manager.*

520 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Venezuela.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—ANTIGUA, ST. JOHN'S; BAHAMAS, NASSAU; BARBADOES, BRIDGETOWN and SPEIGHTSTOWN; DOMINICA, ROSEAU; GRENADA, ST. GEORGE'S; JAMAICA, KINGSTON; ST. KITTS, BASSETERRE and CHARLESTOWN (Nevis); TRINIDAD, PORT OF SPAIN, SAN FERNANDO, and SCARBOROUGH (Tobago); BRITISH HONDURAS, BELIZE; BRITISH GUIANA, GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM; and ROSE HALL (Corentyne). **BARCELONA:** PLAZA DE CATALUNA 6.

NEW YORK CITY: Corner William and Cedar Streets.

LONDON OFFICE—

BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

T. R. WHITLEY, Manager. JAMES MACKIE, Joint-Manager.

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STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhode

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£6,194,100**
PAID-UP CAPITAL -	**£1,548,525**
RESERVE FUND -	**£2,000,000**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£4,645,575**
	£8,194,100

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir DAVID MILLER BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq., C.S.I.
HORACE PEEL, Esq.
WILLIAM SMART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

General Manager in South Africa—HECTOR MACKENZIE.

Deputy General Manager—J. P. GIBSON. *Assistant General Managers* {NOEL JENNING JOHN JEFFRE

London Manager—FRANCIS SHIPTON. *Assistant Secretary*—HERBERT G. Ho

BANKERS—{The Bank of England. London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

New York Agency: 68, Wall Street. *Rotterdam Agency:* 15, Coolsingel

OVER 250 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRIC

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and **COLLECTED.**

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIA CREDITS** established.

TRAVELLER'S LETTERS OF CRED issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and **SALE** of Stocks and Shar effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, Etc., receiv and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custo of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, etc., and Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and **TRUSTEE** business unde taken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS £914,968
DEPOSITS IN OCTOBER 1917 OVER £26,000,000

Head Office - - - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Cashier and General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT. *Secretary:* J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. 2.
WM. WALLACE, *Manager.* ALEX. DICK, *Deputy-Manager.*

Glasgow Office - - EXCHANGE SQUARE.
A. DENNISTOUN, *Agent.* THOMAS LILLIE, *Sub-Agent.*

167 Branches throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Drafts, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit issued, available throughout the world. Cable transfers are also made. Deposits received at interest, repayable at call or at notice. Correspondence invited.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

CAPITAL:—AUTHORISED AND ISSUED £6,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £2,000,000 ... TOGETHER, £4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 4,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES £8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
The Hon. A. R. MILLS, M.P.
R. C. NESBITT, Esq.
F. G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS. *Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS. *Accountant*—W. A. LAING.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application.

To the Statesman, to the Naval and Military Officer, to the Householder, to the Business Man, to the Banker, to the Philanthropist, to the Sportsman, to the Traveller, to ALL—"Whitaker" is indispensable.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BAN

ESTABLISHED 1880. LIMITED. (REGISTERED IN JAP

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid Up	,,	42,000 000
Reserve Fund	,,	24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = YOKOHAM

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

BOMBAY	HARBIN	LYONS	PEKING	SINGAPO
BUENOS AYRES	HONOLULU	MANILA	RANGOON	SOURAB
CALCUTTA	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAN FRANCISCO	SYDNEY
CHANGCHUN	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SEATTLE	TIENTSI
DAIREN (Dalny)	KOBE	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI	TOKYO
FENTGIEN (Mukden)	LOS ANGELES	OSAKA	SHIMONOSEKI	TSINANF
HANKOW				TSINGTA

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegra Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Ba Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

K. TATSUMI, Manager.

The School You Wan

WILL BE FOUND IN

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

See pages 894 to 921.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS & CLIMATES

SENT POST FREE.

FREE INFORMATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIAN IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

PLEASE STATE,—

For Boy or Girl.....Age.....

Locality Preferred.....

Climate Desired.....

Special Requirements.....

Range of Fees.....£40, £60, £80, £100, and upwards.

Write: PROSPECTUSES, &c., SENT FREE.

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1918 - £31,782,252

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
JOHN WANKLYN McCONNEL.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART., M.P.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART., M.P.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

Seven Offices in London; 27 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 82 Offices in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, including Bolton, Blackburn, Chesterfield, Chorley, Preston, Rochdale, Rotherham, Sheffield, Stockport and Wigan.

SPECIAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SHIPPING ADVANCES

with

FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, NEW YORK, AND ALL PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Agency arrangements with our Colonies and all parts of the World.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, SHIPPING AND AGENCY DEPT.
AGENCY OF THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD.
AGENCY OF THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LTD.

York Street, Manchester.

Incorporated 1882

WHERE CAN I INVEST MY SAVINGS WITH SAFETY?

to bring in a regular non-fluctuating moderate rate of interest (Income Tax Free), so that if the money be wanted, I can give notice and obtain any portion, or the whole of it, without unreasonable delay. **A Good Investment is offered by the**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Temperance Permanent BUILDING SOCIETY

In their £25 **Shares** (4½ per cent. interest) payable in full, or by instalments from 5/- per month. **Deposits** received at 4 per cent. interest, on six months' notice of withdrawal, or 3½ per cent. interest on one month's notice. No withdrawal fees. Interest paid half-yearly, June 1st and Dec. 1st. **Advances** made on House Property at moderate interest repayable by easy monthly or quarterly instalments, extending over 5 to 20 years

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS AND BALANCE SHEET TO THE SECRETARY,

'THRIFTDOM,' (Dep. A), 22, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LTD

10, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C. 2.

Established 1835.

Purchases Reversions and Life Interests, and grants Loans thereon, at annual interest, or by way of Reversionary Charge, free of interest, till the Reversion falls

CAPITAL (PAID UP), £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Admi. SIR GEO. L. ATKINSON-WILLES, K.C.B. | A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON, Esq. | FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.
REGINALD ST. A. ROUMIEU, Esq.

Auditors—Messrs. WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY. *Solicitors*—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS & FARGUS.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & Co. *Actuary*—GEOFFREY MARKS, O.B.E., F.I.A.

Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office, as above. Every facility will be given by Society for speedy completion of all Purchases and Loans.

Telephone: 11807 Central. FRANCIS H. CLAYTON } *Joint*
CHARLES S. CLAYTON } *Secretaries.*

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.
31, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

26, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130.

ASSETS - - - - £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN COLES, Esq.

The RIGHT HON. EVELYN CECIL, M.P.
MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.
SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from
ROBERT R. TILT, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 273 REGENT. [53

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

No. 15, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - £400,000
DEBENTURE STOCK - - - £331,130

Chairman: JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman: RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR, Esq.

PURCHASES.—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent, Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

LOANS.—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment.

Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.

G. H. MAYNE, *Secretary.* [51

PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIET

415, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

SHARES, £25 EACH, PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.

DIVIDEND, 4 PER CENT. FREE OF INCOME TAX.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOU

INTEREST, 3 PER CE WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOT

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES UPON HOUSE PROPERTY IN ANY DISTRICT. EASY REPAYMENTS. LAW CHARGES FIXED. REDEMPTIONS EA

Prospectus FREE on application to J. A. McDERMOTT, F.C.I.S., *Secretary.*

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIE

4, 6, & 8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE LARGEST, STRONGEST, & CHEAPEST IN LOND

Prompt Advances. Easy Redemptions. Light Repayments. Low Costs.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY FOR INVESTORS.

Shares, 4 per cent. **Deposits, 3 per cent.**

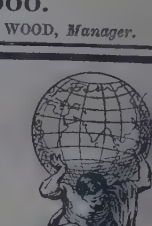
RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS £140,000.

EDWARD WOOD, *Manager.*

ATLAS

ASSURANCE

COMPANY LIMITED



HEAD OFFICE: 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

FIRE *FOUNDED* **LIFE**

ACCIDENT *1808.* **BURGLARY**

Branch and District Offices at

BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, GLASGOW, HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, PRESTON, SHEFFIELD, STOKE-ON-TRENT, SWANSEA.

UP-TO-DATE POLICIES. LOW RATES. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Established 1824.

ASSETS EXCEED £24,000,000

Directors:

The Hon. N. Charles Rothschild, *Chairman.*
Col. Francis A. Lucas, *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir Ian Heathcoat Amory, Bart., C.B.E.
Charles Edward Barnett, Esq.
Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq.
Francis Augustus Bevan, Esq.
Hon. Kenelm Pleydell Bouverie.
Thomas Henry Burroughes, Esq.
John Cator, Esq., M.P.
Lt.-Col. Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C.
Brig.-General H. W. Drummond, C.M.G.
Major Gerald M. A. Ellis.
The Marquess of Hartingdon.
C. Shibreff Hilton, Esq.
W. Douro Hoare, Esq.
R. M. Holland-Martin, Esq., C.B.
Robert Lewis, Esq.
Cecil Francis Parr, Esq.
Hon. Henry Berkeley Portman.
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.
H. Melvill Simons, Esq.
Henry Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam.

The following are amongst the classes of Insurance Business transacted by the Company:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). Special ESTATE DUTIES Policies and CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT Policies. ANNUITIES.

SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION Policies.

FIRE.

MARINE.

BURGLARY and THEFT.

ACCIDENT, including Personal Accident and Disease, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate Glass, and Workmen's Compensation, with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES ARE INVITED.

O. Morgan Owen, *General Manager.* 176

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDEN

Estd. **SOCIETY** 1849.

THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE EMPIRE.

FUNDS ... ... **£38,000,000.**

ANNUAL INCOME ... **£5,000,000.**

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

Whole Life Policies **20** years in force show average increase of t sum assured by Bonus exceeding **50** per cent. Endowment Assuranc results also unsurpassed.

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO

LIMITED

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES AS INVESTMENTS

Taking into consideration the security given, the immunity from depreciation, the fact t the investor suffers no liability for stamp duties, transfer fees, brokerage, etc., and that h insured for the full amount immediately after the first payment is made, an Endown Assurance Policy effected with this Company offers an excellent investment.

FUNDS, £4,850,000.

On receipt of particulars of requirements, the SECRETARY will be pleased to adv intending policyholders as to the class of policy that will meet their wishes.

Chief Offices—BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHA

ORIGINAL SOCIETY. *FOUNDED 1840.*

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY

LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £200,00

(Reserves alone exceed 300 % of the Annual Premiums, denoting exceptional strength.)

FIDELITY — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Offic of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER.

THE BRITISH LAW

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Chairman—M. F. MONIER-WILLIAMS, Esq. (Messrs. Monier-Williams, Robinson & Milroy), Great Tower Street, E.C.
Deputy-Chairman—C. G. KEKEWICH, Esq. (Messrs. Kekewich, Smith & Kaye), Suffolk Lane, E.C.
Solicitors—Messrs. BAKER, BLAKER & HAWES, 117, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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BRIGHTON: 138, North Street.—*Chairman*, THOMAS EGGAR, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Eggar & Co.), Brighton. *District Secretary*, H. E. BANKES.

BRISTOL: 31, Baldwin Street.—*Chairman*, J. N. C. POPE, Esq. (Messrs. Abbot, Pope & Abbot), Bristol. *District Secretary*, EDWARD ADDENBROOKE.

EDINBURGH: 34, Queen Street.—*Chairman*, ROBT. STRATHERN, Esq., W.S. (Messrs. Strathern & Blair, W.S., Charlotte Street, Edinburgh. *District Secretary*, JAS. H. MCROBERT.

LEEDS: 5, East Parade.—*Chairman*, A. COPSON PEAKE, Esq. (Messrs. Bond, Barwick & Peake), Leeds. *District Secretary*, F. BINGHAM.

LIVERPOOL: 3, The Temple, Dale Street.—*Chairman*, ARTHUR S. MATHER, Esq. (late of Messrs. Mather & Son). *District Secretary*, W. H. STAKEY.

LONDON (West End): Sardinia House, 52, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—*Chairman*, ARTHUR M. COPE, Esq. (Messrs. Cope & Co.). *Branch Secretary*, CYRIL B. BAKER.

LONDON (City): 37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Chairman*, E. N. FELLOWES, Esq. (Messrs. Fellowes & Co.). *Branch Secretary*, T. P. WANSBROUGH.

CHESTER: 16, Corn Exchange Chambers.—*Chairman*, J. CULLIMORE, Esq. (Messrs. Birch, Cullimore & Co.), Chester.

MANCHESTER: Union Bank Buildings, York Street.—*Chairman*, W. CLILEY LORD, Esq. (late of Messrs. Sale & Co., Manchester), Birkdale. *District Secretary*, F. T. LISLEY.

GLASGOW: 104, West George Street.—*District Secretaries*, JOHN B. WATSON and ANDREW PENN.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Caledonian Buildings, 145, Pilgrim Street.—*Chairman*, T. C. MCKENZIE, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Kidson, McKenzie & Kidson). *District Secretary*, A. DENT.

BELFAST: 4, Scottish Provident Buildings, Wellington Place.—*District Secretary*, A. T. MINNIS.

DUBLIN: Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame Street.—*District Secretary*, HUBERT E. ROONEY.

Also at Plymouth, Aberdeen, and Southampton.

This Company entertains Proposals for Insurance against damage by Fire and Lightning on eligible risks, including Mercantile Insurances, also Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability, Personal Accident, Burglary, Third Party, Motors, Lifts, Boilers, Property Owners' Indemnity, Loss of Profits due to Fire, Glass Breakage, Live Stock, and Contingency Risks.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Manager—DAVID M. LINLEY. *Secretary*—T. WILLIAMS. *Asst. Secretary*—A. T. DAVEY. [80

IN these days, when wide circulation of papers through the post is impossible, we rely on advertisement to remind our connections that we look to them to do what they can to make the merits of the Society known in their own circles.

The CLERICAL'S strong 2½ per cent. Valuation, Unbroken Bonus Record, and attractive Rates of Premuim, carry great weight with everyone who is selecting an office in which to assure his life in these hazardous times.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W. 1, LONDON.

NOTE.—The Society grants Assurances to under-average lives on equitable terms, and ANNUITIES to IMPAIRED LIVES at ENHANCED RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNIO

Assurance Company, Ltd.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£295,000
LIFE FUNDS	£7,104,897
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—"West of England"	419,034
"Hand-in-Hand"	3,253,572
"Union Life Fund"	3,614,612
"Liverpool Victoria Life Fund"	216,974
OTHER ASSETS	17,192,896
Total 31st December, 1917	£31,801,986
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£11,400,000

Head Office: 24, 25 and 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E

Directors:

ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. [& Co.).
HARRY TABOR BROOKS, Esq. (Robert Brooks
W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Curtis, Camp-
Lt.-Col. C. W. CAMPBELL. [bell & Co.).
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Hon. A. H. HOLLAND-HIBBERT.
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C. H. F. LESLIE, Esq. (William France Fer
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JOHN H. LEY, Esq.
Capt. A. FULLER MAITLAND.
J. CARR SAUNDERS, Esq.
CHARLES D. SELIGMAN, Esq. (Seligman Br
W. J. THOMPSON, Esq. (W. J. & H. Thomps
A. B. WILLIAMSON, Esq. (Balfour, Williamson
J. LEIGH-WOOD, Esq., C.B., C.M.G. (Br
Shipley & Co.).

The following classes of Insurances effected:—
FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES, MARINE, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION & SINK
FUND, ACCIDENT, including Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guara
Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation and Live Stock. The Company will act as **TRUSTEE**
EXECUTORS under Wills.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Comp
Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE

LIMITED,

50, Regent St., W. 1 & 4, Lombard St., E.C. 3,
LONDON.

FOUNDED 1807—RECONSTITUTED 1906.

INSURANCES EFFECTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

The business of this Office is confined to the United Kingdom.

Full Particulars on application to the Head Office, Branches, and Agents of the Company.

APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

JOSEPH A. ROONEY, Secretary.

Fire.
Consequential Loss from Fire.
Personal Accident and Disease.
Workmen's Compensation.
Domestic Servants.
Third Party and Drivers' Risks.
Motor Car and Lift.
Burglary and Theft.
Plate Glass.
Fidelity Guarantee.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

London.	*Edinburgh.*
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ERNEST NOEL, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*	JAMES ADAM, Esq., C.B.E., Advocate.
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Sir HENRY MATHER JACKSON, Bt., C.B.E.	CHARLES COOK, Esq., W.S.
Sir EDWARD LINGARD LUCAS, Bt.	A. W. ROBERTSON-DURHAM, Esq., C.A.
WALTER PERCY NORTON, Esq.	JAMES STEUART, Esq., W.S.
Lt.-Col. The Hon. SIDNEY PEEL, D.S.O.	
Sir HENRY FRANCIS WILSON, K.C.M.G.	

OFFICES:— **33, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1.**
ALBERT G. SCOTT, *General Manager.*
JOHN SPENCER, F.I.A., *Actuary & Secretary.*
AND
41, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
W. A. SMITH, F.F.A., *Manager & Secretary.*

Total Funds exceed - - - £3,000,000
Claims Paid exceed - - - £7,725,000

Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy. Educational Endowments, and Deferred Assurances for Children. [87

The annual premium for a man aged 30 is about £27 for each £1,000 payable at death; and at age 40 about £34. Such a policy shares in profits; and, for over a Century, the Claims paid under whole-life policies have, on the average, been more than doubled by addition of bonuses.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Mansion House Street, London, E.C. 2.

W. PALIN ELDERTON, Actuary and Manager.

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR, Esq.

JAMES AUSTEN-CARTMELL, Esq.
ALEXANDER DINGWALL BATESON, Esq., K.C.
Sir JOHN GEORGE BUTCHER, Bart., K.C., M.P.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
HARRY MITTON CROOKENDEN, Esq.
ROBERT WILLIAM DIBDIN, Esq.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
JOHN RODGER BURROW GREGORY, Esq.
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ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
ALLAN ERNEST MESSER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord PHILLIMORE, P.C., D.C.L.
Sir ERNEST MURRAY POLLOCK, K.C., K.B.E., [M.P.
CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq.
MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.
The Hon. Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, Bart.
FRANCIS MINCHIN VOULES, Esq.
CHARLES WIGAN, Esq.

New Scheme of Whole-Life Assurances

WITHOUT PROFITS

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

	Age next Birthday.	Premium for £1,000.
EXAMPLES:—	25	£14 19 2
	35	£20 4 2
	45	£28 19 2

FUNDS EXCEED ... £5,250,000

All Policies now issued provide reduced cover without extra premium in the event of the Life Assured proceeding Abroad on Active Service.

For full Prospectus, or Prospectus of New Scheme, write to—

W. P. PHELPS, *Manager and Secretary.*

[8

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - - - £500,000

Reserves (excluding Investment Reserve) - **£315,875**

DIRECTORS.

JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., *Chairman.*
Sir ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Bart.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyds).
The Hon. GERALD W. LASCELLES, C.B.
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, C.S.I.
D. N. SHAW, Esq.
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., R.W.S.
R. C. WITT, Esq. (Trustee, National Gallery).
ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.
A. PLAYER FEDDEN, Esq., *Managing Director.*

FIRE. BURGLARY. ALL RISKS.

Accidents. Employers' Liability. Motor Car. Third Party.

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

[90

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

Established 1832.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

has acquired nearly the whole of the Share Capital of the

CENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Aggregate figures of the two Offices:

FUNDS - - - £5,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME - £900,000

The F. P. I. DOES NOT NOW restrict its operations to Members of the Society of Friends. Holders of With Profit **LIFE** Assurances will **BENEFIT** to a considerable degree by placing their **FIRE, ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, MARINE** and other GENERAL INSURANCES with the Century, because the **PROFITS** arising from such business will accrue to the Institution and increase the **BONUS FUND.**

Full particulars will be furnished on application to Friends' Provident Institution.

HEAD OFFICE: 45, Darley Street, Bradford, Yorks.
London Office: 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

General Manager and Secretary, H. J. TAPSCOTT.

Assets Exceed £2,500,000

Claims Paid, Over £10,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

WAR ECONOMY.

In consequence of the War, the cost of building material and labour has increased fully 100 per cent. All owners of property should therefore increase their Fire Insurances; this they can do at little or no extra cost by taking a Fire Bonus Policy with this Corporation and thus effect a saving of 20 per cent. of each premium.

The Scheme has been in operation since 1908, and thousands of Policies have matured and have been renewed free.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Chief Offices: GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

General Manager: F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED,

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. 2.

FIRE.

Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee.
Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants.
Property Owners' Indemnity. Third Party. Motor Car. Plate Glass.

BONDS.—The Directors desire to draw special attention to the fact that the Fidelity Guarantee Bonds of this Society are accepted by His Majesty's Government and in the High Court of Justice.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P., Chairman
(Formerly of Johnson, Raymond-Barker & Co., Lincoln's Inn).

ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman
(Formerly of Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT. Assistant Secretaries—GEORGE EVANS, W. R. LAWRENCE.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and surveys, where necessary, are undertaken by the Society free of charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom. [97

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Head Office :—

11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

BRANCH OFFICES:

LAW COURTS	21, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
WESTMINSTER	28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
BIRMINGHAM	107, Colmore Row.
BRIGHTON	82, East Street.
BRISTOL	1, Small Street.
CARDIFF	16, Windsor Place.
DUBLIN	3, 4, & 5, Suffolk Street.
EDINBURGH	18, York Place.
GLASGOW	187, West George Street.
LEEDS	East Parade.
LIVERPOOL	Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER	27, Cross Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	2, Collingwood Street.
NOTTINGHAM	6, Victoria Street.

Directors:

Chairman—Hon. Evelyn Hubbard.
(Messrs. John Hubbard & Co.)

Deputy-Chairman—Robert L. Hunter, Esq.
(Messrs. Hunter & Haynes.)

Vice-Chairman—Chas. R. Gilliat, Esq.
(Messrs. J. K. Gilliat & Co.)

Right Hon. Lord Aldenham.
(Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons.)
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Alan H. Brodrick, Esq.
T. G. C. Browne, Esq.
Joseph A. Burrell, Esq.
(Messrs. Farrer & Co.)
William Dawson, Esq.
Gilbert W. Fox, Esq.
(Messrs. Edward Grey & Co.)
P. Lyttelton Gell, Esq.
Col. Lionel H. Hanbury, C.M.G.
(Messrs. Wood, Field & Hanbury—Director of the Bank of England.)
J. Warrington Haward, Esq., F.R.C.S.
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(E. Johnston & Co., Limited—Director of the Bank of England.)
E. Henry Loyd, Esq.
Philip H. Martineau, Esq.
(Messrs. Martineau & Reid.)
Edward Norman, Esq.
(Chairman of Martin's Bank, Limited.)
Roderick Pryor, Esq.
R. W. Sharples, Esq.
(C. Czarnikow, Limited.)
John Walter, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Trower, Still, Parkin & Keeling.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£2,000,000**
CAPITAL PAID UP	**£1,000,000**
TOTAL INCOME OVER	**£1,927,000**
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	**£8,627,000**

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

LEGAL AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

TRUSTEES:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HALSBURY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR CHANNELL.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., J.P.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. BARGRAVE DEANE.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE YOUNGER.

BONUS RECORD.

Period.	Rate of Compound Bonus per cent. per annum.
1882–1886	31*s.*
1887–1891	35*s.*
1892–1896	**38s.**
1897–1901	**38s.**
1902–1906	**38s.**
1907–1911	**38s.**
1912–1916	**38s.**

ESTATE DUTIES.—Special low rates for Non-Profit Assurances, particularly suitable for the purpose of providing Death Duties, and portions for younger children.

All classes of Life Assurance and Annuities are granted on advantageous terms.

Apply for full particulars to the Manager,

Head Office: 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

FIRE

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £16,000,000

LIFE

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID OVER £89,000,000

ACCIDENT

MARINE

ANNUITIES, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SICKNESS, LIVE STOCK, LOSS OF PROFITS, &c.

Head Office: 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL. | **London Chief Office:** 1, CORNHILL, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited. 199

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

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The Right Hon. LORD KILBRACKEN (Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

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E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; W. C. SYMES, Esq.

Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

The Society offers **Non-Participating** Whole Life and Endowment Assurances with the Option of **Sharing in Future Bonuses** when the **Sum Assured will immediately be increased.** **All New Money is Invested in War Loans.**

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

(INCORPORATED A.D. 1720)

7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.

FIRE
MARINE

BURGLARY
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
PUBLIC LIABILITY

LIFE
ACCIDENT

MOTOR
PLATE GLASS
FIDELITY and GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c.

ASSETS:
£7,393,667

INCOME:
£3,147,482

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Insurances for nearly
TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. *Applications for Agencies Invited.*

THE LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

pays no Commission, and with a Record Economy in Management issues

Non-participating policies
t lower rates than other offices.

Example of nnual Premiums: for **£1,000 Assurance**

Age.	At death.	At 65 or death.
30	£16:8: 4	£20:17: 6
40	23:0:10	32: 5:10
50	34:1: 8	58:15: 0

ut its participating contracts are
more attractive still.

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

, King William Street,
London, E.C. 4.

METROPOLITAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's
DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to **FURTHER REDUCTION** in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2. [104

NORWICH UNION
FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices:

NORWICH, & 50, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C. 4.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE

LOSSES SETTLED WITH PROMPTITUDE.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. [180

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY

GREAT in Age. It is a Centenarian in its own right, and, by its absorption of the Amicable Society, the OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

GREAT in Volume of Business. Its Annual New Business for many years past has been in excess of that of any other British Life Office not transacting Industrial business.

GREAT in Profit-Earning Capacity. The Quinquennial Valuation as at 30th June, 1916, *on exactly the same strong* 2½ % *Reserve basis as in* 1911, disclosed a surplus of £612,552, after the writing off of £806,032 as the full measure of war shrinkage of invested funds and excess war mortality. The surplus distributed for the previous quinquennium was £627,504.

GREAT in Reserve Strength. After two years of war strain, reserves were set aside on the basis of a strictly net premium valuation at an assumed net interest earning rate of only 2½ %, in addition to which a further sum of £383,575 was reserved as a Floating War Contingency Fund.

GREATEST in the Fact that the Directors at this war juncture maintained reserves on an even more severe basis than the exceptionally strong standard of 1911.

Write for Prospectus and Valuation Report to Dept. 7,

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH,

Or to any Branch Office or Agent of the Society. [106

NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Managing Director: J. FRANCIS, J.P., F.S.S.

ALL CLASSES of INSURANCE, including LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, PROPERTY INVESTMENT, WAR RISKS, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, etc., at very favourable rates.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION. | ASSETS EXCEED £1,500,000.

Head Offices: NATIONAL HOUSE, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1.

Marine Underwriting Rooms: 74, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

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ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq. [K.C.V.O.
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HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.
Captain A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE.
Alderman Sir WALTER H. WILKIN, K.C.M.G.
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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances
Investment Policies
Annuities
Estate Duty Policies
Educational Endowments
Partnership Policies

TO

48 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [109

Founded 1871.

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

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The Right Hon. the EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq., 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
J. S. SMITH-WINBY, Esq., 40, North Audley Street, W.

T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary.*

Assets	-	-	**£5,000,000**
Claims paid	-	-	**£17,500,000**

Accident Insurance of all kinds. Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees. Fire and Burglary. Motor Cars.
Public Liability. Excess Bad Debt and Credit.
Boiler and Lift Insurance. Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	-	£5,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	- - - -	£23,000,000

LIFE AND ANNUITIES. ACCIDENT. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

G. SHRUBSALL, *Managing Director.*

Additional Representatives Wanted. [111

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
(Established 1901.)

ASSETS EXCEED HALF-A-MILLION.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

All forms of Policies granted to cover any contingency arising from Sickness or Accident. The Policies granted are on a

PERMANENT BASIS

and relieve the Insured from all anxiety.

THE ONLY TRUE FORM OF SICKNESS INSURANCE.

CHAS. WINDETT, Actuary and Secretary. [113

ESTABLISHED 1782

PHŒNIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Phœnix House, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

TOTAL ASSETS **£20,000,000** CLAIMS PAID **£100,000,000**

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

General Manager - Sir GERALD H. RYAN.

PROVIDENT ACCIDENT

— AND —

GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.,

formerly known as

The Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.

Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Temporary Offices—54/5, COLEMAN STREET.

West End Office—199, PICCADILLY, W.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£400,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£212,500**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - - -	**£85,000**
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - -	**£500,000**

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
PROPERTY OWNERS' & LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES.
LIVE STOCK.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.
Telephones: London Wall—5306 (four lines). C. A. FREEMAN, *Manager and Secretary.*

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PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

SIR THOMAS DEWEY, BART., *Chairman.*
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SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER.
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Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, ESQ. **Actuary**—J. BURN, ESQ., C.B.E.

Assistant Actuary—F. P. SYMMONS, ESQ.

Assistant Managers.

A. R. BARRAND, ESQ. E. DEWEY, ESQ. H. R. GRAY, ESQ.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, ESQ.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - £103,000,000
Claims Paid - - - £150,000,000

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1918.

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

ANNUAL INCOME exceeds - £4,600,000
FUNDS exceed - - - - £15,500,000
CLAIMS PAID exceed - - £27,000,000

[115

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

London Office: 3, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - Nearly £3,000,000

The special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers—10% discount on Whole Life Policies. Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

Send for Prospectus.

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INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate-Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees.

The Corporation will act as:

TRUSTEE OF WILLS AND SETTLEMENTS.
EXECUTOR OF WILLS.
TRUSTEE FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

HEAD OFFICES:

1, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

24-28, Lombard Street, LONDON.

FIRE.
LOSS OF PROFITS.
MOTOR CAR.
MARINE.
LIVE STOCK.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

LIFE.
ACCIDENT.
FIDELITY.
BURGLARY.
ENGINEERING.

TOTAL FUNDS - - - £22,281,718. [118

LARGE BONUS ADDITIONS

The Bonus declarations of the Scottish Amicable have been made throughout its history at consistently high rates. The rate declared at the recent division of profits (1915) maintained this record, and resulted for the quinquennial period in annual additions to the original sum assured of from £1 15s. 0d. to £4 12s. 0d. per cent., according to the duration of the policy.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Life Assurance Society

Estd. 1826

For Mutual Life Assurance. No Shareholders.
FUNDS EXCEED £6,200,000. CLAIMS PAID £11,400,000

HEAD OFFICE:
St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE:
1, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

All classes of Assurance & Annuity contracts effected.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

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A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE. ASSETS OVER £6,000,000.

THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.

NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE:—
PENSIONS combined with family provision.
OPTION POLICIES for Children.

SPECIAL WAR-TIME ASSURANCES.

INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are entertained on more favourable terms than has hitherto been customary.

ANNUITIES ARE GRANTED.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.

London Office: 13 CORNHILL, E.C. 3.

Telephone: 492 Bank. Telegrams: Life (Stock) London. [120

FIRE - BURGLARY - ACCIDENT

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office:

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.

THE STATE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches at

ABERDEEN.	EDINBURGH.
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BIRMINGHAM.	HULL.
BLACKPOOL.	LEEDS.
BRISTOL.	LEICESTER.
CARLISLE.	MANCHESTER.
DONCASTER.	NEWCASTLE.
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Applications for Agencies invited.

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager and Secretary.

209th YEAR.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

HEAD OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks :—

FIRE. RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS

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The Rt. Hon. Lord FABER.
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CHAS. WM. TOMKINSON, Esq.

GEO. E. MEAD, *Manager and Secretary.*

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C. H. GREEN,
Manager, Accident Dept. [19

ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE-MONEY RETURNED.

HE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the lance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

ll be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS - - £19,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

0, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. [128

WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King.

HORSE, LIVE STOCK, FIRE, BURGLARY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, VEHICLE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.

Head Offices:

1, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

R. PARKER SMITH, *Assistant Secretary.* R. R. WILSON, *Secretary.* [0

THE WESTMINSTER

203rd YEAR. **FIRE OFFICE**

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

ODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. [129

THE . . *96th YEAR.*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £7,000,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £10,000,00

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK. BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 222/5, STRAND, W.C. 2
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, BROADWAY, E. 15
South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E. 1.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.	
AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values	
AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE,
TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHI
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITA

(Incorporated),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special **Children's Ward.** **New Cancer Departme** New **Out-Patients'** Department—Contributions in order to open earnestly requeste staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection. War patie —in or out—are being constantly treated.

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179, Lower Clapton Road, N.E. 5.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Treasurer—T. J. RUSSELL, Esq., J.P.
Bankers—LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, Hackney Branch.

OBJECTS.—*a.* To train Deaf Women and Girls, over the legal school age, so as to enable them possible, to earn their own living.
b. To provide a Home for destitute Deaf Women who, from age or infirmity, are unable to support themselves.

Inmates are admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instructio

Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, Extra Cost of Living, &c.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto: "For God and Country."

NO WAITING LIST.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO RED TAPE.

A FEW FIGURES.

86,000 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

6,447 children admitted in four years of war, a large number being children of soldiers and sailors.

7,131 is the average number of children in residence.

503 are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

835 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

26,281 Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

10,595 Barnardo Boys have fought for you on land and sea.

300 Boys are constantly in training for the Navy.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed (Notes should be Registered) and Parcels of Blankets and Clothing may be sent to the Honorary Director,*

WILLIAM BAKER, M.A., LL.B., at Head Offices,
18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.* 1.
[132

Will you share in our World-wide Work for Sailors?

The Sailors' Society works through the world for the spiritual and material welfare of all Sailors. By contributing to its Centenary Fund you can share in its noble work.

During the past year it has received and cared for more than 33,000 survivors from Mined or Torpedoed Ships; fed and clothed British Sailor Prisoners of War in Germany; helped the Widows, Orphans and aged Parents of the Fallen; maintained and extended the work of its Homes and Institutes throughout the World.

Please send your donations *this month* to Sir Frederick Green, J.P., Hon. Treasurer, British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Wakefield House, 30-32, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

BRITISH & FOREIGN

Sailors' Society.

(Including the Port of London Society, founded 1818; incorporated 1905).

Chief Offices: WAKEFIELD HOUSE, 32, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegrams: "Sailordom Cent.," London. 'Phone: Central 2146, 2147.

General Secretary: Rev. T. EYNON DAVIES.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(Founded 1851. Incorporated under Royal Charter.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"*I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of* The Cancer Hospital (Free), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution.*" [137

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Arthur St., CHELSEA, S.W. 3.

Patrons:
Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: MAJOR THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, M.V.O.

Chairman: Sir F. W. R. FRYER, K.C.S.I.

£25,000 urgently needed—1. To pay off Debt to Bank, £6,000; 2. To clear Debt on Hospital, £5,000; 3. To build new Nurses' Home, so that 23 more beds may be freed for patients.

Convalescent Home, 22 beds, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer.* HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.* [139

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice-Patron - - - THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
President - - - - COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bt., M.P.
Honorary Secretary - - THE REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A.

WORLD WORK. The Society's operations cover large areas in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, North-West Canada, and British Columbia. It holds many important strategic positions in nearly every mission field, in some of which no other Society is at work. The Society has upon its staff 1,329 European Missionaries, and 11,383 native Christian workers.

EMPIRE BUILDING. During the past year there were 39,666 baptisms (21,377 being adults); 271,760 scholars attended 4,133 schools and colleges; and the mission hospitals received 41,006 in-patients and 1,166,571 visits from out-patients. In many lands the Society is doing all in its power to develop the Native Churches in the direction of self-government, self-extension, and self-support. There are large Mass Movements towards Christianity in India and Africa—movements which bring in their train an overwhelming demand for Christian teachers, native and European.

MUNITIONS OF WAR. An increase of income is essential if we are to touch even the fringe of ever-increasing opportunities in every part of the mission field. About £400,000 per annum is needed to carry on existing work. Contributions may be sent to the local secretaries or to the Lay Secretary, H. Lankester, Esq., M.D., at the above address.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretaries, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

"Our country for Christ."

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Nearly Six Millions of our population live in parishes helped through the Society's Grants. The 1090 Clergy, Lay Agents and Women Workers supported by these Grants strive to help and to win for Christ the poor and all who dwell in the purlieus of our large cities and towns.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW.

President: J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Secretaries: Rev. T. G. CHAPMAN, M.A., and A. THOMAS, Esq.
Offices: FALCON COURT, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4. [142

Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Vice-Patrons—The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, Dublin, &c.

Chairman of Committee—S. H. Gladstone, Esq.

Secretary—The Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., D.D.

This Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Forty-five Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Canada, Australasia, South Africa, East Africa, the West Indies, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's funds can meet.

Owing to the enormous inrush of settlers to the Colonies, the Society started in 1906 a SPECIAL N.-W. CANADA FUND, and in 1912 an AUSTRALIAN FUND.

249 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out, 120 Prairie Churches built, and more than £165,000 has been expended in the West. £12,000 per annum is required to maintain the agents in Canada.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artizans, Sailors and others in Continental cities; and Services (self-supporting) are organized for visitors at health resorts.

During the War the Society's Chaplains have rendered devoted service to thousands of British residents, refugees, and sick and wounded soldiers. Three of them, in BRUSSELS, LILLE, and CROIX, remained at their posts, behind the German lines.

Bankers—Barclays Bank, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Office—9, SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8. and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

Patron:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President:

His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by

G. GUY S. ROWLEY, *Secretary.* [150

PATRONS:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. I.

130 Cots are provided for Sick Children and the cost of necessaries was never higher.

The Nation's need for Healthy Children was never greater.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£12,000 is required annually from Voluntary Sources.

LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED. £1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

W. M. WILCOX,
Secretary.

Bankers: Union of London and Smiths, Ltd.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY

For the Relief of the RUPTURED POOR throughout the Kingdom.

Instituted 1807.

35, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The average number of poor persons suffering from the dangerous and distressing malady of Hernia or Rupture annually relieved by this charity during the past twenty-five years has been over 8,000. The Patients are of both sexes and from all parts of the Kingdom. The youngest patient relieved was an infant of seven days old; the oldest, a woman of 107 years. Every patient attending at the Institution is treated by the Surgeons of the Society by whom the Truss is applied.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to enable the Committee to carry on the beneficent work of the Charity, which necessitates an expenditure far in excess of its income. Annual subscribers of one guinea or more are entitled to recommend four patients within the year for every guinea so subscribed.

ONE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION ONLY is required, however expensive the necessary Instrument may be.

W. K. TAUNTON, *Secretary.*

EVELINA HOSPITAL —FOR— CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Only large **CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.** Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—VISCOUNT DUNCANNON, M.P.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ.
Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Secretary—H. C. STANILAND SMITH. [145

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The G.F.S. is an Imperial Society, which links together over 300,000 girls and women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its object is

"To unite for the Glory of GOD in one Fellowship of Prayer and Service, the Girls and Women of the Empire, to uphold Purity in Thought, Word, and Deed."

"The Society offers friendly comradeship and opportunities of service for others through introductions from Branch to Branch, and from one country to another. It also encourages loyalty and faithfulness in work and home life, and self-control in all things."

The various departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members and an Invalids' Work Depôt, After-Care of Girls from Poor Law Institutions, Protection in Migration and in Travelling, the provision of Huts, Clubs, Hostels and Homes of Rest, Industrial Training, War Savings, and Employment and Registry Work. The Society works in connection with the Ministry of Labour and Women's War Services.

All information can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telegrams: "AUGUST, VIC., LONDON." *Telephone:* 2521 VICTORIA.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 13½ and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 13½ to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £23 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

E. G. MARKHAM, Esq., *Secretary.*

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

BEDS, 643. IN-PATIENTS (1917), 8,892. OUT-PATIENTS, 97,267.

The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, and TESTAMENTARY GIFTS to meet the large difference of over **£50,000** per annum between assured Income and total Expenditure.

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 names or endows a Bed in perpetuity.

A Legacy or Donation of £500 names or endows a Cot in perpetuity.

A Yearly Subscription of £50 or £25 supports a Bed or a Cot respectively.

A copy of the last published Annual Report of the Hospital will be forwarded on application to The Clerk, Counting House, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Treasurer.*

SEPTEMBER, 1918. *Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. [149

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM. *Treasurer*—ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.
President—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINNOULL.

This Hospital, which was the first and for many years the only Institution in the United Kingdom for the special treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, was rebuilt in 1915, and it is fully equipped with the most modern appliances for the treatment of Diseases of the Skin. The expense of re-building has greatly depleted the reserves of the Hospital, and further subscriptions and donations are earnestly desired for the purpose of replacing this loss. The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students.

Over 510,000 patients have been treated at this Hospital since its foundation.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means, and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

This Hospital is a centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases under the London County Council scheme.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary*. [152

LONDON CITY MISSION

Instituted 1835. **312 Agents Employed.**

The Society exists for the social and spiritual uplift of the millions of London, chiefly the poor and the artizan classes. Besides preaching the Gospel from house to house, and in Hospitals and Poor Law Institutions, the Missionaries visit the great centres of industry—Government works, docks and wharves, rail and goods yards, public offices, and wherever the masses foregather, either for business or pleasure—teaching the principles of righteousness and truth, and urging their application to daily life and conduct.

£1,000 weekly is required for the maintenance of the Society's daily operations among the poor and working classes of the Capital.

Chairman and Treasurer: F. A. BEVAN, ESQ., D.L., J.P.
Secretary: THE REV. W. P. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.
Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.

Headquarters: MISSION HOUSE, 3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

Patron - - - H.M. THE KING.

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED.

Treasurers:—LORD KINNAIRD, K.T., and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P.

Founded in 1746, this Special Hospital has for 173 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE EARNESTLY PLEADED FOR, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—I bequeath to the Treasurers for the time being of the London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, Paddington, W., and Dean Street, Soho, both in the County of Middlesex, the sum of £ , to be applied for the purposes of the Female Hospital, Rescue Home (or Male Hospital and Out-patients' Department, as may be desired) and I direct the said Legacy to be paid free of death duty, and as soon as conveniently may be after my death.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL

WATFORD

(*Incorporated as the London Orphan Asylum*).

The Managers very earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 450 Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE,** representing all professions and callings. 7,600 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority having been provided with situations.

The School, which has been in existence for over a century, now needs **£20,000** in addition to assured income owing to the large increase in the cost of all necessaries.

Children of Officers and Warrant Officers killed in the War have been admitted and are still being received without election.

Annual Subscriptions from 10*s.* 6*d.*, Life Subscriptions from £5 5*s.* DONATIONS **will be gladly received.**

ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Hon. Treasurer and Chairman.*
HENRY EASTWOOD, *Secretary.* [158

Office: 3, CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. 3.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

KINGSLAND ROAD, E. 8.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.
Treasurers:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT CHAPLIN, P.C.,
MAJOR LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., O.B.E.,
THE HON. ARTHUR ROBERT MILLS, M.P.

URGENT APPEAL.

Approximately 1,750 In and 37,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 122,500.

Accommodation has been provided for 302 SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS in addition to the usual work for the men, women and children of a very poor and densely populated district. A special Ward is provided for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., are available for Jewish Patients.

The income from invested property is under £600. OVER £15,000 has EVERY YEAR to be collected from the charitable public.

Bankers: {GLYN, MILLS & CO.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN,
Secretary and House Governor.

HELP—*by donations, subscriptions and legacies—is urgently needed, and very earnestly solicited.*

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The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Area: The Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and Chelmsford.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Treasurers—ERNEST FARQUHAR, ESQ., and JOHN H. NELSON, ESQ.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.

Subscriptions and Donations to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.

OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Bankers: LLOYD'S BANK, St. James's Street, S.W. 1. [160

The Nation has Need of Men.

SAFEGUARD THE CHILDREN.

119,014 helped last year by the **N.S.P.C.C.** Will you speed on this work by sending a contribution?

Hon. Treasurer: SIR G. W. TRUSCOTT, Bart. **Director: ROBERT J. PARR, O.B.E.**

Central Offices: LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C. 2.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.
Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of £21 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over £15,200 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-Nine**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£803,700.**

Subscriptions from 5*s.* and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [164

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Branches: **EAST FINCHLEY (Convalescent Home), MAIDENHEAD and CLAPHAM PARK (by arrangement with the Ministry of Pensions).**

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C. 1.
Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers*: COUTTS & CO., Strand. [166

HELP NEEDED.

Eight old "Arethusa" boys were on the *Vindictive* at Zeebrugge and one of them obtained the Victoria Cross, and many were in the engagements in the North Sea, the Falkland Islands and elsewhere others took part. Old boys from this Institution are likewise serving in 120 British Regiments, and those in the Merchant Service are helping to maintain the national food supply.

"ARETHUSA"

TRAINING SHIP.

2,500 boys have entered the Royal Navy.

6,500 boys have entered the Merchant Service.

Patrons:
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN.
Vice-President:
ADMIRAL VISCOUNT JELLICOE.
Chairman and Treasurer:
C. E. MALDEN, Esq.

Subscriptions and Donations urgently needed.

THE

NATIONAL REFUGES,

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.

Joint Secs. { H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

AND

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE.

Under the patronage of: { HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions for 160 years.

GIVES A HOME AND EDUCATION TO 400 FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The Fathers of many Children now in the School were killed on Active Service in the War.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer: SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., ALD.

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD., PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.

Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. [166

PLEASE HELP

Paddington Green Children's Hospital

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

FREE TO THE SICK CHILDREN OF THE POOR WITHOUT LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS 700.
OUT-PATIENTS 50,000.

SIR DOUGLAS OWEN, K.B.E., *Chairman.* NIGEL HANBURY, ESQ., *Treasurer.*
F. STANLEY CHEER, *Secretary.*

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **38,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1. [172

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*:—CAPTAIN ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD.
Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. **To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.***
2. **To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.***
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,947** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,511** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £10,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £5,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [160

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,
PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.
Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.
Annual necessary expenditure, **£10,000.** Annual subscriptions, **£2,222.**

Funds to meet the large balance, and to clear a debt of £6,000 due to bankers, are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.* ARTHUR W. NEWBORNE, *Secretary.*
Office—34, WALBROOK, E.C.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month. There are upwards of **1,200** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly **£10,000** is annually distributed.
To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £70, if single, and £80 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.
Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.
Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.
Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [133

THE ROYAL
HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES
PUTNEY HEATH. *Instituted 1854.*

Patrons—
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.
President—THE RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON. *Treasurer*—SIR HENRY LOPES, BART.

"The tragedy of writing a good letter is that one cannot be there when it is opened." The Board of the ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY HEATH, make many urgent appeals, but they are "not there" when the appeals are read. Perhaps if friends could hear *all* the reasons the Board have for making the appeals the response would be more satisfactory. **Funds Urgently Needed.**

Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. City Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.
CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1. Founded 1814.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
President and Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEN.
Chairman of Council: STUART DE LA RUE, Esq. *Vice-Chairman:* ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq., K.C.

Last year **823** Sick and Wounded Soldiers were treated as In-patients, and the attendances in the Out-patient Department numbered **25,700.**

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.**

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), **CITY ROAD, E.C. 1,**

FOUNDED 1804,

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 300 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary Superintendent.* [175

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL

MARGATE,

For Early Tuberculous Disease of the Bones, Joints, Glands, &c.

200 Beds. 116 Beds reserved for Children.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

Funds urgently needed to provide beds for children and soldiers now awaiting admission.

Secretary—A. NASH, 13, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. [176

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

is conducted by the

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

known the wide world over as the

R.S.P.C.A.

The Society looks to the animal-loving British Public for support.
Will you help? Donations should be sent to—

Capt. FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary, 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W. 1.

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ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1.

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Treasurers—{ THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD NEWTON, P.C.

Deputy Treasurer—F. J. FRANKAU, Esq.

About 32,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are earnestly solicited.

A Subscription of £5 5s. a year, or a Donation of £50, entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly appreciated.

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